

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ORDER FOR LIMITATION OF DEBATE ON CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that there be a limitation of 1 hour on each of the nominations appearing on the Executive Calendar—Calendar No. 1, Calendar No. 2, and Calendar No. 3—the time to be equally divided between the majority leader and the minority leader, or their designees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE PENDING QUESTION

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

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

PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on Monday the Senate will convene at 10 a.m. After the two leaders have been recognized under the standing order, the following Senators will be recognized, each for not to exceed 15 minutes, and in the order stated: Messrs. BROCK, CHURCH, FONG, RANDOLPH, MOSS, EAGLETON, HANSEN, GURNEY, and PERCY.

At the conclusion of the unanimous consent orders recognizing Senators there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 3 minutes each.

At the conclusion of morning business, it is the intention of the distinguished majority leader to proceed with the consideration of three nominations; namely, the nomination of John Eugene Sheehan, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; of George H. Boldt, of Washington, to be Chairman of the Pay Board; and of Mr. C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., of Texas, to be Chairman of the Price Commission.

There is a possibility of a rollcall vote on one of the nominations. I cannot be sure of that, but the majority leader thought it best to alert Senators to the possibility that there might be a rollcall vote on one of the nominations.

After the nominations have been considered and acted upon, the Senate will return to the consideration of the unfinished business. The pending ques-

tion is on agreeing to amendment No. 813, offered by the able Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN).

Rollcall votes are possible at any time, and motions to table amendments may be made at any time and votes had thereon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1972

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

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3:28 p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 7, 1972, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 4, 1972:

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

The following named persons to be members of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

Robert Ellsworth, of Maryland, vice William J. Casey, resigned.

John A. McCone, of California, vice Cyrus R. Vance, resigned.

Earle Gilmore Wheeler, of West Virginia, vice Douglas Dillon, resigned.

David Packard, of California, vice Peter G. Peterson, resigned.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE COURT AS A SUPER LEGISLATURE

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 4, 1972

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the January 25 edition of the Miami Herald included an interesting and reflective article written by Mr. Perry Morgan, who is the editor of the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal. The article concerns the recent U.S. District Court decision that would order the merger of the school systems of Chesterfield and Henrico Counties, Va., with that of the city of Richmond.

This Ohio editor went directly to the heart of the matter when he wrote:

The court thus became, in a twinkling, not only a super school board but a super legislature.

I ask unanimous consent that the article, entitled "Judge-Made Law Threatens All," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

JUDGE-MADE LAW THREATENS ALL (By Perry Morgan)

Judicial activism seems to have reached its zenith in two lines of cases advancing to-

ward the Supreme Court of the United States. If the court validates the reasoning in the cases, the principle of local control of education will be a thing of the past. Public schools, root and branch, will be remade according to judicial standards. The end result could be a national system of education.

The first line of cases arises from a quest for a school-by-school balance of races. In what New York Timesman Tom Wicker called a cataclysmic decision, a federal judge in Richmond has ordered the consolidation of three school districts because the defendant district had an insufficient number of blacks to produce a racial balance pleasing to the court.

The court thus became, in a twinkling, not only a super school board but a super legislature. It eradicated existing political subdivisions and ordered new ones created—changing tax rates, creating a new school board, and handling other details once thought to be the responsibility of the people acting through their elected representatives.

An educator quoted by The Wall Street Journal said: "The social and educational implications of the Richmond decision are overwhelming. Potentially, it could affect every American."

True, obviously. For the court in Richmond was not relying on a finding of official acts of discrimination or of discriminatory intent. It was saying that segregation North or South, whether the product of discrimination, circumstance, happenstance or free choice, must be ended and, with it, any local or state laws that permit it.

The court did not say this, as The Charlotte News had stated, "because the three school systems were designed for discriminatory or invidious or unconstitutional ends,

but because court-ordered restructuring was an expedient way to achieve the goal of racial balance."

With an arrogance increasingly evident in the attitudes of some federal district courts, Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. described his revolutionary mandate as a "strict constructionist" interpretation of the Constitution. The decision in truth, whatever its merits, is a radical expansion of judge-made law.

And that decision, like those from Texas and Minnesota voiding school financing methods in those states, invites the Supreme Court to preside over a revolution in American government.

The Texas and Minnesota decisions must be read as requiring a rough equity in the amount of dollars spent on each school child within a state. This means—instantly—more means of raising and distributing school monies.

But if it is unconstitutional to have disparities between districts within a state, it follows logically that no more may be spent on the education of a child in New York than on a child in Mississippi; thus, the next step is to push the power beyond the hands of the state and into the hands of the federal government.

The most disturbing element in these decisions is not that they are radical but that they may well be reckless and senseless as well. Judges are expert, more or less, on the law. They know little about education and seemingly care little about the delicate and complex blend of public attitudes and compromises by which public school systems are sustained by citizen interest and tax support.

Referring to the Texas decision on school financing, Harvard's Dr. Daniel P. Moynihan

had this to say in the annual education supplement of The New York Times:

"One may sympathize—as I do—with the court's decision without having to suppose that the judges had the slightest awareness of the knowledge problems they were raising, nor yet of the political problems they were bringing about by ordering the Legislature to do something which on its own it was clearly averse to doing."

Similarly, lower federal courts have established racial balance as an antidote to racial discrimination without significant evidence that education will be improved for black or white. There is no certainty among educators, as contrasted with judges, about techniques that will bring about quality education for all American children. Yet legal remedies are constantly prescribed for what Moynihan calls a knowledge problem. "The courts," he says, "need a better understanding of what they are about."

William Raspberry, black columnist for The Washington Post, has put it another way.

"Racial segregation in public schools is both foolish and wrong, which has led a lot of us to suppose that school integration must, therefore, be wise and just . . . (but) it ain't necessarily so . . ."

Surely it is time for the Supreme Court—if it is to agree to judicial control over all aspects of public education—to set forth the educational data as well as the constitutional premises which would underlie such a sweep of authoritarianism.

MAKE FREE ENTERPRISE WORK FOR ALL

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in a Washington Post article on January 31, Mrs. Alice Rivlin offers many telling comments on the pace and direction of welfare reform. As she correctly states:

The biggest obstacle to agreement on reform of the welfare situation is the fact that the American people, and their representatives in Congress, have widely divergent views about how to make sure that able bodied poor people work.

When all the rhetoric is stripped away, the differences on this point come down to whether to use incentive or compulsion.

To a great extent, the difference of opinion on this question rests on a lack of understanding and knowledge about the poor—who they are, what they want, and what motivates them. Many Americans are guilty of assuming that the poor fit a stereotype image which has little, if any, basis in fact. As Mrs. Rivlin puts it:

The compulsion advocates really believe that poor people are lazy and do not want to work . . . while the incentive advocates believe that many more poor people want to work than can find jobs.

While the "welfare chisler" is a popular whipping boy at election time, the facts are that only a very small percentage of welfare recipients are able-bodied males. Almost all welfare family heads are aged, disabled, or mothers with infant children. The tragedy is that, under the present system, work is discouraged even when it can be found. If a welfare mother takes a job, it is almost certain

that medical care, food, and other benefits for her children will decrease faster than her income increases. She must decide between the well being of her children and her own self-pride.

If we are to reverse the cycle of welfare dependency, we must rationally construct an incentive system that is grounded on economic reality and not on political rhetoric. As long as the welfare family loses a dollar of aid for every dollar earned, where is the incentive to take and hold the low-paying jobs available to them? Economic logic tells us that only an incentive system providing for a percentage reduction of assistance will have some chance of success. The most reasonable incentive plan, it seems to me, would be to reduce assistance by 50 cents for each dollar earned in a job. Such a plan can be instituted without a major, comprehensive change in the welfare system.

Mr. Speaker, the House has twice passed the comprehensive welfare reform bill requested by the President. I supported his plan both times. It has become evident that the other body will not pass the plan and that some of its supporters are having second thoughts. The President has apparently backed off on his commitment to H.R. 1 and will settle for a "pilot program." If this is to be the case, Mr. Speaker, I feel strongly that part of the trial plan should be the "50 cents on the dollar" incentive plan. Once this is done, we will find out how many employable people are on welfare and how many jobs are available to them.

This country, it is often said, has prospered primarily as a result of the free enterprise system. Such a system relies on market incentives to accomplish both individual and collective goals. Our current welfare system grossly violates this principle. The provision in H.R. 1 which requires a person to accept a job would make the situation even worse unless the financial provisions are altered to provide a 50-cent reduction in benefits for every dollar earned. As the present system and H.R. 1 stand now, we are saying that we will force people to work and also see to it that they have less income in the process. This would make a mockery of the free enterprise system in America.

THE FAMILY VISITATION ACT OF 1972

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, one of the major complaints that is frequently voiced about our prison system is that the total confinement of a prisoner and resulting lack of sexual relationships have grossly affected prisoners adversely. It has encouraged homosexuality in the prisons and destroyed family ties, which are needed if the prisoner is to be reformed. The U.S. Parole Board has stated that one of the most important facets of the prisoner's return to normal life is

his family. At present, the prisoner is only allowed to visit his family in case of emergency.

On February 3, I introduced the Family Visitation Act of 1972. This bill would afford prisoners in Federal prisons a 24-hour furlough during each month of their confinement subject to his or her good behavior during his or her incarceration. Any violation of the furlough privilege would be treated as an escape and subject to penalties under existing laws. The following is a statistical breakdown of our Federal prison population according to sex and marital status:

		Percent
Men ¹	20,281	95.3
Women ¹	762	4.7
Single ²	5369	26.8
Married ²	4464	22.2
Widowed ²	165	0.8
Separated ²	1998	10.0
Divorced ²	1246	6.2
Common Law ²	877	4.4
Not Reporting ²	5946	29.6

¹ Denotes population as of 1/13/72 (total: 21,043).

² Denotes population as of October 1971 (total: 20,065).

The benefits to the married are obvious since the bill would afford them an opportunity to maintain some familial relationships. The benefits to the unmarried prisoners would also be of positive nature since mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters would be able to maintain better contact with their kin. And surely it must be recognized that unmarried adults also have sexual drives and needs.

While the Federal law presently provides for emergency furloughs, it does not provide for conjugal furloughs. Conjugal furloughs have several practical advantages over conjugal visits. First, conjugal visits pose the problem of suitable accommodations within the prisons and even when such arrangements are available, they are often distasteful to the couple or family because they are conducted to a prison facility. Second, conjugal visits present certain psychologically harmful effects and administrative impracticalities for unmarried inmates.

There has been much rhetoric recently concerning prison reform and many States are reexamining their penal codes. The Federal Government, by introducing a family furlough program in the Federal prisons, could take the lead in a meaningful way.

LA CAUSA COMUN—SELF-HELP FOR PUERTO RICANS

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, on numerous occasions over the past 14 months, I have discussed with our colleagues and others the many problems encountered by the 1½ million mainland Puerto Ricans in fully participating in the political, economic, and social life of our country. I have demonstrated that the aspirations of many of those who migrated to

the United States from Puerto Rico have not been realized and that emigration to the mainland has often failed to result in the economic salvation many had so desperately hoped for.

The Puerto Rican seeks nothing more than what other immigrant groups have achieved. Our community is actively searching for economic security and independence; full access to our educational and social institutions; equal opportunities in employment, housing, and health services; and the enjoyment of basic human rights and freedoms and equal protection and treatment under law.

There is much to be done to secure fair and equitable treatment for Puerto Ricans. However, our community is proud of having a tradition of taking the initiative ourselves. In many areas the Boricua is working to achieve the goals of equality and fair treatment for his fellow compadre and himself. A number of grassroots programs are underway designed to help Puerto Ricans to compete on an equal basis with other groups, to secure their just share of governmental aid, and to participate in various Federal, State, and local programs on the same basis as other ethnic and nationality groups.

One of these efforts is a new and ambitious program—La Causa Comun—primarily aimed at assisting Puerto Ricans in the Northeast. Serving as a type of ombudsman and providing a variety of technical and resource capabilities, this development center and action agency will be staffed by young Puerto Ricans dedicated to assisting their fellow Puerto Ricans in New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Washington, Bridgeport, and the many other areas where our people have settled.

This unique undertaking is the result of the tireless efforts of two energetic and capable young men—José Gutierrez and Willie Vasquez. Individually and together they have contacted numerous Government officials, private agencies, educators, manpower experts, community development authorities, and others, briefing them on their proposal and eliciting their support. These young men and their program reflect the deep concern the Puerto Rican has for his own community and his willingness to devote considerable time and effort to help it. I commend José and Willie for their dedication and perseverance.

I submit for inclusion in the RECORD, a brief description of La Causa Comun and its proposed services:

LA CAUSA COMUN

Puerto Ricans hold a unique place in American society. They are distinguished by both language and social and cultural differences. As a result, their socialization into the American mainstream is doubly disadvantaged. The recent economic decline has shown Puerto Rican persons to be particularly vulnerable to labor market fluctuations and discriminatory practices.

Of an approximately 3½ million Puerto Ricans/Spanish surnamed persons located in the Northeast, there are a sizable number (at least 66% of those 25 or older) who have not completed high school and are in need of help, in education and job placement information and training, to at least establish a foothold in the economic mainstream. There is a dual constituency of those requiring

assistance: (1) one concerns the Puerto Rican with a language barrier and cultural difference so great that he cannot become a functioning, employed individual without much help; (2) the other concerns the better educated Spanish surnamed person especially the unemployed, who needs a place for self-identification and stimulation.

La Causa Comun will be an outreach program aimed at Puerto Ricans in the Northeast. . . . The purpose of the organization is to be a national service center to administer to the comprehensive needs of its people. La Causa Comun will be a center run by young Puerto Ricans for Puerto Ricans.

La Causa Comun, a development center, will be a touch-stone, which the Puerto Rican and his agencies will use when in need. They will turn to La Causa Comun Development Center to help him enter the proper channels. The center will serve as a clearing house and will endeavor to keep Puerto Ricans and other Spanish speaking in the Northeast alert to all federal, local, private and state programs for minorities.

ACTIVITIES

Proposed programs include: Employment program, Medical Health program, Educational program, Housing program, Law and Justice program, New Business and Economic program, Welfare program, and Social Participation program. These activities indicate a concern for both scope and balance in the planning and administering of programs to deal with the Puerto Rican individual as a total person.

A comprehensive survey of the socio-economic characteristics and geographic distribution of Puerto Ricans in the Northeast. The survey will be continued to verify any changes due to migration or social-economic development. At the same time, respondents will be informed about their voting rights. There will be satellite stations developed, and similar surveys throughout the Northeastern states will be administered.

"La Causa" is a bilingual publication featuring articles in Spanish with corresponding translations in English; this source will serve as the main communicative link between the Center and Spanish surnamed persons in the northeast community.

There will be established a nominal counseling and referral service, predominantly in the following areas: Naturalization, Housing, Immigration, Legal Matters, Labor Relations, Discrimination, and Health. Competent specialists in these complex areas will be recruited to serve the universe of needy people.

HOUSING

La Causa Comun proposed to provide housing services in the following areas:

Home ownership—provide counseling (advertising, interviewing, referring, counseling) to low income Puerto Rican families to qualify them for eligibility for home ownership under the FHA section 235 mortgage payment subsidy program.

Rental Housing Referral Service—providing for a file of available renters and for interviews for possible rent payment subsidy.

The implementation of the housing program would require the services of an Experienced Housing Counselor, who would train two Puerto Rican Housing Counselor Trainees. Thus, perpetuating the expertise.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Many Puerto Ricans are unable to understand and exercise their rights to Equal Protection Under the Law. The Law and Justice Project propose to see to it that the people are informed of their rights and that in fact, equal rights are delivered to them.

Executive Order 11246 orders that the ratio of minorities participate in a more equitable manner in employment hiring practices. In the Northeastern states, La Causa Comun can become an important monitoring agent to insure compliance by undertaking the following activities: defining the affirmative ac-

tion requirement of the order (by consulting the Office of Federal Contract Compliance and others), monitoring the compliance programs already in effect (watchdogging the hiring practices, for one), and building a strong equitable construction compliance program (having some input in evaluating and planning improved programs).

The Puerto Rican Courts Program Activity would serve the needs of these minority group members through the following kinds of diverse functions; assisting courts by providing interpreter services, counseling for police detainees, assisting residents in obtaining legal aid, assisting in counseling and interpreter services for jury selectees and other court appointees, and aiding the employment of Spanish persons in law enforcement areas.

The Federal Prisons Program Activity is aimed at providing counseling, visiting, and administering a financial fund for Puerto Ricans, who are prisoners or ex-prisoners (and their families) of the State or Federal Prison System.

La Causa Comun hopes to conduct a talent search, campus visitation, and intensified school visitation program. This has grown out of the knowledge that many Puerto Rican students leave high school before graduation and, in fact, the Spanish surnamed community, as a whole, has a very low level of educational attainment, on the average, which is perpetuated through each succeeding generation. On-campus visitations would make college a realistic possibility in the minds of high school students. They would be encouraged to talk with Puerto Rican college students and counselors about admissions, financial aid, housing, and student activities. An intensified school visitation program to bring the college into a high school setting (through college representatives coming to the high school) would expose many Puerto Rican young people to college life and, hopefully, arouse interest. Similar programs, all aimed by upgrading the educational attainment and employability of young Spanish surnamed people, would be developed in addition to the two mentioned.

La Causa Comun hopes to deal with the whole issue of public employment. The organization proposes to develop a program to help create public employment career opportunities for the Puerto Ricans and Spanish surnamed in the Northeast. Unfortunately, the implementation of civil service laws have often failed to carry adequately equal employment provisions for these system disadvantaged people. La Causa Comun hopes to provide leadership in an action program.

It is planned that a Task Force of experts on public employment will review the issues and offer constructive change. Targets of concern will be: archaic laws, unrealistic selection standards, excess professionalism, petrified job structures, static recruitment, cultural bias in tests. Besides reforming the system, the Task Force would work with training and developing strong applicants, facilitating government cooperation, upgrading acceptance of Spanish surnamed, and offering better supportive services to applicants.

ON MULTINATIONALS

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, many Americans are concerned about and mystified by the growing trend of international corporations or multinationals, as they are called. There is a great deal that we need to know about them, particularly since demands are being made on the

Congress to take legislative action to restrict this development. Before we can do anything worthwhile, we had better have a clear picture of what we are dealing with.

I would like to call to the attention of the Members of the House a speech given by Mr. Allan L. Rudell of the Honeywell Co. at the November 9 meeting of town hall in Los Angeles. Mr. Rudell speaks from his personal experience as a vice president of one of the multinationals:

A DEFENSE OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
(By Allan L. Rudell)

An American has been described as a person who drives home in a German car from a French movie; slips off his Hong Kong suit and Italian shoes; puts on his English robe and Mexican slippers; and sips Brazilian coffee from Dutch china while sitting on Danish furniture. Then he writes a letter to his congressman on Canadian paper with a Japanese pen—demanding that the government do something about all the gold that's leaving the country.

My remarks today are entitled "A Defense of International Business." It is not my intention to overstate the importance of the international business corporation, which most people today call multinationals, but I do feel that they play a vital role in world affairs. This is what I want to talk about: How they operate; Why they operate as they do; And what effect they have in broader international affairs.

Some brief background information is in order. For all the new talk about American multinational companies, it must be realized that this phenomenon is neither new nor strictly American. Corporations have operated on a global scale for centuries. Indeed, this nation got its start from European commercial interests who subsidized colonists in the New World. The St. James settlement in Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay Company in my home state are but two of the more prominent examples.

As to the second point, that multinationals are not strictly American; many of the larger international corporations are headquartered outside the United States. Shell, Lever Brothers, Bayer and Nestle are common household names throughout the United States—and yet all of them are European concerns. I sometimes wonder how many Americans realize that.

Thus multinational corporations are not new, and they are not the exclusive property of America. I think it is important to keep that in mind when we hear the strident voices of critics both in this country and abroad. These are the people who say these new American giants have given the world a new structure that is uncontrolled and are playing with the lives and economies of nations around the world for someone's private gain.

Quite the contrary. Many people around the world benefit from the operations of the so-called multinational companies. Certainly the stockholders of a company benefit from increased revenues, and hopefully profits, from the broader operations. Labor also benefits because more new markets mean more jobs. Local, or "host," economies benefit in many ways. The host gets infusions of capital from many new sources. New technology is introduced. New jobs are created, as are new tax dollars. Living standards rise, and consumers around the world can avail themselves of new products produced better than before.

To be sure, there have been abuses in the past, and abuses exist today. No system is perfect, and there is precious little that cannot be improved. But I think that today's international business operations are far

more beneficial than harmful, and they should be viewed as builders of world peace and understanding, not as detractors from that goal.

In discussing the how and why of the international business system, or corporation, I will use my own company as an example. Honeywell manufactures and markets automation products throughout the world. These automation products include environmental control systems for residences and commercial buildings; sensing and recording instruments; systems to control and monitor industrial processes; control and guidance systems for aerospace and defense applications, and computers.

Because I am most familiar with the company's computer operations, I will concentrate on that portion of the business. Also, I think that the world computer business is a good example of the contributions and workings of the global company.

We are in the information business. Computers, as I'm sure you know, are electronic tools that accept, store, process and disseminate information that people put into them. Nothing more and nothing less than processing information.

The need and flow of information is not confined to any one country. The flow of information is not stopped by boundaries (the Iron Curtain is even being raised a bit), and hence the need for tools to process that information—computers—is worldwide in scope.

It is this fact that caused Honeywell to develop, manufacture and market computers on a worldwide scale. And of course it is this factor that causes any company in any business to go international. If the need for a product or service is international in scope, and the resources for design, development and manufacturing are international in scope, then the companies will be international in scope.

In Honeywell Information Systems we have four operating organizations, each corresponding to market territories. Since each geographic organization is also engaged in the design, development and manufacture of computers, I am not referring just to sales outlets when I refer to our international business. The operating components are vertical organizations, and we have facilities for the design, development and manufacture of computers and related equipment in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and, through licensing agreements, in Japan.

The coordination of these four components is something we call our Worldwide Mission Assignment Plan. I mention it because I think it is a fine example of the worldwide character of the information business, and, by inference, of other industries. Each of our four operations, in addition to their marketing responsibilities, has the total worldwide responsibility for the development, manufacture and distribution of certain computer systems and related equipment. As you might expect, the whole plan is a bit complicated, but as a rule, large and medium systems are produced in the United States, as well as minicomputers; small systems in Italy and very small systems in France. Medium scale and minicomputers are produced in the United Kingdom. Regarding peripheral equipment, the United States has the mission for mass storage devices. France has the mission for line printers and terminals, and Italy has the assignment for serial printers. Although that is a bit of an oversimplification, I think it indicates the faith we have in the international posture of our business and the capabilities of our people. It is also indicative of the worldwide cooperation that can result from people working toward a common goal.

Of particular significance is that much advanced technical work is done on an international scale. Whereas in the past, many

companies went multinational by moving American-developed products and techniques offshore to protect foreign markets, today we see more and more companies fully recognizing the technical contributions that all employees can make no matter where they are found.

In addition to the technical abilities we find in our international operations, we also find enormous managerial and executive talent. As a measure of this, of the 28,000 employees in our non-U.S. operations, only 94 are Americans and only a handful of these are in upper management positions. The head of our United Kingdom operation is an American but senior management in France is French, in Italy they're Italian and so forth.

In some instances we find that we are partners with local companies. Compagnie Honeywell Bull, which operates in Continental Europe and parts of Africa and Latin America, is a joint effort between Honeywell and Compagnie Machines Bull, with Honeywell having a two-thirds ownership.

Another method of having local equity participation in a multinational company is by offering the corporation's stock on foreign exchanges. This Honeywell does in Brussels, and hopefully, soon in Paris.

To recap briefly the why and how of Honeywell's international computer business: The flow and processing of information is international in scope, and the lightning speed and power of the computer is making it more so. An example is one of our time sharing networks in Europe. A subscriber in Paris takes his telephone, which can be coupled with a computer terminal, dials a local number, and gets in touch with the central processing unit, which happens to be in Cleveland, Ohio. It is done by satellite, and for all the subscriber knows or cares, the computer might be in the next room. The subscriber only cares about getting his information processed in the most expeditious manner; if he can get his information processed in Cleveland efficiently and cheaply and just as fast, then so be it.

We operate on an international scale because the information business is international. We design, develop, manufacture and market around the world because that's where the business is. In each country in which we operate, we do so with nationals of that country; and we see equity interest in the concern around the world through minority ownership situations and through stock offerings on foreign exchanges.

Well, up to now, you've probably thought, "Well that's a fine commercial for Honeywell. But what significance does it have if I don't work for Honeywell or own stock in the company?"

I think that's a fair question, and the answer is that it is significant because it is an example of what international corporations are all about. What Honeywell does today may not be recorded or remembered in the long run. But the activities of all corporations operating around the world, taken together, will be important 100 or 200 years from now.

To move from the specifics of Honeywell to the generality of international business, I think that the existence and prosperity of the international corporation is vital for the United States economy. Such organizations provide outlets for American products and technology, and at the same time they are avenues for bringing internationally-developed techniques and products to the United States. In the computer business, we have learned that technology is not a one-way street out of this country. I'm sure the same holds true for other businesses and industries.

Multinational corporations also enable American firms to hold and protect their market shares abroad, thus furthering the well-being of the American economy. When

there are worldwide markets for a variety of products, choosing not to participate in them is economic suicide. The economics of the day dictate that companies take advantage of scale in order to be efficient and profitable.

The multinational corporation is also a positive factor in this country's balance of payments situation. One-fourth of all U.S. exports are shipped to subsidiaries or operating units of U.S.-based international companies. Thus, if these companies did not exist, our exports would shrink by a quarter.

Another contribution made to the balance of payments situation is the money these businesses earn through their international operations. In 1970 American direct investment abroad totalled approximately four billion dollars, bringing the cumulative total to approximately \$71 billion. The money this investment brought in, in the forms of profits, fees, payments for licensing, and so forth, was eight billion dollars. So foreign investment is not really a net outflow of American dollars. It is an investment that yields substantial returns.

As for the world in general, I firmly believe that the world is a better place to live because of international business. Of course I am not so naive as to think that the international corporation is a panacea for the world's ills, but I do think it is a positive contributor to world peace and understanding.

Twenty-five years ago saw the end of World War II. In those 25 years we have seen the economies of the Western world become intimately intertwined. Each of the Western countries has prospered as trade between them skyrocketed and as multinational firms flourished. Most important there has not been armed conflict between them. I think this is no accident. As countries and economies flourish, the possibility of war lessens. To put it cynically, the countries involved would have too much to lose.

In the underdeveloped world, we do see conflict, and we do not see flourishing economies and heavy involvement of multinational corporations. This too is no accident. The loyalties of people are being pulled and tugged one way and another. But the one common key is the promise of economic improvement and a raised standard of living.

We live in an imperfect world, and in a time when people often cannot live amicably because it is the moral thing to do, many people enjoy peaceful relations because it is the economic thing to do. The European Common Market has meant that a conflict between the states of Western Europe is virtually impossible. The EEC has tied the lives of the Western Europeans together to the point where war is unthinkable.

The relative peace but absolute prosperity of the past quarter century is due to many things. One of the key factors has been the proliferation of international business. Along with the international involvement of the United States government, and the turning of the attention of the American people to the international scene; along with the realization on the part of the member states of Europe that their future lies in cooperation; the international business organization has made the world a bit more livable.

The *Wall Street Journal*, in a recent editorial headlined "World Depression," indicated that the economy of each country in the Western World was dependent in varying degrees on the economies of all the others. It said that to avoid a world depression, we must avoid unilateral action, and aim for cooperation. We must cooperate with each other so that we all can prosper.

I might point out, however, that I recognize the unilateral decisions of a short-term nature are sometimes necessary to correct temporary imbalances in the world trade situation. The danger is that these temporary measures may become long-term measures that may well be counter-productive.

The multinational company has proven that such cooperation between different countries can exist. I deal every day with people from America, Canada, England, Italy, France, Germany, Japan and so forth. And I find that the cooperation we need for the mutual prosperity of all of us is there to be found.

If business organizations can do it, then there is no reason the rest of the world can't avoid conflicts. This is perhaps the most lasting impact that multinational business can have on the world. At a time when we can literally incinerate ourselves at the touch of a button, I think it would be prudent for critics, government heads, and the average citizen to take a look at the facts and the record of international business. Good will and prosperity can prevail, and the record of the international business system proves it.

But the fact that business has proven that cooperation and good will can be achieved is not enough. Too often in the past business has been content to ignore critics, even well-meaning critics, until the criticism has reached crisis proportions. Pollution, consumerism, auto safety and many other examples abound.

I think that what is needed are programs from multinational organizations that will further the causes of world peace and understanding on an international scale. For example, I would propose worldwide data banks dedicated to solving the social problems of the day. Such data banks would serve the needs of concerned people, professionals and technologists around the world by rapidly disseminating information to concerned parties to help them solve their problems.

Each data bank would be dedicated to a specific area of concern—a particular discipline, if you will. For example, we would have data banks dealing with medicine, housing, agriculture, nutrition, air pollution, marine biology, meteorology, and many many more. Each data bank would be under the sponsorship of an appropriate international organization or professional society dealing with the area of concern.

The professionals and technologists, the people who would use the data bank, could come from anywhere. Business, government, industry, academia—wherever. They would be able to share the information contained in the worldwide repository for the betterment of their societies.

The possibilities of such networks are astounding. For example, statistical data on housing problems in any given society could be transmitted to the worldwide data bank on housing. Their it could be instantly accessed by professionals anywhere in the world. They would take that knowledge and data, and work out solutions which would then be transmitted back to the appropriate people in the country involved.

An area of growing concern today is pollution of the oceans. A worldwide data bank on marine biology would be continually updated with the latest marine information from around the world, alerting people to dangers, and helping them with solutions.

Since the data banks would be under the sponsorship of international organizations such as professional societies, they would be free from control of individual companies or governments. Yet they would serve as the connecting links, the storehouses of timely and pertinent information, for the use of the professionals in the given discipline.

To create such data networks requires several steps and the cooperation of many people and organizations. First, of course, they would have to be funded, and here I think the United Nations could play an important role, along with concerned governments and private organizations.

Second, the relevant data would have to be given to the data bank. I think that all

parties that have expertise in the given fields should cooperate in making their data available for use by the international data banks. Governments, universities and business organizations should contribute what they can in order to make as much information as possible available to people around the globe. I recognize that businesses would not give out proprietary information, and governments would not release material of a top secret nature. But I still believe that a vast wealth of knowledge would be available for these data banks.

I'm sure most of you are familiar with Alvin Toffler's book, *Future Shock*. Mr. Toffler states that if we divide the last 60,000 years of man's existence on earth into lifetimes of 62 years each, there have been 800 lifetimes. The first 650 of them were spent in caves. And, he states, "The overwhelming majority of all material goods we use in daily life today have been developed within the present, the 800th, lifetime."

The relevance of this statement is this: the Egyptians learned how to make bricks thousands of years ago, but there are some societies in the world that still do not know how to make bricks. Today we have a core of professionals and technologists throughout the world who are intimately involved with the day-to-day problems of their societies, and they are using technology to solve many of them.

With the worldwide computer-based network I have described, it will be possible to instantly transmit technology around the world to help solve the problems of all peoples. No longer will a society have to wait 5,000 years to make a brick . . . or to have all the knowledge available for combating social ills. For in an accelerating world, we also see accelerating social problems.

Again to cite Mr. Toffler, we are presently in an era of rapidly accelerating change, and the speed of change is causing people to fall behind. With the instantaneous capabilities of the computer and a force of dedicated people and organizations around the world, perhaps we can harness this rapidly developing technology and use it for the social benefit of all.

THE BLACK MUSLIM MOVEMENT— RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I recently reported to my people on the Nation of Islam or the Black Muslim movement. I insert my report in the RECORD at this point:

RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE ON THE BLACK MUSLIM MOVEMENT

The January 10th ambush and massacre of deputy sheriffs and city police officers by identified Black Muslims resulted according to the latest count in the deaths of two white deputies and three black men with over thirty injured as well as in the disruption of race relations in a peaceful community. Four hundred National Guard troops were called to duty to bolster local and State police in enforcing dusk-to-dawn curfew which was imposed to protect the lives and people of the community.

Because of the violence and havoc wrought by the Black Muslim fanatics and because of the threat they pose to the domestic tranquility of any community, the people have a right to know the goals and background of this subversive group. So, I thought today we'd discuss the Black Muslims—their origin, background, beliefs, and activities.

Most of the facts I shall present about the Black Muslims are found in their own official newspaper, "Muhammad Speaks," and are contained in the report—Report No. 3 of January 9, 1963 of the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana from hearings following a Muslim incident in Monroe, Louisiana in 1960. The report is entitled, "Activities of 'The Nation of Islam' or the Muslim Cult of Islam in Louisiana."

ORIGIN AND BACKGROUND

In 1930 while the communist leaders in Moscow were engaged in delineating their policy of "Self-determination for the Negroes in the Black Belt" of the United States which called for the establishment of a separate, free, and independent black nation to be made up from the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; an itinerant peddler appeared in the Negro community of Detroit and was going from house to house selling pots, pans, silks, raincoats and other wares. This man's name was W. D. Fard but he also went by the names Farrad Mohammad or Mohammad Ali. He had just recently been released from San Quentin Prison on a narcotics charge. During his business, he began to preach from the Koran, the Moslem Bible. He later devoted his full time to preaching. In 1930 he was joined by a Negro named Elijah Poole, a native of Georgia. The two acquired a few followers and began what they called the New Lost-Found Nation of Islam.

Fard took on an air of mysticism, dressing in a long flowing white robe, and claiming that he was originally from the Holy City of Mecca—that he had been sent to America as Savior of the "first people"—the "Asiatic black man."

After a while, Farrad Mohammad—Fard—who came to be known as the "prophet", began denouncing the white race and attacking the teachings of the Bible.

Thus began the movement known as The Nation of Islam or Black Muslims which today is ruled by their teacher Elijah Muhammad—who is Elijah Poole.

Who in reality was this W. D. Fard alias Farrad Mohammad and from where had he come?

In his book, *The Black Muslims in America*, Professor C. Eric Lincoln related numerous legends as to Fard's origin. Reporter Ed Montgomery, however, in an article in the New York "Mirror" of July 30, 1963, documented Fard's background with information contained in police records in California and Michigan. According to these police records, Fard is not a Negro, but a white man. His true name is Wallace Dodd. He was born in New Zealand on February 26, 1891. He married a Los Angeles waitress who bore him a son, Wallace Dodd Ford on September 1, 1920. On the son's birth certificate, Dodd alias Fard listed himself as "white."

So, from the research available, it appears that the founder of the Black Muslims was a white man who hides behind the cloak of religion to teach Negroes to hate white people, our country and our civilization.

As a result of his followers' offering a human sacrifice in 1933, Fard alias Dodd alias Mohammad Ali was run out of Detroit and since then there has been no trace of him. Before his disappearance, he named Elijah Poole to succeed him. Elijah Poole, who later changed his name to Elijah Muckmud, and then to Elijah Muhammad, says that Fard returned to Mecca to keep in touch spiritually. Reporter Ed Montgomery says that police records show Fard returned to New Zealand.

Elijah Muhammad later moved the headquarters, or the Temple, to Flint, Michigan and then to Chicago where it is presently located. He follows the teachings of Fard whom he describes as Allah himself who had come and gone and claims that he is the messenger of Allah.

BELIEFS AND ACTIVITIES

According to Muslim teachings of Elijah Muhammad, the blacks are not Negroes, they are Asiatic black men and were the first people on the Earth. Allah who is God appeared in the person of Master W. Fard Muhammad in July, 1930 as the long-awaited "Messiah" of the Christians and the "Mahdi" of the Muslims.

In a Muslim Training Manual obtained by the Monroe, Louisiana police during a 1960 investigation of the Muslims in Monroe, whites are referred to at least 16 times as "white devils" who overran and enslaved the original people—The Asiatic blacks. Muslims are taught that their last names are names given to them by the white devils and not their true names, so they adopt the name of "X" until such time as their name will be restored by Elijah Muhammad. However, New York police have said that the Black Muslims become eligible to use the letter "X" when they seriously maim or kill a white person. The Black Muslims are taught to believe that the white man is the devil incarnate and integration with the white man is rejected on this basis. New York State Police are reported to have a list of 75,000 identified Muslims in their state alone.

According to "Muhammad Speaks" of April 17, 1970, the Muslims believe the offer of integration is hypocritical and is made by those who are trying to deceive black peoples into believing that their white devil enemies are suddenly their "friends" and that such deception is intended to prevent black people from realizing that the time in history has arrived for the separation from the whites of this nation.

On October 11, 1963, Elijah Muhammad wrote:

"We believe our contributions to this land and the suffering forced upon us by White America, justifies our demand for complete separation in a state or territory of our own.

"If White people are truthful about their professed friendship toward the so-called Negro, they can prove it by dividing up America with their slaves."

The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana found that Elijah Muhammad "has directly stated that the Negro Americans, for all of whom he purports to speak, 'insist' upon 'some land' in this United States of America for a separate nation, free from all currently existing governmental authority. The State of Louisiana was specifically mentioned along with several others as part of the land desired by the Muslims. The method of acquisition of this land is unspecified by Muhammad, but in view of his various teachings and speeches . . . there does not appear to be much doubt how this land is to be had. The cult members have in fact engaged in violence in several different places in this State and Nation, which violence was invariably directed against duly constituted authority as represented by police officers or custodians of institutions of correction and detention . . .

Elijah Muhammad has predicted there will be a "battle of Armageddon" in which white rule in the U.S. will be overthrown. The Muslims foresee their coming to power through a United Front of Black Men who will take the fight into the streets.

In Washington, D.C., as in many other large cities where the broadcasters are required by the FCC to program their shows to the racial minorities of the area, Black Muslims are given free time—just as is a church minister—but to preach their interpretation of black superiority and their diatribes of hatred for White people.

Washington, D.C., Chicago, and New York may be a long way from Louisiana but so were the Muslim leaders who provoked the Baton Rouge shoot out.

The program of the Black Muslims for forming a separate Black Nation out of sev-

eral Southern States whether by coincidence or not seems to be the same program instigated and supported by the Communist Party. A group known as the Republic of New Africa has been purchasing land in several Southern States apparently to establish communes as bases of operations, and just last year there was a confrontation between the police and members of the Republic of New Africa when they attempted to establish a base near Jackson, Mississippi. Over 3 years ago, in a speech to the House of Representatives, I reported in some detail about the Black Secession Movement.

The Muslims believe in allegiance to the Nation of Islam and not to the United States. Fard explained to his followers that it was stupid to pledge allegiance to a flag that offered no protection against "the depravities of the white devils" who by "their trick-nology kept the black illiterates to use as tools and slaves. The American flag is referred to in Muslim doctrines and teachings as "the rag."

Further evidence as given in the Louisiana report of the use of the guise of religion by Muslims "to give credence and dignity to their programs of calculated disloyalty, sedition, and racial hatred" is a plaque which the Monroe Police seized in the Black Muslim temple in Monroe in 1960.

In the upper left-hand corner of the plaque is the American flag and under it is the word "Christianity" and a cross, and below that a rather crudely drawn picture of a colored man hanging from a trellis by a rope, and the words, "Slavery, Hell and Death." Then in the center are the words, "Which one will Survive the War of Armageddon" and a question mark; and on the right side of the plaque is what purports to be the flag of Islam with the word Islam underneath it, and the words, "Freedom, Justice, and Equality."

Is there any tie-in between the Black Muslims and the Communist Party of the United States? An article in the Jackson Daily News of August 25, 1962 revealed that Claude Lightfoot, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., urged communists "to work for the growing, fanatical, all-Negro, Muslims, also known as the Nation of Islam, to get them involved in what they termed a mass-struggle." He told the Communists they were "duty bound to go along with our Muslim brothers to help light and understanding among them."

The Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities found:

"The influence of the communist conspiracy in the Nation of Islam appears to be significant and dangerous. The communists support the cult because of the classic communist doctrine of attempting to destroy the faith of the people in their own institutions. Through the Nation of Islam, the communists see hope for producing their desired goals of progressive disillusionment, dissatisfaction, and disloyalty."

"Muhammad Speaks," the official organ of the Black Muslims, while having no praise for black anti-communists such as the late Moise Tshombe, has openly praised not only Nkrumah and Kenyatta, who are black Communists, but also Ben Bella and Castro who are White Communists. Communism not race is the common factor worthy of praise by Black Muslims.

A report on the closed convention of the Socialist Workers Party in August, 1963 showed that in attendance at the sessions of this Communist organization were members of the Black Muslims who took part in discussions on resolutions relating to Negro activities which advocated closer orientation of the Socialist Workers Party toward the Muslim movement.

The Louisiana Committee conducting the hearing on the Black Muslims found that the Nation of Islam is a subversive organization within the meaning of Louisiana statutes. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in testimony

before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on February 16, 1967 stated that the Nation of Islam was an "all-Negro violently anti-governmental and anti-white organization." He characterized the NOI as a "very real threat to the internal security of the Nation."

I have no quarrel with the Muslims as a religious group to believe what they wish and to practice their religion as they see fit so long as they do it legally. The Constitution secures freedom of religion for all in America.

However, when they preach sedition and disloyalty and practice violence to achieve their objectives, then it is time that they be brought to trial for their illegal actions.

Evidence exists that these Muslims have been allowed to tour by caravan across State lines and from city to city; and by use of intimidation raise money and conduct membership drives without any interference from the U.S. Justice Department.

The seriousness of such penetration into the Baton Rouge community in the January 10th shoot-out was not made available to the local law enforcement people by the Federal authorities. Some of the first police officers on the scene weren't even aware that Muslims were involved. Somewhere, there has been a serious laxity in Federal law enforcement and a breakdown in communications between Federal criminal intelligence and the local law enforcement officials.

So, I have urged the Committee on Internal Security, at the earliest possible opportunity, to conduct hearings into the Black Muslim movement so as to clarify any splinter movement or rebel faction as well as supply those of us in Congress with the investigation necessary toward additional Federal legislation, if necessary, to prevent any recurrence of such nomadic extremists upsetting race relations in peaceful communities in the future.

In view of the above facts, I have urged the President to invoke his Executive Order 11605 to recommend that the Attorney General petition the Subversive Activities Control Board to conduct appropriate hearings to make a determination as to whether the Muslims are a subversive organization.

Punitive measures must be taken to curb the illegal actions of any subversive group which attempts to destroy the nation.

In conclusion, I quote another finding of the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities:

"The Committee notes that the responsible negro people of this State hold no sympathy for the Nation of Islam, and are firmly opposed to it or any organization which preaches disloyalty and violence. The Nation of Islam purports to offer to negroes, through so-called 'religion', three things which many people, both negro and white, greatly need, namely: personal and racial pride, self discipline, and good moral standards. The committee is convinced that negro citizens can readily acquire all of these things through personal responsibility within the framework of the Constitution of the United States and without being a part of a movement which openly advocates calculated disloyalty to all constitutional authority and bitter racial hatred to the point of actual murder of white people."

I have made this report and called for investigations by federal authorities because the people and especially local and State police officers have a right to know about the goals and activities of this black separatist organization which so affects their lives as well as who concocted the fantastic history of the origin of the black and white races as contained in their training manual. And I might add, who finances them. According to a story in "Newsweek" of January 31, estimates of the wealth of the Black Muslims ran as high as \$75 million. Muhammad is building a new \$500,000 mansion for

himself and four other mansions for his children and aides costing \$350,000 each. The multifarious business enterprises of the Muslims include 20,000 acres of farmland in Michigan, Georgia, and Alabama. In Chicago alone the Muslims have two supermarkets, a bakery and fish store, a restaurant, coffee shop and dairy—and more are in the planning. The Muslims have a \$1.5 million printing plant for their newspaper and recently purchased a \$4.4 million Greek Orthodox Church to be used as a new mosque. The four-engine Super Constellation which is available for Muhammad's use will be soon traded in for a jet. Where did the Muslims acquire this enormous wealth? You the people have a right to know.

PLAYING POLITICS WITH LEAA

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, for 2 months now I have been sitting quietly while the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration completes its funding allocations to the two cities that will host national party conventions this year. I have been waiting 2 months because it took that long for LEAA to finalize the grant that will go to the city of San Diego, Calif., to protect the Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, you and my colleagues will certainly remember a newspaper article, printed in December, which went into great detail concerning protective measures to be taken in Miami. At best, the article was sordid—describing how moneys would be spent on tanks, gas grenades, police helmets, handcuffs, and television monitor and taping equipment designed to make arrests more conclusive.

But, even more important, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that LEAA took it upon itself to advise Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien of the \$395,424 grant and ask for his comments.

To put this in perspective, we must remember that LEAA made a big thing of detailing exactly what this equipment was being used for, then admitting that some of the bigger stuff would be transferred to California for the Republican Convention. Now we come to the crux of the matter.

On January 8, 1972, the Sacramento Bee ran an article detailing the LEAA grant to San Diego, with the general theme that law enforcement officials in the city were going to make sure nothing happened there like the incidents of Chicago, 1968. The grant, Mr. Speaker, is for \$920,000, of which over \$250,000 will be used for training alone.

The question is begging to be asked, Mr. Speaker: Was Robert Dole, Chairman of the Republican National Committee contacted by LEAA and asked for a comment? I do not think so.

The entire procedure is a simple one to understand. The Nixon administration is now in office and using every office under their command to wage a political battle on the road to the campaign. Mr. Nixon has the audacity to call on Congress for

bipartisan support of his legislative concepts, while turning every facet of the executive branch into a separate, but equal, branch of the "Nixon for President" campaign. The two grants, to Miami and San Diego, were used as political toys for the administration. Another fundamental question rears its head amid all this, Mr. Speaker. Why did not LEAA simply wait 1 month and announce both grants at the same time—explaining details of each? Again, a simple answer, newsmen and voters all across the country would have easily seen that the city of San Diego is getting nearly two and a half times as much money to control crowds during the Republican Convention, even though some of the equipment to be used in Miami will be sent to San Diego at the Democratic Convention.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I come here today to set the record straight in a bipartisan manner. I wish to include both articles about the convention in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleague can get the full benefit of each, in relation to the other.

And, in doing so, Mr. Speaker, I would urge that my colleagues analyze each story with the full impact of some of the statements in mind. Please notice that the Republican Convention is intent on making sure all newsmen are taken to the front of the demonstrations—supposedly to get a better view, but also to restrict their activities.

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, I wish all my colleagues will realize that this entire matter was drummed up by the administration as part of a political campaign of paranoia. Get the Democrats sidetracked—expose the riots of 1968—delay the funding of San Diego until this entire funding matter for Miami has been allowed to sink into the subconscious of the voter. It is a comment on our leadership and its party when they openly play upon the emotions and paranoia of a public while betting on the belief that no one will look back at this development, place the facts in context, and realize what they have done.

As I said in the beginning, Mr. Speaker, I have been sitting back quietly for 2 months now, letting the LEAA spider weave its web and finish its work. Now, I only hope that inclusion of these two articles in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will open the eyes of the "voter-moth," so that it may make a sound decision on which way to fly in the elections of 1972.

The articles follow:

SAN DIEGO IS PREPARED TO AVOID RIOTS (By John Berthelsen)

San Diego is taking every precaution to make sure there is no instant replay of Chicago '68 during the GOP nominating convention Aug. 21-25.

Paramount in those precautions is training for what James W. Connole, the San Diego police inspector in charge of the law enforcement task force for the convention, calls "crowd control, crowd management, constitutional protection of participants."

Of the city's total \$920,000 Law Enforcement Assistance Act federal grant, \$258,900 is budgeted for training, and not just training officers to tell how to tell demonstrators their rights as they are loaded onto the bus.

THE BEST, JUST IN CASE

"It's been said before," repeats the 20-year veteran of the force. "We are going to plan for the worst and hope for the best." And once planning is completed, he feels, "we will have some of the best-trained police, in case of a riot, in the United States."

Officers are being trained, he says, "to know the limits of the law (for them), the constitutional rights of the demonstrators, and so on. That is the constitutional protection we are talking about."

Almost since the day the city reluctantly accepted President Nixon's undisguised hint to invite the Republicans to San Diego, Connole has been making plans. And, he bristles: "There are no goddamn armored cars (on order)." But there seems to be plenty of everything else, to make sure no long-haired, young heads are busted by flying nightsticks on the 6 o'clock news. Since last August, officers have been contacted from other demonstration-torn cities including Washington and Los Angeles to tell local officials how to cope with the situation.

LEARNING FROM OTHERS

They also are receiving help on how to handle conventions from Miami Beach, which was host to the Republicans in '68, and from San Mateo County where the GOP met in the Cow Palace in 1964. In addition, Police Chief Raymond Hoobler is expected to travel soon to Chicago where the Broddingnagian American political brouhaha took place at the Democratic convention in 1968.

There, newsmen and spectators were assaulted along with demonstrators by police, as most of the nation looked on via television. The violence was considered a factor in the close defeat of Hubert Humphrey by President Nixon.

One of Connole's 20 two-man committees—all of them under an umbrella designation of a "general administration task force"—is setting up plans to escort newsmen to the front if a riot develops. Newsmen will not be allowed to get between demonstrators and police lines. Otherwise, he says, there are virtually no strictures on them.

Other committees are dealing with setting up communications, logistics, detention facilities, prisoner control, liaison with other agencies like the National Guard and the California Highway Patrol, and other facets of the problem.

In another unique approach, San Diego is bringing in sociologists "and people like that to come in and give us a little more insight into these people (demonstrators)," Connole says. His men are being taught crowd dynamics—the ability to spot and deal with the sparks that may set off major disturbances.

ALL REMAIN SILENT

No one on a state or national level is willing to talk about the specifics of contingency plans which climb up through the levels of regional law enforcement. But if the San Diego sheriff's office and the police department can't handle the problems, reinforcements from the six counties surrounding San Diego can be called in.

In addition, the California National Guard will be training men as part of their normal summer duties at a handful of military reservations; the closest is Camp Irwin, 175 miles from the convention city.

A spokesman for the guard in Sacramento refuses to discuss the size of units that will be kept on the alert to move if they are needed. But they do exist.

POLICEMAN FOR EVERY DELEGATE

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. government has awarded the city of Miami Beach nearly \$400,000 to purchase sophisticated police equipment and to train Florida security

forces for next year's Democratic national convention.

The federal grant, quietly approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, will be added to \$178,313 in local funds to prevent a recurrence of riots that plagued the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago.

The project is the first of its kind of LEAA, which has the discretion to fund innovative law enforcement projects. Florida-Atlantic University will study every phase of police activity during the convention and prepare a handbook for LEAA, which will distribute it to police agencies around the country.

Although the number of police was not included in Miami Beach's application for funds, one federal official guessed there would be a policeman for each of the 3,016 delegates attending the convention.

PHOTO RECORD

Some of the newest police hardware will be bought with the LEAA grant which includes \$228,000 for equipment. There will be night vision and optical devices, metal detection sweepers and hand devices to locate guns or bombs, 35 police helmets that contain two-way radios, a radio transmission scrambling system that will prevent unauthorized persons from monitoring police communications, a closed-circuit television system complete with TV cameras mounted on telephone poles in the vicinity of Miami Beach convention hall feeding pictures back to a mobile command post.

A video tape recorder will keep a permanent record of any disturbances within the view of TV cameras, some of which will be placed in corridors and other sections of the convention hall itself.

In addition, federal funds will purchase 2,000 plastic handcuffs which have gained popularity among police in civil disturbances. The grant even provides for marking pens to write on the handcuffs the name of the person who has been arrested.

Also provided will be body armor, bull horns, mugging cameras, 12 Polaroid cameras, movie cameras, film and film processing equipment; 40 face shields for riot duty, 120 gas grenades, 20 gas grenade launchers, 45 portable radio transmitters and receivers, a portable fingerprinting field kit, two high-intensity portable lights, a mobile command van, a 22-passenger minibus to transport police and prisoners, plus maps and graphic arts materials for the police command post.

NEXT CONVENTION

Following the July 9 convention in Florida, some of the police hardware purchased by the government will be transferred for use at the Republican national convention, Aug. 21-25 in San Diego.

U.S. Justice department sources said they were uncertain as to the extent of the equipment transfer until San Diego submits its own application for federal anti-crime funds, which is expected by LEAA about Nov. 15.

Justice sources said that no federal funds were allocated for the purchase of "firearms, tanks or armored cars." Miami beach officials were told they would have to purchase these items from local or state funds.

Before final approval of the grant was made, LEAA notified Democratic national chairman Lawrence O'Brien it was funding the project and asked O'Brien for his comments.

PARTY SECURITY

O'Brien did not reply, but Richard Murphy, manager of the Democratic convention, said in a telephone interview the party attitude was that the \$395,424 grant was "a matter between LEAA and Miami Beach." While not anticipating any trouble now, Murphy said, the Democrats will shortly name their own security committee, one of whose functions will be liaison with Miami Beach police.

Florida Gov. Reubin Askew has placed Miami Beach police chief Rocky Pomerance in complete charge of convention security. Pomerance will augment his 300-man force with police from all over the state, including fish and wildlife officers, highway patrol, deputy sheriffs and police from other municipalities. Pomerance, through the governor, also will have control of Florida national guardsmen.

RAND AND ITS WORK

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the Rand Corp. has been the subject of public discussion since it became known that Daniel Ellsberg had been an employee of Rand at the time when he said he obtained possession of the so-called Pentagon Papers.

It is unfortunate that the actions of one person should reflect on Rand or on similar research organizations. Rand is too valuable to the Federal Government to permit it to suffer because of Ellsberg. It can best do its important work in an atmosphere of relative stability and quiet.

Rand should be judged, therefore, by its work and its value to the Defense Department and other agencies, not by the headlines or by the actions of a previous employee.

WHAT IS RAND?

Rand is a private nonprofit corporation engaged entirely in research and analysis of problems of American security and public welfare.

It is concerned primarily with the kinds of problems Federal, State, and local leaders face in making policy choices. The problems are usually large, complicated, long term, and expensive. The public is likely to benefit if they are addressed by public officials at least partially on the basis of objective, independent analysis.

Rand helps provide this analysis in areas of its experience and competence.

Rand began as a pioneering attempt by Government and California scientific leaders at the close of World War II to create the conditions and the institutional framework necessary for independent sustained analytic, interdisciplinary research designed to solve national defense problems.

The Rand Corp. is located in Santa Monica, Calif., with additional research facilities in Washington, D.C., and New York City. There are about 1,000 employees, about half of them professional researchers.

Rand professionals are trained in many disciplines, including engineering, mathematics, physics, economics, and the social sciences. The Rand function under its various contracts is, essentially, to apply interdisciplinary working teams to the task of developing preferred solutions and aiding the client in examination of the options.

The decisions, of course, are made by the Government officials, based on a variety of inputs, including Rand's.

RAND'S WORK

From its beginning, Rand dealt with a wide range of subjects related to the future security of the Nation. There were studies of rocket engines, high-energy fuels, computers, radar detection, and effects of high-energy radiation. Rand studies were backed up by a broad program of advanced research in mathematics, physics, electronics, and other fields relevant to the development and use of future aircraft, missiles, and satellites.

Over the past decade, Rand has applied the research methods and skills it developed in national security research to problems directly affecting the lives of Americans at home. The work has ranged from the analysis of water supply, urban transportation, weather modification, and the causes of teacher shortages in our school systems to biomedical studies involving the cooperative efforts of engineers, physical scientists, mathematicians, and physicians.

STRATEGIC POLICY

Rand is perhaps best known for its work on alternative nuclear-war policies. Rand analysts in the 1950's began a number of studies of the purposes, alternative uses and consequences of various nuclear postures. These studies provided an education for many government decisionmakers and offered specific alternative policies. One alternative explored by Rand in the late 1950's led to extensive changes in nuclear war targeting in the early 1960's.

Rand's study of air bases from 1951 to 1954 laid the foundations for the strategic concept of an assured second-strike capability, a major step in retaining limited war as an alternative to an all out nuclear exchange. It also decreased U.S. dependence on overseas bases, thus reducing international tensions. Finally, the base study developed a new concept of operations, which by Air Force estimate netted savings of \$1 billion in installations alone, and was judged to provide the same security as other proposed systems costing many billions more over a 4-year period.

SYSTEMS ACQUISITION STUDIES

The Rand studies of the complex and expensive process of developing and buying major weapons systems has helped the Department of Defense to arrive at current reforms, including improved prototyping and sequential development.

Rand work on prototyping, which has been carried on since the early 1960's, has identified specific instances when there are substantial cost and performance advantages in prototyping. Rand analysts also have devised a method of measuring in advance the difficulty of meeting given technical improvements and the cost in time and money. Rand is able to contribute to current Defense Department changes because of its long continuity in analyzing the problems and its independence in developing alternative solutions.

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Almost all Rand analyses look for more economical use of resources, but some are aimed directly at identifying possible money-saving changes for the services. The resulting savings, easily pay Rand's cost to the Defense Department. Here are some recent examples:

Air Force Materiel Management. The Rand base stockage model was the basis of cumulative inventory savings which range upward to \$200 million.

Air Force aircraft maintenance policies. Two recent studies, the culmination of 15 years' research, have led to an Air Force rethinking of basic inspection policies. Air Force cumulative and future savings flowing from this work can go as high as \$100 million.

Avionics development and procurement practices. Rand suggested strategies for repair and maintenance of avionics, tailored to the needs in the field, which can save probably \$4 million a year and provide better availability of systems.

URBAN PROBLEMS

Although the analytical methods developed at Rand can at best embrace only parts of any broad problem affecting society, they can nonetheless lay bare previously obscure aspects of the problems, supply data, stimulate relevant questions, and assist in defining alternatives for the policymaker. For instance, Rand is increasingly applying its experience to such domestic tasks as the appraisal of housing programs for the city of New York and development of methods for evaluating national manpower training programs for the Office of Economic Opportunity.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Rand has been a leader in the development and application of many analytical methods now widely used in the scientific, governmental, and economic communities. One versatile analytical tool closely associated with Rand, for instance, is linear programming, which is used to optimize a particular objective while satisfying a constraint, such as minimizing costs of production or transportation, or maximizing profits.

STATUS OF RAND

Rand remains dedicated primarily to service in the national security area, but with a newer and growing contribution in domestic affairs. Its work is continuing in nuclear and limited war policy, force effectiveness, alternatives for weapons development, acquisition and support, personnel effectiveness and advanced analytical techniques.

Current funding restrictions applied to Federal Contract Research Centers by the Congress and Department of Defense have reduced Rand's DOD funding from about \$19 million to \$16 million. As a result, Rand is now reducing its employees dedicated to defense work by some 13 percent. This is a heavy blow to Rand, but its researchers and management continue to be dedicated to professional excellence and to public service. Their work can be of great continuing value to the Federal Government even at this

lower manning level. The repercussions of the Ellsberg case should not be permitted to cut further into their productivity.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. PAUL S. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, January 22 marked the 54th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukrainian independence—one of the proudest moments in the history of that noble land and a date which continues to inspire freedom loving men and women everywhere. It was on January 22, 1918, that the Ukrainian Rada established an independent Ukraine and on that same day in 1919 passed the Act of Union which incorporated all the lands of the Ukraine into one nation. Symbolizing the determination and courage of the Ukrainian people, January 22 provides an opportunity for all Americans to reflect upon the proud heritage which belongs to Americans of Ukrainian descent and to renew our dedication to the principles of freedom and liberty for which Ukrainian Independence Day stands.

A proud, courageous people, Ukrainians have a history stretching back over a thousand years. Theirs is a fertile, productive land. But its very fertility has been the source of its enduring tragedy, for the fine soil of the Ukraine, tilled productively by the industrious Ukrainian people, has been coveted by powerful neighbors throughout recorded history. Time after time these valiant people have been forcibly conquered by aggressor nations. Yet their soul and spirit have never been subdued. Even today while the Ukraine is held in Soviet bondage, reports reach the outside world of continuing resistance.

Mr. Speaker, the history of the Ukraine was first recorded by Herodotus and later Greek and Byzantine historians. By the ninth century the people of what is now the Ukraine had organized into a strong state called Rus with its capital at Kiev, and by the end of the 10th century the Ukraine had accepted the main features of Byzantine culture. Ancient Kiev with its Cathedral of St. Sofia became one of the most prominent outposts of Christian civilization. Then in 1240 came the invasion of the Mongol Tartars under Batu Khan which destroyed the Kievan state and reduced the capital to rubble. In the centuries that followed the fertile Ukraine passed into the constantly changing hands of powerful neighbors.

The 17th century saw a new force emerge—the freedom loving Zaporozhian Kozaks. Under their Hetman Bogdan Khmenitsky, the Kozaks defeated neighboring armies in 1648 and 1649 only to meet eventual defeat with the partition of the Ukraine in 1667 by Poland and Russia. By 1793 the Ukraine had fallen completely under the control of Russia.

Its political autonomy and even its name disappeared.

Ukrainian nationalism was reborn in 1846 when 30 Ukrainian patriots under the leadership of the great Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko formed the Secret Brotherhood of St. Cyril and St. Methodius. Though the leaders were all quickly arrested and either imprisoned or deported, the movement they started began a cultural revival which continued and grew, reaching its zenith during the Russian revolution.

When the Russian revolution broke out in 1917, Ukrainian nationalists seized the opportunity to establish an independent Ukraine. On April 7, 1917 a tremendous demonstration occurred in Kiev and Prof. Mykhaylo Hrushevsky, the great Ukrainian historian, called upon all Ukrainians to fight for their national rights. Out of that demonstration came the Rada—the governing council which eventually declared Ukrainian independence in 1918. The centuries' old dream of independence was realized only briefly however, for the Ukraine was invaded by the Red Army and by the end of 1919 the free republic of Ukraine ceased to exist.

The Ukraine suffered severely between World War I and II under Soviet rule. World War II only intensified that suffering as it became a battleground for German and Russian forces. Despite the courage of the Ukrainian resistance movement, the war closed with renewed occupation of the Ukraine by the Soviet Union.

Today the Ukraine continues to be a captive nation, but the memory of that glorious period of freedom burns bright in the hearts of the Ukrainian people. Recalling the events which occurred 54 years ago in the Ukraine, I salute the Ukrainian people in deepest respect for their remarkable commitment to the principles of freedom and justice which they have so amply demonstrated throughout their history and for the continuing contribution Americans of Ukrainian background have made to the strength, progress, and prosperity of this Nation. Americans of Ukrainian background exemplify the finest tradition of American family life and love of country.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD ACTION

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it is with no small degree of consternation that I note today's action by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in approving an application by a federally chartered mutual savings and loan to a State-chartered capital stock association.

As my colleagues on the Banking Committees of both the House and Senate are aware, conversion legislation has been introduced and was to be considered in this session of Congress. While I have been less than antipathetical to such conversions—given an appropriate and

defensible formula which would adequately meet the questions which have already been raised—I had sincerely hoped the House Banking and Currency Committee would be given the opportunity to explore further and more fully these and other questions prior to any precedential action by the Board.

Thus it is that we are placed in the position of insuring, after the fact, if you will, that this action will not have the negative consequences suggested by some of the more violent reactions but rather that the constructive results desired are as far as possible achieved. And I hasten to emphasize to my colleagues that this oversight function is made no easier by the lack of established policies and formulae for conversion which today's action may well foreshadow.

POLICING THE PLASMA PLANTS

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I include a stark account of how commercial "blood banks" bleed undernourished and impoverished Haitians for the U.S. plasma market. With virtually no safeguards, plasma from Haiti is shipped into this country to be made into various drug products. The same shortage of supervision and serious need for remedial legislation exists in the domestic plasma market.

An informative description of the U.S. plasma situation appeared in the August 17, 1970, issue of Time magazine. Although this article is now a year and a half old, the problems it describes have yet to be corrected.

The Government agency with responsibility for the purity, potency, and safety of plasma is clearly not doing its job on imported plasma and still claims to have no authority on plasma collected within single States in the United States. With the exception of Texas, few States are protecting blood recipients any better today than when the article appeared.

Mr. Speaker, the National Blood Bank Act, H.R. 11828, which I recently introduced would correct the scandalous lack of supervision of plasma operations. I will be pleased to provide my colleagues with any information they can use on this correctable problem:

POLICING THE PLASMA PLANTS

Plasma, a clear, yellowish fluid that constitutes about 60% of human blood, is an important medical commodity. Hospitals use it for direct, life-saving transfusions to victims of burns and injuries, while pharmaceutical companies have been purchasing increasing quantities for use in the production of vaccines and serums. This growing demand has created a thriving business for hundreds of unlicensed private laboratories, which buy plasma for \$5 and up per pint, sell it for at least a 100% profit. But it has also led to a serious public-health problem, and last week the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council proposed strict new rules to police the plasma plants.

The prime target is the widespread use of plasmapheresis by commercial blood laboratories. An old technique, plasmapheresis separates the components of whole blood and returns the red blood cells—hardest for the body to replace—to the donor. The procedure as now employed can be both profitable and dangerous. Whole blood should not be given more often than every two months. But donors can and do sell plasma far more frequently, and often to laboratories that fail to protect either them or the ultimate user of their life-saving product.

LACK OF CONTROL

One of the dangers that blood donors face is serum hepatitis, a sometimes fatal liver disease transmitted by unsterile laboratory equipment. But the council is even more disturbed by the lack of adequate control over the majority of plasmapheresis programs now under way in the country. Coordination among programs is lacking, record keeping practically nonexistent.

Donors are both unscreened and untested. Though most whole-blood donors are volunteers in good health, many of the approximately 100,000 plasma donors are Skid Row bums and drug addicts. Desperate for money, they may involve themselves in several programs at once, selling plasma as often as three or four times a week. Many allow themselves to be hyperimmunized, so that their blood will produce disease-fighting antibodies. Others participate in programs that could create RH-factor incompatibilities, exposing them to illness or even death if they themselves should later require blood transfusions or certain types of medication.

Appalled by this situation, the Research Council has responded by drafting a set of guidelines aimed at protecting both the donor and the user of plasma products. To weed out the unfit, it proposes limiting participation in plasmapheresis programs to persons of "fixed address."

The council also wants to establish regional registries to identify qualified donors and to maintain records on them. Such a system would also prevent donors from either giving plasma too often or taking part in programs involving the injection of incompatible antigens. It also proposes strict limitations on the laboratories themselves. Under the suggested rules, a physician would be required to supervise all laboratory blood operations, examine all donors.

More than guidelines, however, are needed to deal with the burgeoning blood business. The council itself has no enforcement authority, and the U.S. Public Health Service's Division of Biologics Standards can regulate only the purity and safety of those plasma products shipped across state lines. Washington can exercise only limited control over the purchase of raw plasma from unlicensed laboratories. It is up to the states to regulate the commercial blood centers, and few, so far, have shown any inclination to act.

THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT

HON. BELLA S. ABZUG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, during recent events at some of our Federal prisons it has been alleged from many sides that inmates are regarded by prison authorities as subhuman. This attitude, many of us feel, has been largely responsible for the bitter tragedies at the prisons which have shocked us in recent months.

To insure that such tragedies do not recur prison officials must work constantly from the principle that prisoners are human beings, entitled as such to basic rights and respect. Certainly the status of prisoners entails the deprivation of some of their civil rights, but prisoners should be subjected only to those deprivations which are essential to good order in the operation of prisons.

The right of prisoners to communicate freely by mail with the media is a right which cannot justifiably be infringed. What unique exigency of the prison situation can convincingly justify denial of prisoners' rights to participate in public discussion through the press? I say there is no such exigency.

Yet the letters I am inserting in the RECORD clearly describe the arbitrary denial of the above rights in the case of 36 inmates at Danbury Federal Prison.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that these human beings receive our attention. It is time that we call the Justice Department to task for its repression of the moral and political rights and beliefs of prisoners. It is time that we demand fairness and impartiality from our prison administrators.

I commend to your attention the following letters:

DANBURY, CONN., January 17, 1972.

HON. BELLA ABZUG,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. ABZUG: Enclosed is a letter that was submitted to the chief of classification and parole in this Federal prison on January 4. It is an "Open Letter to Richard Nixon" signed by 36 inmates and to have been sent to the New York Times. After ten days of individuals' efforts to discover the letter's fate (general inaccessibility, procrastination, and mindless equivocation mark the style of the best caseworkers). The letter was returned to the first signature; postal delivery was denied on grounds of "bureau policy." The specifics were never fully delineated. Something was mentioned that inmates were not allowed to write to newspapers.

This amorphous "bureau policy" is used as the catch-all regulatory index for most institutional commerce. It is a mysterious and sacred set of regulations summoned into being, molded to fit the occasion, and levied according to whim by which the prison machinery is stored and oiled. It is a big club to instill fear, maintain discipline, and slavish obedience, prevent redress of grievances, and to tighten the screws until the administrators are made to stop. Power yields nothing without demand—it never did, it never will.

Sometimes interested and other than self-serving Congress people will confront "bureau policy." Sometimes inmates, braving the lethargy and uninterest of those in decision-influencing roles, will initiate action themselves—in the only way they have to guarantee a listening audience—and thus producing Atticas and Rahways.

So we have this letter, polite, reasoned, tolerantly respectful dissidence bespeaking good citizenship. To tell you the truth, Mrs. Abzug, some of us had serious qualms about signing anything so damn liberal. But it got turned back and you seem to be the only recourse right now.

It's certainly no big deal, especially in context of penal atrocity elsewhere. But it's indicative. Maybe you could read it into the Congressional Record. Maybe you could forward it to the New York Times with a copy

of this letter. Maybe you could phone the Federal Bureau of Prisons about "bureau policy." Or maybe you, too, could say to hell with it.

Keep up the good work, Bella.

JOHN M. BACH.

AN OPEN LETTER TO RICHARD NIXON
(To be submitted to Mr. Key and forwarded to the New York Times)

DEAR RICHARD NIXON: It is with anger, shame and sadness that we write you to condemn the intensified bombing of North Vietnam and the continuation of the war throughout Southeast Asia.

We hope that the recent forays north will awaken this nation to the fact that the policy of the Nixon Administration is not "to wind the war down" but to continue the fighting in Southeast Asia under the cover of Vietnamization and troop withdrawal. We cannot imagine that it much matters to the people of Indochina whether they are killed and their villages and crops and cities laid to waste by American troops or by Asian troops equipped, trained and supported by the United States; nor do we believe it much matters to the people of Indochina whether death comes from the ground or under a rain of American bombs from the sky.

Merely tinkering with the policy of the Johnson Administration, or clothing the same deeds in new language, will not effectively alter the ongoing and horrible reality of the war for those it most effects—the Southeast Asians. When the Secretary of Defense chooses to refer to "limited-duration, protective-reaction strikes" instead of—more simply—"bombing raids," he does not lessen the destruction of those raids, nor does he quiet the cries of the victims.

We are not deceived. The conditions we opposed when we entered prison persist and we expect more men and women will follow us in order to underline their determined opposition to "Nixon's War."

(Signed by War Resisters and anti-war inmates at Danbury Correctional Institution.)

Michael McCord, John M. Bach, Kevin Messenger, Kevin Jones, Stephen E. Murray, Arthur Burghardt Banks, M. Henley.

Alfred A. Howell, Jr., Stephen Leeds, Daniel Berrigan, S.J., Tom Hosmer, Richard S. Stone, Stanley L. Clark, Michael Fuller, William Cox.

William R. Bowens, Donald D. Garner, Eddie Johnson, Timothy M. Pawlik, Ralph M. Howell, Paul McAlee, Ralph Almedrin.

John Sadler, Gus Edwards, William R. Lynas, William Cousins, Charles Hartwell, Salvatore Migliore, Wm. Witsey.

Frank Pezza, Gregory Mitchell, Harold Stone, Robert Barcella, Martin Goldman, Eugene S. Daniell III, Carl H. Dubitsky.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 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 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

STATE DEPARTMENT TO COOPERATE ON NEW POW CAMP INSPECTION

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, I called upon Secretary of State William P. Rogers to insist that the South Vietnamese cooperate in a new effort by Amnesty International to inspect prisoner-of-war camps in both North and South Vietnam. According to this morning's Washington Post, the State Department does plan to cooperate in a new effort by Amnesty International to conduct an impartial inspection of prisoner-of-war camps in both North and South Vietnam.

I am happy to report that the executive committee of Amnesty International is meeting in London this weekend to decide whether to attempt another visit to North and South Vietnamese camps. I assume that the Department of State will not allow the South Vietnamese Government to sabotage another mission by Amnesty International.

If Amnesty International gains entrance to North Vietnamese camps, it will be the first time that facilities containing American prisoners have been inspected by any competent international authority. Hopefully, with full American and South Vietnamese cooperation, a reciprocal visit of POW camps can take place.

This morning's Washington Post article follows:

U.S. SUPPORTS PROPOSAL TO VISIT POW'S

(By Sanford J. Ungar)

The State Department said yesterday that it will support an effort by Amnesty International, an organization with headquarters in Britain, to conduct an impartial inspection of prisoner-of-war camps in both North and South Vietnam.

If the organization gets a firm agreement from Hanoi that would permit it to visit American prisoners there, a State Department official said, "we would use whatever influence we have" in Saigon to persuade the South Vietnamese to permit a similar inspection.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.) announced a few hours later that Amnesty International is expected to launch such an effort after a board meeting in London this weekend.

American support for the mission would represent an apparent change of emphasis in U.S. policy, which has long regarded the International Committee of the Red Cross as the only organization sufficiently impartial to make such an inspection.

Frank A. Sieverts, a State Department officer with special responsibility for the prisoner of war problem, insisted, however, that no change of policy was involved. "We would like anyone to see the prisoners in North Vietnam," Sieverts said.

But Aspin said he was "suspicious" that the State Department had previously kept the organization from visiting prison camps in the south.

He called upon the State Department to "encourage" Amnesty International's new proposal and to put pressure on the South Vietnamese to go along.

Aspin released documents this week which

he said demonstrated that the effort last spring by the organization to visit prisoners on both sides "blew up" when Saigon refused to grant visas for an Amnesty International delegation.

Sieverts denied that South Vietnam had actually turned down group's application, but had merely asked that it be "deferred" pending the efforts of South Vietnam to repatriate prisoners from the north.

He said he was skeptical, however, that Hanoi would actually permit a visit to American prisoners held in the north.

"If a visit to North Vietnam should take place," Sieverts said, "then we would support" a similar visit to the south.

But he added that "it would take an awful lot to convince us," in light of North Vietnam's refusal to let other groups visit the prisoners.

He pointed out that the International Red Cross regularly visits prison camps in the south, but has been turned down in its efforts to get into North Vietnam.

The State Department takes the position that the Red Cross qualifies under the Geneva convention on prisoners of war as a group that may conduct neutral international inspection of prison camps.

Sieverts said last night that Amnesty International, on the other hand, is a "political organization" whose impartiality is doubted in South Vietnam and elsewhere.

A non-governmental group which includes people of various ideological persuasions, Amnesty International generally has directed its efforts on behalf of "prisoners of conscious."

It has for example, investigated the conditions of political prisoners in Greece and the Soviet Union and recently prepared a report on British internment camps in Northern Ireland.

Aspin observed last night that it would be "unusual" for Amnesty International to get involved in a "shooting war situation." But he pointed out that the organization's request to the Saigon government included a desire to visit military camps as well as "civil camps," where political prisoners may be held.

The prospect for a new Amnesty International bid to visit the prisoners of war on both sides arose during testimony by William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), raised the allegations made by his junior colleague from Wisconsin with Sullivan.

Sullivan answered that "we would welcome" a visit to the camps in the north by Amnesty International and would "encourage" a reciprocal visit to the south.

QUEENS VILLAGE-COMMUNITY SURVEY PROJECT-ECONOMICS

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the students of Martin Van Buren High School in Queens Village, N.Y., have recently completed a project that, I believe, is worthy of your attention. These students undertook a study which traces the history of the Queens Village community and provides valuable information as to the social and economic complexion of the area. The data gathered in this study along with the well-written analysis makes this work equal to many professional efforts.

All too often, our younger generation is criticized for their lack of direction and their inability to do work of lasting value. Clearly the students of the honors economics class in Van Buren High School disprove this common cry. So interesting and illuminating is this study that copies are being sent to the Queens Village and Jamaica branches of the public library as well as to the local community organizations. I am sure that this study will be most valuable to those in government who plan and fund community facilities for this section of the Queens County.

The students covered the following areas in their research: history, people, location and physical setting, size of the community, occupation, politics and elections, health, recreation and culture, housing and school facilities, welfare agencies, transportation, and drug abuse. A bibliography of success is appended for each section of the study.

Every area was probed for all the facts it could yield, the students relying on standard source books, interviews, and surveys based on door-to-door research or questionnaires taken home by Van Buren students living in Queens Village. Each of the 12 sections of the book was prepared by a team of 2 or 3 students working together.

Students drew on every community resource available, including the parks department, borough president's office, local newspapers, human resources administration, Queens Board of Elections, Jamaica Social Services Center, Queensboro Council for Social Welfare, and so forth. Important reference works used were the "City Plan of New York, (Borough of Queens)," and the most recent census available.

After you examine this study, Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will understand why I am particularly proud of the young people who live in my community. It is a reflection of their concern for Queens Village as well as a fine example of their intellectual curiosity and abilities.

At this time, I would like to insert this study into the RECORD so that my colleagues may share in the insights and wealth of information published in this project:

QUEENS VILLAGE-COMMUNITY SURVEY: CLASS RESEARCH PROJECT-ECONOMICS IH3

(By Martin Van Buren High School, Social Studies Department)

Edward Kelso, Assistant Principal.
Richard DeFlore, Teacher.

CHAPTER AND TEAMS

History: Sylvanne Beck, Marlowe Schneidkraut.

People: Joanne Masiello, Sharon Grossman.

Location: Neal Buchalter, Stuart Forster.
Size: Andy Simon, Steven Finn.

Occupation: Jeffrey Liebowitz, Eric Skelnick.

Politics: Wayne Hamburger, Paul Fergione.
Health: Nina Schwartz, Lisa Cogen.

Recreation: Alan Grenadir, David Finkelstein.

Housing and Education facilities: Kenneth Roistacher, Jeffrey Strom, Bill Unger.

Welfare: Douglas Love, Alan Lipkin.
Drug Abuse: Mark Rosen, Jay Newman.

HISTORY

The history of Queens Village dates back to the 17th century—1640 to be exact, when

ancestors of Mr. Charles P. Rose traded fresh bread for meat with the Indians.

The original founders were, of course, the regional Indians. Two tribes appeared to dominate the area—The Cauaisie—who dominated land from Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island to Jamaica—and The Matinecoc—a branch of the Algonquins who inhabited the Alley Pond Park area, Little Neck and Douglaston.

The first name of this tract (now the present Queens Village and Bellaire) was "The Little Plains" to distinguish it from the Great Plains of Hempstead. It was then a wilderness, transformed into fertile grounds yielding prosperous crops, and then into a New York City suburb located sixteen miles from Manhattan. The first roads were Hempstead Turnpike and Jamaica Avenue, originally Indian roads.

About 1824, Thomas Brush settled in what was known then as "The Little Plains."

In 1844, the Long Island Railroad (Brooklyn-Greenport, L.I.) was built and a railroad station was built at Brushville, although it was noted that the trains only "slowed down."

Adjacent to, and north of the Long Island Railroad Station, Brush built a hotel, chapel, grocery store, blacksmith shop and a tobacco factory.

On January 1, 1857, at a Public Meeting, the name of that part of Brushville was changed to Queens after Queen Catherine of Braganze, wife of King Charles II of England.

The area had its initial start as a residential, suburban community through the enterprise of Col. Alfred Wood, a civil war hero, and later Mayor of Brooklyn (1864-1865) and United States Consul to Italy. Col. Wood laid out a large tract in 1868 which he called "Inglewood" after his 200 acre estate.

In 1871, Wood arranged with the President of the Long Island Railroad to build a new station on land donated by himself. The railroad station was built, but the Long Island Railroad refused to honor the stop unless it was called "Queens." The "Inglewood" sign was pulled down and the "Queens" sign went up.

In September 1924, the name was changed to "Queens Village" to avoid confusion with the county. It was officially recognized and assigned a Post Office. A library was established in 1896 through the efforts to the Shakespeare Club of Queens. It became a branch of the Public Library in 1901.

After the World War II real estate boom, Queens Village was transformed from an agricultural community to a residential suburban community.

The area Queens Village includes: east of Francis Lewis Boulevard to Cross Island Parkway and the Nassau County Line; south of Grand Central Parkway to 114th Avenue.

Famous Buildings and Events:
Queens Village Reformed Church, built in 1858, Jamaica Avenue and Springfield Boulevard.

Lyceum Hall: 98-01 218 Street, oldest meeting place in Queens Village. Built in 1889 as a Woman's organization under the supervision of Mrs. Alfred Eno. No important events in regard to women's suffrage were noted and the organization soon moved. Today, it is a Veteran's meeting hall.

Callister Plant

A distinct "change of the times" can be noted at 212-50 Jamaica Avenue, once home of the Callister Plant, a carriage and farm wagon manufacturer. It is now a Lincoln-Mercury Dealer a showroom and sales office.

Veteran's Plaza

This is dedicated to the memory of all World War II martyrs from Queens Village. It is located at Amboy Place and Jamaica Avenue, across from the Railroad station.

Other points of interest include Cunningham Park, named for a blood-thirsty Revolutionary War general, the Queens Village

Public Library, the Queens and Community Theaters, Creedmoor State Hospital, and Alley Pond Park.

In 1927, Queens Village achieved nationwide notoriety as the scene of the Snyder-Gray Murder. An Art Editor, Albert Snyder was killed with a sash weight by his wife and her lover, a man named Judd Gray. The only reasons for putting it on front pages was the involvement of a sex triangle, and the Snyders were ordinary people in an ordinary suburb—the sort of people with whom the ordinary reader could identify. The Snyder-Gray case felt the nation's delight at vicarious horrors and was a result of the forces of ballyhoo. Mrs. Snyder was the first woman sent to the electric chair.

Queens Village Centennial: September 1971: This event, featuring parades and dances was held to honor the construction of Col. Wood's Long Island Railroad Station, September 1871. Guest speakers included Mayor Lindsay and Astronaut Alan Shepard.

Alley Pond Park

Alley Pond Park, 409 acres, bordered by Union Turnpike, Winchester Boulevard, Springfield Boulevard, Cross Island Parkway, and Northern Boulevard, were at first settled by the Matinecoc Indians.

In 1637, Thomas Foster, the first settler, obtained a royal land grant of 600 acres near the "Alley". He built his home, a beautiful stone house there, three years later. It was a refuge against Indian attacks, and the only way of entrance was by means of a creek.

An Englishman by the name of Bartlett sailed up the creek one day looking for Flushing. He stayed at Foster's home awhile and gave him a cutting from a pear tree upon his departure. From that cutting appeared the first Bartlett pears in the United States.

In 1752, a grist mill was built near the alley. It was the scene of filming of several shots for the silent movie, Zaza in 1920. The entire village was made to appear as a European hamlet, the general store, a Swiss Chateau.

The general store was built beside the grist mill in 1838. A post office was built in 1821. This was the official post office for the town of Flushing. "The Alley", the pass through the hills and swamps, was often used as a shortcut route from Roslyn to Flushing or from Refers to "Alley Pond" located off Northern Boulevard and Long Island Parkway, Roslyn to Jamaica or New York via Jamaica and Brooklyn.

All the historic buildings have since been torn down to make way for the Cross Island Parkway. "Alley Pond" before the parkway, was so beautiful it was often synonymous with Thoreau's "Walden."

It was established as a park in 1929. The park consists of a half mile nature trail, 16 tennis courts, playgrounds, wading pools, and fields for handball, softball, baseball, basketball, and football. It contains the borough's largest picnic spot. Two lakes, Oakland Lake and Alley Pond, are dying from the effects of the carbon monoxide of surrounding parkways. The enlarging of the Grand Central Parkway, which involved destruction of much of the park, has had devastating effects on residents and ecologists.

Creedmoor

Creedmoor (Boundaries: Hillside Avenue, Winchester Boulevard, Union Turnpike, Marathon Parkway) was established as the Creedmoor rifle range by the National Rifle Association in 1872 by General George W. Wingate and named for the Creed family who owned the land. It was acquired by the state in 1890 as a rifle range for the National Guard. Many famous International Rifle Meets were held there, the first being in 1874 between the Irish and American teams. The American team won 934-931. In 1876, the Centennial International Rifle Match was held at Creedmoor. This attracted wide attention. The scores were:

American team -----	3, 126
Irish -----	3, 104
Australian -----	3, 096
Scottish -----	3, 061
Canadian -----	2, 923

There were over 85 acres, with 30 targets ranging from 50-1200 yards. Regiments of the National Guard were required to practice here at regular intervals. An economic depression and "penny-pinching" governor left abandonment of Creedmoor in the 1890's. The National Rifle Association moved its range to Sea Girt, New Jersey.

Several reminders of the Creedmoor Rifle Range consist of a few street names: Winchester Boulevard, Pistol street, Range Street and Sabre Street.

A poem written by Dr. Charles Miller, a Queens Village poet, about the Creedmoor Range is on the following page.

A painting of the historic Creedmoor Oak Trees was exhibited at the National Academy of Design.

In 1910, the Brooklyn State Hospital was decided to be built. In 1935, it became an independent institution, involved in the care of mentally ill patients, and a center for psychiatric research. A farm complex was also constructed to raise fruits and vegetables for the hospital patients. The farm is still in existence, but it is no longer in use.

The Creedmoor complex consists of over 25 buildings, plus a 22 story building, the largest structure in Queens, and a children's psychiatric Institute. The entire complex consists of 312 acres.

Creedmoor has been under the constant blows of criticism. Due to lack of funds, it is overcrowded and understaffed. One critic called it a "blight to the community." Another more recent critic: "Today the existing treatment and residential areas are the abandoned stage sets; isolated stage sets; isolated from each other and the community outside the fence." A dysentery epidemic occurred in 1944, which brought national attention to the hospital and care for the mentally ill in general. Creedmoor was called the "Crematory."

Despite its constant blows of attack, Creedmoor's facilities and care for the mentally ill, have been steadily improving. There is no longer any need to call it a "blight to the community" but to look at it as an important service to the community, the city, and the state.

THE PASSING OF THE CREEDMOOR OAKS

"Tongues in Trees" were most eloquent in these!

At Queens we rode by 'Doughty's Grove' today;

A favorite pastime on Jericho Highway
Has given one a half-century of real delight.

Afforded by nature's woodland beauty site
'Too old for ship timber a hundred years ago'

Alas! this venerable forest now must go!
How the heart of each noble tree broke
At tree murder's iconoclastic stroke
Indeed, preclous are the traditions recorded true

Of historic rendezvous, 'festive barbecue'
'War Rally' where the immoral Beecher's voice

Made each patriotic heart rejoice
There firmly the old oaks stood
The same primeval wood

There native Indian chiefs and braves
Would protect the trees or fall in hero's graves.

Later, the nature-loving fortune telling gypsies came
With quaint tents and campfires enchanting the same.

Then one sad note of less romantic sound
'Neath underwood, solitary suicide was found.

A public park the brave old oaks should be today.

A noble object lesson 'oasis' has passed away."

Carl De Muldor Miller (Dr. Charles Miller).

The poem summarizes fame of Creedmoor, its oaks, the Rifle Range, and the great International shooting matches.

Queens Village is more or less, a small town with a simple but unique history located within the realms of a gigantic city, teeming with history and problems. In its brief one hundred year span of a few important recorded historical events, it has managed to keep a sense of pride and unity typically found in small American towns. Queens Village has undergone many transformations. Only one hundred years ago it was all farm lands. Only after World War I did residential homes begin to spring up.

Although Queens Village is not noted for any fantastic historical or cultural events, its unique old-time homes and castle houses and small shops, embedded in the atmosphere of a small town only 16 miles from a teeming metropolis, make it an interesting community.

PEOPLE

Collecting recent data for this report was an impossible task. As a result, all work was based in the 1960 census because the 1970 census figures were not yet available. Wherever we went in search of data, we were advised to return in six months when the 1970 census reports would be at our disposal.

We went to the Census Bureau in pursuit of information and were informed that some of the 1970 Census results were available but not for geographical subdivisions the size of Queens Village or Census tract 1301. Census tract 1301 is the census code for the area immediately surrounding Martin Van Buren. These would be ready at a later date. That same day, we visited the City Planning Commission. It was our hope that we could study the new city plans for Queens and that they might provide pertinent facts. However, we were advised that they were not available at present.

We called the Queens Village Chamber of Commerce, anticipating that they would have some relevant material pertaining to their own town; they were most apologetic but could offer nothing.

A telephone call to the Borough President's office, resulted in the suggestion that we go to the library. We telephoned the Long Island Press and the New York Times and were given the same advice. We did have some success when we called the Daily News. They were very helpful and did offer some information but, again, this was for the 1960 Census.

We visited the Long Island Room of the Central Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library twice and collected what little information they could offer. Most of this data dated back to 1960. The publications dated 1962 and 1966 had facts which were based on the 1960 Census statistics.

Telephone calls to the Civil Court, Ethnic Court, and the Marriage License Bureau proved fruitless. All were unable to offer any assistance other than to refer us to the Library.

When we called the Municipal Reference Library, we were told that they had some data—all of which was based on the 1960 Census. We had planned to research their files, but were unable to do so because they are open Monday through Friday only. We phoned the City Planning Library and the Library of Archives and Records, but they were unable to offer any assistance.

The school library had nothing and the librarian recommended we go to the Central Library, as did the local librarian. Therefore, statistics, unless otherwise noted, are from 1960 census tract 1301.

TABLE 1.—Age distribution

Under 5	431
5 to 9	812
10 to 14	789
15 to 19	829
20 to 24	99
25 to 29	137
30 to 34	351
35 to 39	643
40 to 44	709
45 to 49	454
50 to 54	240
55 to 59	145
60 to 64	112
65 and over	228

Median age—32.1 years.

TABLE 2.—Sex distribution

Male	2,703
Female	2,776

TABLE 3.—Race distribution

White	5,464
Negro	9
Puerto Rican	0
Other	6

Total 5,479

TABLE 4.—MARITAL STATUS

	Male	Female
Total 14 years and over	1,708	1,813
Single	295	284
Married	1,384	1,391
Separated	6	13
Widowed	25	112
Divorced	4	26

TABLE 5.—Ancestry

United Kingdom	103
Ireland	60

Norway	4
Sweden	21
Germany	291
Poland	555
Czechoslovakia	64
Austria	273
Hungary	100
U.S.S.R.	793
Italy	317
Canada	86
Mexico	0
Other	300

TABLE 6.—Origin of birth

Total people	5,479
Total foreign stock	2,967
Foreign born	511
Native, foreign, mixed parentage	2,456

TABLE 7.—Religious distribution

	Percent
Protestant	24
Roman Catholic	54
Jewish	20
Other	2

TABLE 8.—Annual income distribution

Total number of families	
Under \$1,000	20
\$1,000—\$1,999	8
\$2,000—\$2,999	21
\$3,000—\$3,999	30
\$4,000—\$4,999	92
\$5,000—\$5,999	231
\$6,000—\$6,999	235
\$7,000—\$7,999	158
\$8,000—\$8,999	160
\$9,000—\$9,999	125
\$10,000—\$14,999	260
\$15,000—\$24,999	74
\$25,000 and over	16

Median annual income, \$7,494.

I. Organizations

- A. Religious:
- (1) Churches:
 - (a) Betany Lutheran Church.
 - (b) Grace Lutheran Church.
 - (c) Hollis Avenue Congregational Church.
 - (d) Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.
 - (e) Methodist Church of Queens Village.
 - (f) Queens Reform Church.
 - (g) St. Joseph's Episcopal Church.
 - (h) Queens Baptist Church.
 - (i) Church of the Good Shepard.
 - (j) First United Presbyterian Church.
 - (k) Holliswood Community Church.
 - (l) Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.
 - (m) Calvary Church of Queens Village.
 - (n) Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.
 - (o) First Church of Christ Scientist.
 - (p) Incarnation R.C. Church.
 - (q) Our Lady of Lourdes R.C. Church.
 - (r) SS. Joachim and Anne R.C. Church.
 - (s) American Martyrs R.C. Church.
 - (t) Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall.
 - (2) Synagogues:
 - (a) Bell Park Jewish Center.
 - (b) Hollis Hills Jewish Center.
 - (c) Holliswood Jewish Center.
 - (d) Queens Jewish Center.
 - (3) Related Organizations:
 - (a) St. Anne's Council—No. 2429 Knights of Columbus.
 - (b) Court Our Lady of Lourdes—No. 1082, Catholic Daughters of America, Meetings every second and fourth Monday.
 - (c) Queens Chapter No. 732 Order of the Eastern Star, State of New York.
 - (d) Young Christian Society—The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.
 - (e) Catholic Traditionalists Movement.
 - (f) Catholic War Veterans No. 185.
 - (4) See Religious Distribution By Identification:

RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION BY IDENTIFICATION

[Population in thousands, 1970; communities Q and R total Queens Village; figures do not total because of rounding]

Communities	Estimated population	Protestant population	Percent	Roman Catholic population	Percent	Jewish population	Percent	Other population	Percent
R	50	12	24.0	27	54.0	10	20.0	1	2.0
Q	57	18	31.6	33	57.9	5	8.8	1	1.7
QV									
Total	107	30	28.0	60	56.1	15	14.0	2	1.8

B. Fraternal: According to the Queens Village by-laws, service clubs are composed of professionals and business people.

(1) Lions Club—largest international membership.

(a) local membership, 45.

(b) aims, sight conservation and combat of drugs addiction.

(c) goals. (1) Funded research on laser work and glaucoma; (2) established Braille libraries and print shops; (3) founded seeing-eye dog training school and related facilities; (4) sponsored summer camp for blind; (5) sponsored candy sale and raised approximately \$3000 to be used to combat drug addiction.

(d) meetings from September to June. Weekly meetings are held on Tuesdays at Antuns.

(2) Kiwanis Club—International:

(a) Local membership, 27; international membership 400,000.

(b) Aims: Motto: "We Build"—to help in any way possible the youth of the community.

(c) goals:

(1) Kiwanis Baseball—sponsors 1600 boys from ages 8 to 13 years.

(2) Boys' camp—this year the club sponsored three local boys.

(3) Youth of the Month Program—honors senior students from local high schools for their scholastic achievements.

(4) Service award to high schools—recognizes students prominent in school activities.

(5) Cop of the Year Award—honors outstanding policeman of the year.

(6) Funds boy scouts and Girl scouts of America.

(7) Actively involved in Drug Alert Program—printed up and distributed posters and cartoons on the topic and distributed them to local schools.

(d) Meetings from September through June:

(1) weekly meetings every Wednesday at Antuns.

(2) Annual State convention.

(3) Annual international convention.

(3) Rotary Club—International:

(a) Local membership, 45; international membership, 15,000 clubs in 149 countries. For further information on joining, write: Brief Facts, P.O. Box 84, Queens Village, N.Y. 11429.

(b) aims—"service above self"; "The improvement of our community and the advancement of world understanding and peace."

(c) goals (1970)—water pipeline built and financed in Haiti.

(4) St. Anne's Council—Knights of Columbus No. 2429.

(5) Eastern Queens Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc.

Queens Chapter No. 732 Order of the Eastern Star, State of N.Y.

(7) Ancient Order of Hibernians—Viv. 17.

C. Social:

(1) American Legion—No. 980 and No. 301.

(2) Bell-Vill Civic Assoc.

(3) Catholic War Veterans—No. 185.

(4) Creedmore Civic Assoc., Inc.

(5) Eastern Queens Ad Hoc Committee for a Natural Attitude Toward Urban Recreational Environment (NATURE).

(6) Queens Village Rep. Club.

(7) V.F.W. Unity Post No. 1570.

(8) Rocky Hill Civic Assoc., Inc.

(9) Y.M.C.A.—Eastern Queens.

(10) Wayanda Civic Assoc.

(11) Queens Village Civic Assoc.

(12) Queens Village Stamp Club.

(13) Queens Village Camera Club.

(14) Young Republicans of Queens Village.

(15) Boy Scouts of America.

(16) Hollis-Bellaire-Queens Village Little League.

(17) Lioness Club of Queens Village.

(18) American Assoc. of Retired Persons Chap. No. 560.

(19) Queens Braddock Civic Assoc.

(20) Queens Village Boys Club.

(21) Queens Village Democratic Club.

(22) Twenty-First A.D. Democratic Club.

II. Cultural resources

A. Cultural Organization on the Arts:

(1) Goals—secured street closing for the Queens Village Centennial.

(2) Aims—promote the lively arts by sponsoring a/o presenting artwork, ballet, music, etc. to the public of the community.

(3) Funds—from N.Y.C. and N.Y. State organizations for the lively arts.

B. Theatres: (1) Community Theatre; (2) Century's Queens Theatre.

C. Libraries: (1) Queens Village Branch of Queens Borough Public Library.

D. Physical Activity Center: (1) Y.M.C.A. of Eastern Queens.

III. Delinquency—Crime

A. According to the Commissioner of Police: Queens Village has a comparatively lower crime rate than anywhere else in Queens, and therefore, does not need extensive coverage. Until the new building is completed, the Queens Village police precinct (No. 105) is stationed in Rochdale at the 113th precinct.

B. Community Police Patrol for Queens Village.

(1) Headed by a police sergeant to provide expanded power and increased facilities.

(a) The sergeant is the acting police chief of the community.

(b) The community force is composed of 60 men; 20 men per tour in a round-the-clock patrol.

(c) Patrol coverage includes business and problem areas in the heart of Queens Village (on Jamaica Ave.).

C. Delinquency Statistics—Queens Village:

(1) No information on crime rate, delinquency, and staff coverage by police was dispensed for this report by the 105th precinct.

Delinquency (1967)*

Queens	33.6
Q**	25.6
R**	75.6
Queens Village	101.2

*Offenses (arrests and referrals of the Police Dep't) per 1000 youths from 7-20 years of age.

**R and Q are sections which make up Queens Village

IV. Mental Health

A. Creedmore State Hospital—only mental institution in Queens Village, funded by the State. There is however, a private organization for brain-injured children.

(1) Recently, Creedmore has established an Open Door Policy and an Out-Patient Policy to lessen the number of permanent patients per day.

(a) Open Door Policy—patients come and go as they see fit, everyday.

(b) Out-Patient Policy—Patients report to Creedmore only when they feel in need of help, and then sign out to go home, when appeared.

(2) Creedmore houses the mentally disturbed and brain-injured of all ages.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL SETTING OF QUEENS VILLAGE

Climate: The climate of Queens Village is called continental by some and temperate by others. We have a seasonal climate. Neither extreme winters or burning summers plague us.

Many businesses are controlled by the seasons. Ice cream vendors (for example) sell their goods during the warm summer months. Other businesses, such as clothing stores, must restock their shelves for each new season.

Soil: Queens Village soil has a large amount of gravel in it. It also contains considerable amounts of clay. Under the loose top soil, we have a solid sedimentary rock base.

The soil can and was used for agricultural purposes, but it is not the best. The rock

base allows the easy building of tall buildings with a minimum of time and money spent on the foundation.

Food Production: The production of food in Queens Village is very limited. Meat production is non-existent, however, many residents of the community grow some of their own fruits and vegetables. Those who do, do it as a hobby, not intending to support themselves by it.

Center of Population: Queens Village does not have very many dense population centers. Most of the housing units in the community are private one or two family houses. There is also a limited number of low rise apartment buildings. The center of population for New York City is far from Queens Village.

Our community does have two areas of fairly dense population. The first area is between 90th and 99th Avenues and 190th and 204th Street. The other area is bordered by Braddock, Ransom, Jamaica, and 87th avenues.

Natural Resources: Today, the natural resources of Queens Village are limited. We have wooded lands (at least as compared to the other parts of the city), waterways, and people.

The woods and ponds of Queens Village are scattered over the community. They are probably the most important resources we have. It's a shame that the few remaining areas are being destroyed. Now there are ponds such as Lily Pond and Pea Pond still left. Queens Village also has two major parks: Alley Pond Park and Cunningham Park. Both parks have baseball fields and similar facilities.

Queens Village has no direct contact with the ocean. Yet, it plays a significant role in the lives of many of the residents of our community. New York City, which supplies a large percentage of our employment, developed in the beginning, mainly due to the great seaport and harbor that it had. Today, many people use the not so distant beaches as a place of pleasure and entertainment, especially in the summer.

The people, if you can call them a natural resource, are last, but not least. The population tends to be a working, white, middle class society. Unfortunately, some people have grown unfriendly and cold; a tragedy caused by the vast population of the large cities.

Physical Setting: Queens Village has a very interesting geological significance. There is a steep hill, following and just north of Hillside Avenue. This hill marks the exact spot where the great glacier stopped.

Problem Growing Out of Location and Setting: Many of the communities problems stem from its out lying location. About sixteen miles from city hall, taxed by the city, yet feeling remote from it, residents believe they are slighted and unserved. Some grievances are legitimate; public transportation and connections with other parts of the city have been deficient; improvements, such as street paving and repair and sewer installations, have been slow. With the remaining vacant land quickly being developed, the need for services from the city is increasing. The district has an expanding air freight industry, and the community suffers from the noise of planes arriving and departing from Kennedy Airport.

Queens Village Location and Physical Setting: The location of Queens Village has many advantages. It is close enough to the city so that we have the advantages of the city. Yet, it's far enough from the city so that we don't have the pollution and extreme overcrowding.

The ground allows the little agricultural use we demand of it. It also has the solid bedrock which makes the buildings of tall structures much easier. Even the climate is helpful. The weather rarely freezes the activity of the community. With the different

seasons, residents are exposed to all the different outdoor sports and activities.

Queens Village may not be the perfect community, but the location and physical setting don't harm it any.

SIZE OF THE COMMUNITY

The community of Queens Village is an area bordered by Union Turnpike and Grand Central Parkway on the north, 211 Street on the west, Jamaica Avenue, on the south, and Gettysburg Street, Braddock Avenue and Winchester Boulevard on the east. We studied the size of the community, particularly the population. Our research took us to the 1960 census where we found that Queens Village was broken down into eleven census tracts. In addition to our general study of Queens Village, we did an in-depth study of tract 1301. This tract, which contains Martin Van Buren High School, is determined by Union Turnpike and Grand Central Parkway on the north, Springfield Boulevard on the west, Hillside Avenue and Braddock Avenue on the south and Winchester Boulevard on the east.

In our study of Queens Village, we discovered certain trends in the population. We researched schools and trade areas in the neighborhood. This included banks, industry and business, and shopping centers. Finally, we conducted a survey of selected families in Queens Village and found out their attitudes towards the size of the community.

The typical types of housing in Queens Village are: single family detached, two-story garden apartments, row houses and small apartment houses. The maximum density in the area is from four, to about 29 housing units per acre.

There are numerous places to shop in Queens Village. The community has both large and small shopping areas. There are also many shopping centers outside of the neighborhood that are frequented by Queens Village residents.

On Hillside Avenue between Springfield Boulevard and 88th Avenue there is a minor shopping center that includes two supermarkets and an assortment of smaller stores. There is also a major commercial area on Jamaica Avenue between 216 Street and 220 Street. This area of stores, service facilities, commercial recreation, and offices include shopping centers at Roosevelt Field, Green Aces, Jamaica, Glen Oaks, and Lake Success.

Queens Village has more banks in a concentrated area than any other community in the city. A few of them are: Jamaica Savings Bank, Reliance Federal Savings and Loan Association, and the Kings Lafayette Bank. These banks pay varying amounts of interest, as much as 5 1/4 % annually.

Industry and business are concentrated in two areas, both along Jamaica Avenue. On the south side of Jamaica Avenue, from 212 Street to 220 Street there is light industry. This includes light manufacturing and warehousing. On the north side from 212 to 216 Street there are heavy commercial and service activities. Among these industries are warehousing, motor vehicle repair, and amusements.

To find out the attitudes towards the size of the community, we took a survey of fifty students from Martin Van Buren High School that are residents of Queens Village. The survey consisted of eight questions involving population trends and school and community problems. The results of our survey can be seen on table 4. One interesting aspect of the survey was that 47 out of 50 students said that Van Buren is overcrowded, yet only 29 felt that there are not enough schools in Queens Village. We agree that there are not enough high schools in the area, but there is a sufficient number of elementary and junior high schools. Most of the students we spoke to stated that overcrowding is the major cause of the school's problems. Some of the problems they mentioned were, large classes, double session, and not

enough personal attention from teachers as well as advisors.

We also looked into community problems stemming from the size of the area. Almost 50% of those surveyed said that Queens Village is overcrowded. More than 75% felt that the area is too segregated. The other questions that we asked were: Are there enough shopping centers and what do you think the average annual income of a family in

Queens Village is? Community problems that were suggested are; crowded busses, segregation, not enough recreational facilities, and not enough job openings.

Through the course of our research, we found that the population of planning district 13, (which Queens Village is a member), has had an increase of 100,000 people in only two decades. However, we feel that this

figure is not very significant because the population of most areas have been increasing at a similar rate.

We feel that the population of Queens Village is an adequate size now, but increases could cause severe difficulties. We also think that the community is too segregated. Queens Village could use another high school to relieve the pressure on Martin Van Buren.

TABLE I.—POPULATION

[Based on 1960 census data]

Category	Tract 1301			Queens Village		Category	Tract 1301			Queens Village	
	Number	Percent	Percent ¹ Q.V.	Number	Percent ² Q.V.		Number	Percent	Percent ¹ Q.V.	Number	Percent ¹ Q.V.
1. Preschool.....	631	11	25	2,473	9	5. Nonwhite.....	25	0.05	44	57	0.2
2. Teens.....	542	10	20	2,668	10	6. Negro.....	25	.5	81	31	.1
3. Voting age.....	3,192	59	17	18,159	70	Total.....	5,347			26,194	
4. Over 65.....	156	3	6	2,406	9						

¹ Percent of the number of people in a particular category in all of Queens Village that are in tract 1301, 81 percent of the Negroes in Queens Village are in tract 1301.

² Percent of people in a particular category relative to Queens Village.

TABLE II.—SCHOOL POPULATION¹

School	White		Negro		Puerto Rican		Capacity	Plus or minus capacity	Percentage of rooms ²	
	Students	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number				Percent
Junior High School 109.....	1,581	1,020	65	544	34	17	1	1,684	-120	93
Public School 33.....	1,220	1,109	90	94	8	17	2	1,442	-169	87
Public School 18.....	386	3,117	82	64	16	5	1	689	-303	56
Public School 135.....	1,180	927	79	241	20	12	1	1,310	-130	90
Van Buren.....	4,470	3,393	88	482	11	55	1	3,468	+1,002	128

¹ Population based on plan for New York City, 1968.

² Percentage of rooms in use.

TABLE III.—INCOME

Category	Number of families	Percent
Tract 1301:		
Under \$1,000.....	20	1.5
Under \$5,000.....	161	11.0
\$5,000 to \$7,000.....	466	33.0
\$7,000 to \$15,000.....	703	50.0
\$15,000 to \$25,000.....	74	5.0
Over \$25,000.....	16	1.0
Total.....	1,430	
Queens Village:		
Under \$1,000.....	94	1.0
Under \$5,000.....	1,344	18.0
\$5,000 to \$7,000.....	1,875	26.0
\$7,000 to \$15,000.....	3,416	49.0
\$15,000 to \$25,000.....	404	6.0
Over \$25,000.....	53	1.0
Total.....	6,997	

¹ Income based on figures from the 1960 census.

TABLE IV.—SURVEY¹

Question	Response	
	Yes	No
Is area overcrowded.....	23	27
Is area segregated.....	38	12
Is Van Buren overcrowded.....	47	3
Is overcrowding the cause of school problems.....	41	9
Are there enough schools in Queens Village.....	21	29
Are there enough shopping centers.....	44	6
What are some school and community problems growing out of the size of the community.....	(2)	(2)

¹ Average income of families in area surveyed: Under \$5,000, \$5,000 to \$7,000, 8; \$7,000 to \$15,000, 24; over \$15,000, 15

² Varied answers in body of report

OCCUPATIONS

The community of Queens Village encompasses a wide range of occupations, incomes, and other related factors. Since our report deals basically with the school community, we limited our survey district to the area between Jamaica Avenue and Union Turnpike on the south and north, and 233 Street

and Bell Boulevard on the east and west. Occupations: The area which we have delineated is a typical middle class neighborhood. There is an abundance of people employed in municipal and community services. Included are policemen, firemen, sanitation workers, and postmen.

Production also plays a great occupational role in the life of this section of Queens Village. Machinery and other durable goods, textiles and apparel, and food and other kindred products make up the largest amount of employment in manufacturing among the people of the community.

Distribution is also an important factor in the occupational breakdown of the people in the area. Included in this subheading are people involved in wholesale trade, retail trade, and the ownership of eating and drinking establishments.

Transportation is an integral part of the community though not an extremely large segment of the populace is employed in this field. Taxicab drivers, motormen, and bus and truck drivers are included in the above.

Educational and other professional service employees make up a fairly large segment of the community. This subdivision encompasses teachers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and also engineers and architects.

Workers in communication also make their mark on the community. Included in this field are printers, publishers, telephone operators and repairmen.

Income: Income in this portion of Queens Village ranges from the moderately low to the upper brackets. It ranges from about \$3,000 a year to \$15,000 and over. As one proceeds north in this section of the community, one finds that income generally rises. The following is a chart showing income breakdown per family size. (Taken from plan for Queens.)

Size	3,000 to 5,999	6,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 and over
1 person.....	334	275	0	8
2 people.....	3,466	4,594	1,536	274
3 people.....	2,272	4,631	2,182	602
4 people.....	2,302	5,342	2,507	944

This chart shows us that the community is basically middle income with yearly earnings between \$6,000 and \$15,000 and that, in general, larger numbers of people earn more money to support larger families.

Unionism: Workers in the community belong to unions according to their occupational breakdown. Main unions include: Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Uniformed Fire Fighters, United Sanitation Workers, Transit Workers Union, United Telephone Repairmen. Workers have gone out on strike when their unions led the way.

Unemployment: According to the Department of Labor, unemployment figures are given for a specific census tract only if there are one hundred people on unemployment in that tract and if that number constitutes 5% of the total population of the tract. It is conceivable to have 150 people unemployed, but that might only constitute 3% of the population of the tract. Therefore, this statistic will not be listed. None of the tracts for the section of Queens Village we are studying were listed at the Department of Labor, showing us that unemployment is either less than 100 families per tract or less than 5% per tract. In our survey, we came upon only two families who were unemployed.

Welfare: In this section of the community, 106 cases of welfare have been filed, constituting 201 people. This includes home relief, temporary aid to dependent children, old age assistance, and aid to the blind and disabled.

Transiency: There are no figures available for job changes. In our survey, we found only two or three cases of job changes or changes in occupations in the past year. According to Mrs. Handler, head of the Queens Village Chamber of Commerce, people keep the same jobs and occupations for practically their entire lives. This district is one of the stablest segments of Queens in this respect.

Child Labor: There are no reported incidents of child labor in our sampling district. We must assume that it is non-existent.

1960 CENSUS STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS IN TRACTS LOCATED BETWEEN JAMAICA AVENUE AND UNION TURNPIKE

Tracts	542	548	552	554	556	558	560	562	564	566	1,301
Total employed	1,827	837	1,017	927	813	684	622	454	620	481	2,015
Construction	63	30	56	29	46	43	46	17	30	22	66
Manufacturing (total)	439	210	225	197	169	167	133	89	139	119	544
A. Lumber products	3	3	8	9	4	4	0	0	8	0	4
B. Metal industries	32	12	9	0	22	0	5	0	0	4	41
C. Machinery	47	40	26	32	23	47	8	12	4	10	19
D. Transportation equipment	39	0	10	17	21	3	4	12	23	11	58
E. Other durable goods	57	26	27	20	26	27	29	14	23	11	58
F. Foods and kindred products	80	52	10	12	19	23	23	15	38	22	51
G. Textile and apparel	57	16	50	31	15	13	20	0	11	5	166
H. Printing, publishing and allied industries	60	16	50	31	15	13	20	0	11	5	166
I. Other nondurable goods	64	18	40	35	22	26	16	12	20	13	50
J. RR and RR Express	0	8	4	7	5	4	5	13	11	0	20
Other transportation	70	38	43	67	42	37	41	27	36	27	50
Utilities, sanitary	90	66	50	62	53	45	16	19	40	43	43
Wholesale trade	114	35	69	43	47	42	24	21	8	16	124
Eating and drinking places	32	17	28	13	13	12	8	3	4	33	46
Other retail trade	277	92	93	133	175	90	81	46	99	58	307
Business and repair trade	88	28	56	33	23	12	26	15	16	12	58
Private households	8	0	17	0	3	0	12	0	3	4	4
Other personal services	40	15	27	40	23	3	8	11	19	29	38
Hospitals	22	4	44	30	21	8	12	28	4	9	48
Educational services	80	26	30	15	49	35	26	17	24	20	132
Other professional services	120	22	43	20	25	42	33	15	57	34	120
Public administration	127	64	68	90	69	39	68	54	36	16	258
Other industries	253	182	164	148	150	105	73	78	94	39	

ELECTIONS AND POLITICS—HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT

There is no local government in Queens Village. We are represented however, by duly-elected officials in the City Council, State Legislature, and Congress. The Councilman representing Queens Village (16th Council District) is Matthew J. Troy, Jr., a Democrat. He has represented Queens Village in the City Council since 1964. He now also holds the post of Queens County Democratic Leader. He has recently come out in support of George McGovern (Democratic senator from South Dakota) for President. Mr. Troy has often been described as a conservative who votes liberal. Also representing the people of Queens Village, the two councilmen at large from Queens are Mr. Alvin Frankenberg, a Liberal, and Mr. Mastropieri, representing the Democratic Party. The Chief executive of Queens, or Borough President is Donald Manes, a Democrat. He became Borough President this year when Sidney Levis resigned and decided to run for a judgeship in the court system. When Mr. Levis announced his resignation, it was already too late for a primary election for Borough President to be held. A replacement (Donald Manes) was therefore appointed by the executive committee of the two major parties. Mr. Manes was then elected to the Borough Presidency this year, with the support of the Democratic, Republican, and Liberal Parties. Queens District Attorney Thomas Mackell, Democrat, was also reelected with the support of these three parties.

The majority of Queens Village lies within the 20th Assembly District (A.D.) and is represented by Republican John Esposito. A northern portion of Queens Village lies in the 21st Assembly District, and is represented by Saul Weprin, a Liberal Democrat.

Queens Village lies within the 8th State Senatorial District and is represented by Murray Schwartz, a Democrat. He has been a State Senator since 1966. He wishes to encourage civic groups to press vociferously for reforms. He has always supported anti-busing bills and shows a wide range of concerns including election reforms and consumer protection. He gives solving the narcotics problem top priority because he says it leads to so many other problems.

Seymour Halpern, a Republican, has represented the 6th New York Congressional District since 1959. He often sponsors consumer protection bills.

All of our representatives have good reputations and there is really no question of dishonestly in government.

The registration in Queens Village is predominantly Democratic (approximately 3 to 1) but it is generally considered a basically conservative area and very often votes Republican. For example, Queens Village's representative in the State Assembly has been a Republican for approximately the last three decades.

Queens Village has local branches of both the Democratic and Republican Clubs. The Democratic Club (which never seems to be occupied) is located at 220-24 Jamaica Avenue and meets the third Friday of every month.

This year's elections were marked by some of the most sweeping bipartisan endorsements of candidates in Queens County history. These included nominations for Judges, Borough President, District Attorney, and Surrogate. Of the four major parties, the conservatives were the only ones to put up their own slate. Under the agreement between Democratic County Chairman Matthew Troy and Republican County Chairman Sidney S. Wein, three Democrats and three Republicans received nomination to the State Supreme Court. Jules Kroll, A Democratic candidate for Queens Councilman at Large brought a suit in Federal Court to nullify the nomination charging that Troy and Hein plotted with residing judges to resign after the deadline for filing primary petitions and then nominated the same candidates. He charged these actions were designed to disenfranchise Queens voters by subverting the democratic process in the primary, then preventing a choice of candidates in the general election. This action violated the fourteenth amendment according to Mr. Kro. . . . However, the suit was dismissed.

In recent years, the city has tried to bring government closer to the people through neighborhood city halls, creation of the Mayor's Urban Task Force and the strengthening of Community (Planning) Boards established by the City Charter.

Mayor Lindsay proposed this June a plan that would establish a single community board for each community planning district in the city with a full time staff, community offices, and a community cabinet of local city officials. It would provide for a single local board to deal with all city problems, with a broadly based membership. It

would have the capacity to effectively monitor local services, broaden citizen involvement in government decision-making and make agencies more accountable to the community they serve. The new neighborhood governments would be given the powers that are now held by Community Planning Boards, Urban Action Task Forces, Neighborhood City Halls, and Neighborhood Conservation Bureaus. These powers would basically be to oversee city services and make recommendations with little or no power to allocate funds. It is estimated that this plan would not cost the city any additional money since the two million dollars now budgeted to the Community (Planning) Boards, Urban Action Task Forces, Neighborhood Conservation Bureaus, and Borough Improvement Boards would be rechanneled to be used by the new neighborhood governments.

The present Community (Planning) Boards in each community planning district would be strengthened. The members of these community boards would be appointed as follows: the Mayor, Borough President, and Councilmen for the district together with Councilmen at Large would each appoint seven members; also community school boards covering the district would appoint three members. This would make a minimum number of twenty-four.

In addition, any community corporation boards or model cities advisory committee included within the boundaries of the community planning district would appoint up to three members, in proportion to the total population of the district they serve. It is hoped that eventually these boards will be appointed. Then, there would be a community hall in each district.

A community director would be appointed by the Mayor from a panel of five names submitted by the community boards. The community director would chair regular meetings of the community cabinets. The officers of the community boards, the Borough President, and the city councilman or their designees would also attend.

The local boards would prepare annual district papers which should contain an evaluation of municipal services in the district and recommendations for improvements. They would hold hearings on the city's capital budget on projects located in the communities and then make suggestions to the Mayor, Board of Estimate, and City Council.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS—JUNE 1971

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT					
	Re- pub- lican	Democ- ratic	Liberal	Con- servative	Total
Election District:					
50.....	271	362	8	31	711
52.....	229	321	8	16	623
53.....	129	211	8	22	385
54.....	182	352	4	14	589
55.....	131	184	3	16	366
56.....	232	302	7	10	581
60.....	119	234	7	10	396
77.....	192	245	11	11	498
Total 20th Assembly District.....	1,485	2,211	56	124	4,149

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT					
	Re- pub- lican	Democ- ratic	Liberal	Con- servative	Total
Election District:					
35.....	92	592	41	4	762
36.....	60	618	18	1	737
51.....	112	266	5	1	423
52.....	83	211	5	2	337
53.....	53	323	8	3	434
54.....	98	276	17	18	447
82.....	38	370	14	1	435
Total 21st Assembly District.....	536	2,656	108	30	3,575
20th Assembly District.....	1,485	2,211	56	124	4,149
Total.....	2,021	4,867	164	154	7,724

1971 ELECTION RESULTS

[Councilman at large: Muratori, Mastropieri]

	Repub- lican	Conser- vative	Total	Democ- ratic
20th assembly district.....	7,439	4,083	11,522	11,161
Queens total.....	82,943	49,231	132,174	216,488

[Assemblyman, 20th assembly district: Esposito, Laudun]

	Republican	Conser- vative	Total	Liberal
9,005.....		4,490	13,495	2,231

TRANSPORTATION BOND ISSUE

	Yes	No
20th assembly district.....	9,365	17,126

HEALTH

The once sparsely populated areas of Queens Village and Floral Park have become increasingly populated due to the current desire for suburban life. This sudden rise in population has stimulated the need for more hospitals, old age homes and treatment centers for the sick and aged.

Health is an important aspect of community living; only one carrier of a contagious disease is needed to infect many others and then possibly create an uncontrollable epidemic. The typhoid crisis, many years back, is an illustration of this point. One "typhoid" Mary spread the typhoid sickness and caused it to reach epidemic proportions. On the following pages, the already existing health and nutritional programs and facilities that have been established to cope either successfully or unsuccessfully with the community health problems are listed. On the basis of the extensive research done, several conclusions have been made as to how effective they have been in combating and preventing sickness and malnutrition in the school community.

The ultimate source of water for the school community is the Catskill reservoir. In order to reach the tap at home, the water must pass through the two city tunnels in Brooklyn, enter the Ridgewood reservoir and travel through water mains to its final destination.

The city of New York has established definite rules in regard to sanitation in apartment buildings. When a building houses more than eight families, the landlord is obligated to have regular janitorial service available to his tenants. If he does not do the janitorial work himself, he is required to station a superintendent in the building or on the same block. In cases of more than 12 families, the landlord must either live in the apartment house, or have a janitor in the building or within 200 feet of it. If the landlord doesn't live in the building, he must

have his name, address, and phone number posted in the entrance hall.

It is the landlord's responsibility to keep the halls, stairs, dumbwaters, shafts, cellars, roofs, alleys, backyard and stoops clean and free of any vermin. The tenant is obligated to keep his apartment clean or face eviction. He is forbidden to shake mops and throw trash out of the windows or into the dumb-water shaft or into public halls. In areas where pets are allowed, the tenant is responsible for their actions on the sidewalk.

If an exterminator is needed, the landlord must provide one. When it snows, he must also see that the sidewalks are shoveled, then sanded or salted.

If there is no incinerator in a building, the landlord must provide alternate means for garbage collection and disposal. He must put out at least two cans daily from 7-9 a.m. and 6-8 p.m. The Department of Sanitation sends out day trucks and night trucks. The garbage is dumped in a land-form on Fountain Avenue. These cans must have tight-fitting metal covers. All garbage must be placed in these cans and no garbage is permitted on top of the lids. Old magazines and newspapers must be tied up in bundles for collection. Bulky items that are to be disposed of will be picked up by phoning the Department of Sanitation. It is illegal to leave a refrigerator outside for pick up with the door still on.

The preceding paragraph in regard to garbage collection applies to apartments as well as private homes. In addition, there are special sanitation rules that apply to the cooperative development surrounding the school. Separate garbage rooms with cans are provided for the disposal of refuse. The litter cans on the sidewalks and the garbage cans in the laundry rooms are not intended for household garbage. They are used strictly for papers and empty detergent packages. In 90% of the communities in Queens, garbage is picked up twice a week.

The current rise in house construction has necessitated the need for improvements in the storm and sanitary sewers in Queens Village and Floral Park. The following are the plans for the location of storm sewers and the schedule to begin work:

East Williston Avenue, 74th Avenue from Little Neck Parkway to 225th Street (Spring, 1970) as well as 240th Avenue from 93 Avenue to Braddock Avenue (Spring 1970). According to the Plan for New York City these projects should have taken a year to be completed and they should be finished by now. The estimated costs for these projects and those mentioned below are:

Project:	Cost
East Williston Avenue.....	\$800,000
Springfield Boulevard.....	3,390,000
226 Street.....	1,260,000

The state in January, 1970, if things have proceeded according to schedule, should have to do work on the installation of sewers along the prolongation of Springfield Boule-

vard from 2,900 feet south of 147 Avenue to 147 Avenue. This is supposed to be in conjunction with the construction of a Nassau Expressway. A second stretch along 226 Street has been planned, but no starting date has been set as yet.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: ILLNESSES

The birth and death rates for the health district including Floral Park and Queens Village show the following statistics for 1965:

Births		
White.....	6,808	
Nonwhite.....	328	
Total births.....	7,136	
Deaths		
White.....	3,590	
Nonwhite.....	115	
Total deaths.....	3,705	
Deaths by Cardiovascular disease		
White.....	2,111	
Nonwhite.....	62	
Total deaths.....	2,173	
Deaths by malignant neoplasm		
White.....	735	
Nonwhite.....	20	
Total deaths.....	773	
Fetal deaths by cestation		
White.....	714	
Nonwhite.....	63	
Total deaths.....	777	

To summarize the statistics in Floral Park and Queens Village, cardiovascular diseases contributed to the most deaths, 2173/3705 or approximately 66%. The second most prevalent disease is malignant neoplasm, approximately 25%. The total number of births is approximately twice the total number of deaths. The statistics bear out the current ones for the U.S. The number one killer is heart disease, the number two killer is cancer.

Other disease present are the ones present in most middle class suburban areas. The common cold, the flu, throat infections, occasionally, the grip. Among children there is chicken pox and measles. Diseases such as small pox, polio and diphtheria are obsolete due to the preventative immunizations. Recently, due to the bad air pollution, many people's throats have been bothering them, but hopefully this will be eliminated.

This district has more hospital beds than any other in Queens, although only a small number are general health facilities. The state's 6788-bed Creedmore Mental Hospital is now being modernized and the voluntary 300-bed Hillside Hospital, also voluntary, are both psychiatric facilities. Creedmore Hospital has about 200 acres of undeveloped land. Long Island Jewish Hospital and Deepdale Hospital are both general hospitals.

There are three kinds of hospitals in New York City, in terms of financial support:

(a) Municipal Hospitals, operated by CUNY.

(b) Voluntary Hospitals, private, non-profit.

(c) Propriety, profit-making.

Voluntary hospitals have somewhat higher costs and charge higher rates than Municipal Hospitals. They provide more extensive private care, and any person may be admitted. "Medicaid patients are eligible for treatment at Voluntary Hospitals. It is a fallacy that poor people can be treated at only Municipal Hospitals. Each type of hospital may be either a general hospital, handling many kinds of illnesses and conditions, or a special hospital. New York City pays through its charitable institution budgets, \$130,000,000 to voluntary hospitals, for in-patient care of Medicaid patients. Additionally, the city pays \$25,000,000 for out-patient care. This amounts to about 50% of voluntary hospitals income.

Medicaid is a state program designed to cover the major medical expenses for those medically indigent. Eligibility standards are still being worked out. To find out more information contact: Dept. of Welfare Information Services, 250 Church Street New York 10013 (FI 4 8700).

There is another medical program nearly all Americans 65 and over are eligible for, Medicare. To join, a person must sign up and pay \$3 monthly. 80% of all reasonable charges for the following are covered, after the first \$50:

(a) Physician and surgeon bills in hospitals, doctor's office.

(b) Home health services up to 100 visits a year.

(c) Various other medical and health services such as diagnostic tests, surgical dressings, or rental of medical equipment. For further information contact: Greater New York Hospital Association, 3 East 54 Street New York 10022 (HA 13300)

Other health insurance programs include programs under Social Security hospital insurance. Hospital Insurance is provided automatically for people 65 and over, who are getting social security or railroad retirement benefits. A few months before 65, contact the Social Security Administration. Generally, this program covers:

(a) up to 60 days in a hospital except for the first \$40.

(b) all but \$10/day for an additional 30 days for each spell of an illness.

There is a lifetime limit of 190 days on payment of treatment in mental hospitals.

(c) up to 20 days in an extended care facility, skilled nursing home, or convalescent sections of a hospital, and all but \$5 per day for an additional 80 days. These services are effective for only a hospital stay of at least three days.

(d) up to 100 home health visits by a nurse or other health worker in the year following release from a hospital or an extended care facility.

(e) 80% of cost of out-patient diagnostic tests in hospitals after the first \$20 for each twenty day period of testing.

The Health Insurance Plan is joined through place of business and is supervised by the State Department of Insurance.

Blue Cross's purpose is to protect people in terms of hospital cost rather than a fixed dollar allowance. To contact, call MU 9-2800.

The Board of Health carries out administrative services. The Board consists of a commissioner of health who is the chairman of four members, at least two of whom must be doctors. The Board is a legislative body with broad powers, ranging from issuing of permits to trapping pigeons, to practical midwifery to mobilizing the city's facilities in an emergency. The closest district health center for Queens Village and Floral Park is located at: 90-37 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, New York (018-6600).

It provides services for maternal and child health, school health, preventable diseases and adult hygiene, nutrition, public health nursing, social work, health education and maintains clinics for chest, venereal disease, cancer and diabetes check-ups.

There are two nursing homes located directly within these two communities: (a) Windsor Park Nursing Home, 212-40 Hillside Avenue; (b) Glen Oaks Nursing Home, 260-01 79 Avenue.

The visiting nurse service of New York provides part time skilled nursing care and home health aide services in home to the sick of all ages. Care includes, physical therapy, rehabilitation, family health supervision, and nutrition guidance. For further information contact: Visiting Nurse Service of New York, 160-16 Jamaica L.I., New York (JA 6-7787).

Public health nurses are assigned to child health stations, caring for infants and preschool children, render public health nursing service to elementary public and parochial schools and secondary schools, they act as consultants to teaching staff on problems of health, refer to proper community agencies for health and welfare services, assist in immunization programs, working paper clinics, venereal disease, cancer detection, adult diagnostic and TB clinics. Nurses visit homes of patients to instruct in nursing care, help arrange, teach isolation precautions, to obscure health hazards, to learn social and economic needs of families, to help solve problems or refer to other health or welfare agencies, to urge immunization or other preventive measures, to teach need for medical care, to assist in epidemics, to do case findings, and to keep informed of special field and public health problems.

Another division of health agencies is the Home Health Aide Services. Headed by the Community Service Society of New York (254-8900); families and individuals are serviced by the society's Dept of Family Services and Central Services, by the special projects of the Department of Public Affairs or by the Social Services Department of a voluntary hospital with which the social services had established a Cooperative Homemaker Service Plan. The National Council for Homemaker Services, located at 1740 Broadway, N.Y. (245-8000) stimulates expansion and improvement of home. Home health aide services are throughout the country and membership is open to agencies directly concerned with providing home health services, and organizations and individuals interested in giving support. The Council's purpose is to provide a central source of information and medicine, through which knowledge and experience can be pooled to advance development of Home Health Services. It promotes development of sanitation. It sponsors conferences seminars, publishes a bimonthly newsletter and reports. The Bureau of Special Services, Division of Homemaker Services (340-5854) trains and provides services of homemaker to assume responsibility and care of children when mother is hospitalized or ill at home. The local bureau is at 92-16 147 Place, Jamaica, L.I. New York (990-5793).

The American Cancer Society, Queens Division, 116-55 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, New York (BO 3 2222) distributes informational materials such as films, posters, literature and conducts lectures on smoking. Programs are conducted in schools with the public at large.

The United States Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., was established for grouping under one administration agencies whose major purposes are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunities, health of citizens, administer variety of grants in aid programs and offer professional advisory services in related fields.

The Queens County Mental Health So-

ciety located at: 192-08 Jana Avenue, Hollis, New York (479-0030).

It serves as a channel for citizens acting for conservation and advancement of mental health services. It fosters community organization and action to improve and expand services for mentally ill. It has programs for parent and civic groups, speakers' bureau, and a referral service.

The State Department of Health of CUNY located at: 125 Worth Street, New York (556-7711); Edward O'Rourke, President.

It regulates all matters affecting health in New York City, enforces all provisions of law for preservation of human life, and protects health. Public health services rendered by special bureaus are generally decentralized to Borough Offices and District Health Centers.

The Community Agencies Public Relations Association (CAPRA) c/o Community Council of Greater New York.

It is organized by professional public relation practitioners. It aims to promote high standards of public relations practices, to serve in the interest of the entire community to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas to build more effective public relations programs, to promote cordial relations among public relations.

The Bureau of Public Health Nursing located at: 125 Worth Street, New York (566-7074). It administers and supervises public health nursing services in homes, schools, and clinics of Department of Health.

The Medical Community for Health located at: 175-15 Hillside Avenue (AX 7 8398). It is a group of medical and paramedical who fight for adequate special health care for all citizens regardless of race or economic status. There is a non-political emphasis on provided information to community.

The Coordinating Council of the First District Branch, Medical Society of the State of New York located at: 37 New Dory Lane SL 10306 (987-3377) Joseph F. Shanopy, M.D. Chairman, William Wheeler, M.D. It represents the organized medical profession of the city of New York in matters of local concern pertaining to the practice of medicine, services. It sustains and promotes the public health and welfare and the scientific progress of the medical society of N.Y.C. It cooperates with the medical society of N.Y. in matters within its sphere. It is composed of medical societies of N.Y., Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond counties.

The Central Chapter of the American Red Cross located at: 90-07 Merrick Blvd., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. 11432 (787-1000), Harold Bassett, Director. It offers blood, first aid, water safety, and volunteer programs.

The Food and Nutritional Council of Greater New York located at: 485 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan 10017 (PL 7200). Seymour I. Halpern, M.D., President, Stella Hope Page, Planning Chairman. It sponsors citywide Nutrition Month, Borough committees function in all five Boroughs.

There are these health and hospital clinics available:

(a) Booth Memorial Hospital; Main Street and Booth Memorial Ave., Flushing, 11385. Thursday by appointment.

(b) Jamaica Hospital: Van Wyck Expressway and 89th Ave., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. 11418 (JA 6-7500). Thursday, 12:30 p.m., by appointment.

(c) Mary Immaculate Hospital: 152-11 89th Ave., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. 11432 (291-3300). Monday by appointment.

(d) Anti-Rabies Clinic: 90-37 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. (658-6600).

(e) Cardiac Consultation Service Clinic: same as above.

(f) Child Health Station: same as above.

(g) Chest Clinic: Triboro Hospital, 162 Street and Grand Central Pkwy., Jamaica, N.Y. (JA 6 8600).

Child Health Services are available at:
(a) Queens Hospital Center: Queens Gen-

eral Hospital, 62-68 164 Street, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y. 11432.

(b) Well Baby Clinic: (990-2412) Tues. Thurs. 9 a.m., Premature Mon. 1 p.m.

The Jamaica Glaucoma Detection Center located at: 90-37 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica, L.I. N.Y. (OL 8 6600). It offers diagnostic and preventive services for residents of N.Y.C. 25 and over.

The Cerebral Palsy Speech and Hearing Center located at: 65-30 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, N.Y. 11367 (HI 5 7500). No residential requirements. Children and adults—ext. 358. It offers a rehabilitation program to the speech and hearing handicapped. Mon.—Fri. 9 a.m.—5 p.m., Sat. 9 a.m.—1 pm. Program and fees: individual therapy \$6/hr; group therapy \$3/hr.; interview fee \$5; special diagnostic interview \$10; hearing test evaluation \$10; hearing aid evaluation \$15; hearing test screening \$5.

Care for the aged include:

(a) Catholic Charities, Diocese of Brooklyn, 145-22 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.

(b) Chapin Home for the Aging: 165-OI Chapin PKWY. Jamaica, L.I. Men, Women, Couples.

(c) Queensbridge Health Maintenance Service for the Elderly: Queensbridge Housing Project, 10-29 41 Ave. L.I. City (ST 6-0393).

(d) Salvation Army: Booth Memorial Hospital, Main Street at Booth Memorial Ave. Flushing (445-1000).

The problem of nutrition has become ever increasing due to diet fads and interest in organic foods. Many people undertake dieting and due to their lack of nutritional requirements become undernourished. Some organic foods have no mineral or vitamin content due to soil deficiencies. The current rise in the use of additives has consequences that are unknown by the average consumer. Lucky Whip and Cool Whip, two synthetic whip creams, have coconut oil as their primary constituent. Coconut oil is extremely high in saturated fat and is of little nutritional value. Diet margarine is simply margarine whipped with water. The consumer is paying more money for this product because of the added water. All of these "convenience foods" are high in caloric value. The four basic food groups of meats, cereals and breads, fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products must be met in the proper amounts for a nutritious diet.

"Health is a condition which depends upon certain factors; the balance between the susceptibility of the people as compared with the virulence of the organism."

Queens Village and Floral Park have various programs available to combat health and nutritional problems. Weight watchers meet every Wednesday night at the Bell Park Jewish Center, "Hillside Ave. and 232 Street, Queens Village, New York. For a small fee, persons who wish to lose weight are set on a nutritious diet. At every session, the dieter records his/her progress. Those who are on the weight watchers diet have mentioned that they never feel hungry. This program gives an overweight person the opportunity to lose weight by eating properly and not endangering his/her health.

The Jamaica Health Center has a number of nutritionists available to aid the consumer who is unaware of human nutritional needs. They try to insure proper diets.

The Home Economics Department of Martin Van Buren High School, under the direction of Mrs. Purnell, is trying to institute a consumer nutrition program in Pantry Pride, a nearby food store. They have suggested that a table, manned by several home economics students and a teacher, be set up in the store. In this manner, any consumer who wished to know the nutritional value of any product would be able to have her questions answered at this table. As yet, this plan has not been approved by the store manager.

Many schools are used at night as dental or medical clinics. The following list indicates where these services are available in Queens:

Dental Clinics:

(a) P.S. 45, 126-38 150 Street, Jamaica, J.A. 91853.

(b) P.S. 116, 107 Ave. & 173 Street, Jamaica, J.A. 64884.

(c) P.S. 131, 84th Ave. & 172 Street, Jamaica, R.E. 94229.

(d) P.S. 50, 146-26 101 Ave.

Diabetes & Glaucoma: P.S. 40, 109-28 Union Hall Ave.

The school system has always been concerned about health as evidenced by the numerous hearing tests, eye tests, recordings of weight and height, medical forms, dental forms, dieticians in the cafeterias, school nurses, hygiene and biology courses. In Martin Van Buren High School, the Home Economics Department offers several courses that are concerned with nutrition and health. Boys and girls are encouraged to take the two term Food Preparation Course which gives instruction on how to select and prepare food for its best nutritional value. Those who elect the one-term International Foods course are also given this instruction, in addition to consumer practices. Prospective nurses taking Introductory Nursing learn about the different diets that must be prepared for special patients.

The Health Careers course that is offered by the Biology Department is designed to teach the students the proper techniques of how to use microscopes, centrifuges, and other bacteriological equipment. The pupils are so effectively trained that many receive up to one year laboratory technician certification after completing the course. Health Careers is a twenty week course. The first ten weeks of class are taught by Mrs. McCarthy. Mr. Purnell teaches the remaining ten weeks. Blood tests are performed first using commercial blood. Once they have received this practice, the students test themselves. On the basis of those tests, pupils have discovered that they had mononucleosis, anemia, and certain allergies. Routine treatments on urine are performed. Physical and chemical (acetone, albumin, and urinary sugar) examinations are made. The course might possibly be extended to include histology or tissue techniques. Through the various courses mentioned previously, educators feel that "hopefully the students will learn something about health and nutrition, carry this information home, and irradiate others."

RESULTS OF HEALTH IN THE COMMUNITY SURVEY (35 RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM STUDENTS AT THE MARTIN VAN BUREN HIGH SCHOOL)

Question	Queens Village			Floral Park		
	Yes	No	Blank	Yes	No	Blank
Are you satisfied with the availability of health and welfare facilities in your community?.....	4	9	2	12	8	0
Are you satisfied with these facilities?.....	4	9	2	7	11	2
Do you feel that the New York City Department of Sanitation is functioning adequately to take care of refuse in your community?.....	8	7	0	9	11	0
Is the school that your child or you attend sufficiently teaching about the importance of nutrition and health?.....	9	6	0	7	12	1

The following are some selected comments that were typical of the answers given to two opinion portions of the survey:

I. In your opinion, how can health facilities in your community be improved?

"Increase emergency-room type facilities. When you have a serious accident and go to Long Island Jewish Hospital you have to wait up to 4 hours to see a doctor in the emergency room."

"We need facilities in Queens Village Proper before we can worry about improving them!"

"More facilities should be built and the ones already built should be modernized."

"In many of these homes, corrupt practices are practiced. Many welfare home directors do not want to take a patient in on Medicaid. They want patients to pay privately. In some cases, they try to collect from both Medicaid and from the private patient."

"They should be given some notoriety so that people will know of their existence."

"We have a shortage of doctors. If we could shorten the length of time of study, it would add incentive to potential doctors to complete study."

"Private institutions are very expensive to build and maintain so are public facilities. Improvements can be made with more funds, investigation into wasteful expenditures such as unemployment benefits to the young, healthy and lazy is one way. . . ." Queens Village Responses.

"Although there is some availability, there should be more."

"They could give prompter service, instead of letting people wait in their clinics so long."

"Speaking only as a member of H.I.P., the only center in this area is the New Hyde Park Branch. It is woefully understaffed with a resultant paucity of services. Another branch in the area would help."

"More information about birth control and abortions."

"Make the waits in hospital emergency rooms less."

"More community centers for older citizens, bingo groups, etc."

"Too expensive. . . . Floral Park responses.

2. Additional Comments:

There should be greater federal, state, and local assistance to health institutions."

"The school cannot do all of the educating in terms of health and nutrition. Whether or not local health (mental and physical) facilities are adequate must also hinge on community-wide surveys showing population breakdown." "Only in this way can we ascertain the need."

"The importance of nutrition and health should be instituted at home and reinforced on all levels in school; kindergarten, etc. . . . Queens Village responses

"Department of Sanitation should have more concern over our sanitation matters."

"The school should improve their hygiene course."

"Neither Biology nor Hygiene gives an adequate picture of nutrition and health. Recently the biology curriculum was revised, and the unit on health was omitted, with the expectation that it would be covered in hygiene. However, in hygiene the unit was also pretty much omitted."

"Nutrition is taught effectively in Home Economics, but someone not taking Home Economics receives no information." . . . Floral Park responses

Floral Park and Queens Village do not have adequate health facilities to meet the ever-growing demands and needs of its residents. The foremost issue, is the lack of hospitals. This health district has the most hospital beds, yet there is a shortage. This is a very serious problem. Patients are being discharged days ahead of time to provide room for more to be admitted. Residents of Floral Park are quite familiar with the five to eight hour wait in the Long Island Jewish Hospital's Emergency Room. The district health center's clinic is another example of overcrowding and long hours of waiting. If more

hospitals and clinics were built, these problems would be eliminated. The reason there is an overcrowding in the health facilities, is that in the past ten years, there has been a large migration from the city to the suburbs. This is evidenced by the amount of new shopping centers. Finest on Hillside Ave., new schools, Hillcrest H.S. new homes, by the Glen Oaks golf course, and improvements in transportation, a direct bus to Manhattan. These new projects provide new homes, new jobs, more means of education and transportation, luring New Yorkers from the crime trodden, air polluted, overcrowded city.

To meet this growing population, the amount of medical care must correspondingly be increased. The number of agencies is large, but unfortunately, few are aware of their existence. The present community health programs should be increased to inform the residents what is available to them. A program is currently being set up to educate consumers how to shop wisely and expose the low calorie frauds and misconceptions. Community improvement begins with community awareness and knowledge. The school health offerings, biology and hygiene, have been supplemented by an excellent Health Careers Course. This course provides more depth into such hospital procedures, as blood grouping and urine analysis. The mandatory eye and teeth check ups have necessitated proper medical care for youngsters. By being weighed and measured throughout elementary school, children have been encouraged to eat properly and outgrow their friends. The services offered by the Department of Sanitation could be greatly improved. Biweekly collections are often not sufficient. Street cleanings and washings would give residents more pride in their community, instead of feeling ashamed at the filthy roads. Nassau County sands the icy streets in winter, the Dept. of Sanitation should follow this example. Many automobile accidents could be eliminated. The nursing homes located within the community are very small and very expensive. Homes for the elderly can be partially paid through pensions and social security, but often the family is burdened with heavy payments. Medicare and Medicaid are wonderful ideas and have helped many people. But in individual cases, they have not provided enough. More extensive research should be done to make sure everyone has enough assistance to survive. The amount of illnesses and sicknesses have been fairly consistent, and have not reached staggering proportions.

The surveys taken reveal a great deal of dissatisfaction among students age 16 to 17 living in Floral Park and Queens Village. It is up to them, as future homemakers, to try to improve the existing conditions (wherever they live) by the proper means, or at least to make others aware of the problems. By community support, petitions, rallies, lobbys, etc. improvements could be made.

RECREATION AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

We have conducted a survey in Queens Village to determine the true recreational and cultural habits of the community residents. Forty residents on three blocks in the neighborhood were surveyed and the data for the fill-in questions collated. The comments of persons interviewed are stated in the report.

Among the problems encountered in searching this report were the lack of information in the public libraries (the information on recreation wasn't broken down into small areas like Queens Village) and the unavailability of one listing of all the recreational or cultural facilities in the area, thus forcing us to do our report in a piecemeal fashion, working mostly from the survey and from interviews. One other problem encountered was that many residents, leery of our intentions, would not cooperate in answering the surveys or granting interviews.

One of the most active centers for community recreation and culture is the Y.M.C.A. located at 238-10 Hillside Ave. It boasts of a membership of two thousand five hundred, and according to Mrs. Irene Handler secretary of the Queens Village Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Y.M.C.A.'s executive board, our "Y" is unique in that it is the only family-oriented "Y" in the United States. By a family-oriented "Y", she means that there are no facilities for boarders and that the activities taking place at the "Y" can be enjoyed by all members of the family.

Since the main objective of the Y.M.C.A. is to provide recreational activities to its members, the "Y" in our neighborhood sponsors the following groups and clubs: aquatic groups for all ages, volleyball teams, a "leaders club" for the teenagers of the community, a yoga class with a professional teacher, a Ladies Auxiliary which runs the adult social functions and takes care of entertaining visiting personnel from other Y.M.C.A.'s, and an "international gym" where the entire family can exercise together. The Y.M.C.A. in Queens Village is especially proud of its experiment in water instruction, the "Mom and tot swim." Young infants (as young as six months old) are placed into the deep section of the Y.M.C.A.'s pool along with their mothers and taught how to swim while under professional supervision. According to Mrs. Handler, astounding results have been achieved through this program.

Besides offering programs to its members, the Y.M.C.A. lends a helping hand to other groups. One of these favors to the community was the Martin Van Buren High School exchange program. From its inception in February, 1971 until the end of the school term in June, 1971, a limited number of students were offered full use of all the facilities at the "Y". The Y.M.C.A. also brings in groups of mentally retarded and underprivileged children to use their facilities. The swimming team of Van Buren also uses the Y.M.C.A.'s pool for practicing.

Outside groups using the Y.M.C.A. for their meetings include the Borough President's Planning Board No. 13, chapter 560 of the American Association for retired persons (members, although over 55 years of age, do not have to be retired), and the Rocky Hill Civic Association, Inc.

The churches and temples of the neighborhood are also active in providing culture and recreation for their members. The Bell Park Jewish Center, located opposite Van Buren H.S. on Hillside Ave. sponsors a basketball team, a youth group, a lending library, evening adult courses, and a lecture series. Groups using the center for meetings include Sophie's Weigh-in Ltd., L'Chaim B'nai Brith Youth Adults (a singles club), and the boy scouts. Also offering the community reading material and a quiet study hall is the Christian Science Reading Room located on 217th Street and 93rd Ave. It is open to all those interested in learning about the Christian Scientists.

Contrary to what you might think, Queens Village offers a multitude of organized sports activities. Among these are gymnastics, judo, karate, bowling, lifesaving, skin diving, scuba diving, aquatics for small children, yoga, little league, and all the teams organized by the various schools and churches in the community. According to our survey 40% of the interviewees participate actively in one type of sport or another. Those adults most involved in sports activities are those who have younger children.

Queens Village's major park facility is Alley Pond. The park offers tennis courts, handball courts, baseball field, football fields, and picnic areas. During the summer months rock concerts are held free of charge. One other major park is on Braddock Ave. Although it is in disrepair in comparison to Alley

Pond, it does offer tennis courts, handball courts, and basketball courts to those who live closer to it than Alley Pond.

As for the fine arts in the community Queens Village has two theaters, an oil painting group, and it is projected that a playhouse will be erected in the near future adding tremendously to the fine arts in the community.

A major social and cultural event in Queens Village was the Centennial Celebration which took place this past year. The functions that the Centennial Association ran were three parades, a street closing at which groups from various opera and ballet companies performed and the setting up of a Queens Village Museum. At this point the Association is pondering the possibility of continuing the celebration an extra year.

A survey by the Community Council of Greater New York has broken the city into 74 neighborhoods and set up indices for each neighborhood in each of several areas so that the average of the indices across the entire city is 100. Queens Village's index of playgrounds is only 15. However, our index of scouting membership among the community's youth is 23 (more than twice the city's average) and its index of scouting leadership, 271, if the highest in the city.

It is safe to say that most of the recreational needs of Queens Villagers are satisfied here in the community. However, the same cannot be said for culture. Fine arts of high quality are lacking in this area, and many people surveyed commented that they must travel to neighboring communities or to Manhattan to see stage performances and concerts. For example, Queens Village no longer has a concert series of its own, and those who want to join the series must sign up with the Laurelton or the New Hyde Park groups. Residents said they would like to see operas or a museum in this area.

The two motion picture theaters in Queens Village, the Queens and the Community, are located on Jamaica Ave. and Springfield Boulevard, and on Jamaica Ave. and 217 Street respectively.

The Queens Theater has two thousand seats and has two shows daily. On weekends "Kiddie Matinees" supplement the regular features at both the Queens and Community Theaters. It is estimated that 728,000 people visit the Queens Theater yearly. (It is to be noted that the statistics quoted about the movie theaters in Queens Village were obtained from the home office of Century Theaters). These figures are inaccurate for our purposes due to the fact that it was unknown to the source how many of the people involved actually reside in Queens Village.

The Community Theater holds 900 people and runs its shows on similar time basis as the Queens Theater. The two theaters, both Century, run different shows simultaneously. This offers a diversified choice of shows to movie-goers in Queens Village. Again, according to the Century's home office, it is approximated that 312,000 people frequent the theater yearly.

As for movie-going in Queens Village, 57, 5% of the people surveyed claim to frequent the theaters less than once a month; 35% have been recorded as going to the movies one to three times a month, 7.5% go four to five times a month, and none surveyed attend the movies more than five times a month.

Television, by far, is the most utilized recreational source. Once again, those Queens Village residents surveyed supplied us with the following statistics: 5% watch less than one hour per day, 42.5% watch television one to three hours a day, 35% watch four to five hours per day, and 17.5% of those surveyed watch T.V. more than five hours per day.

Radio also seems to be a popular recreational facility in the houses of Queens Village. Our survey yielded the following data: 20% of those surveyed listen to the radio less than one hour per day, 50% listen

one to three hours per day, 15% for four to five hours per day, and 15% for more than five hours per day.

The following comments were taken from the surveys: "I'd like to see more movies that were (sic) appropriate for the family."; "less expensive movies"; "more discount admissions"; "movies that a family can see together"; "eliminate restricted movies"; "better movies, for example, 'Love Story' was shown in Elmont, not Queens Village, 'Gone With the Wind' was shown at Glen Oaks, not Queens Village." "Movies should all be one dollar." Pertaining to television, one Queens Villager states that, "more T.V. stations like channel 13 should be on the air."

One can see that sex in the film arts and high prices at the box office are forcing Queens Villagers to avoid their local theaters. Most people would like to see the return of the family movie. In conclusion if you are watching your "boob tube" every night, you are not alone . . . Queens Village is watching along with you.

The most accessible source of reading materials for Van Buren students is the school library itself. However, not many students are taking advantage of this excellent facility. "Our students are taking advantage of this excellent facility. 'Our students are not reading much,'" says Mrs. Schwartz, librarian in Van Buren. From September, 1969 to June, 1970, 15, 214 books were borrowed from the school library, and between September, 1970 and June, 1971, the number of books taken out was 17,044. Mrs. Schwartz comments that this averages out to about four books taken out over an entire year per Van Buren student. She attributes this to the fact that there are no study periods in Van Buren, many students take buses to get home and cannot stay late to browse in the library, and many students do not want to borrow books since they do not want to have the responsibility of returning them on time. Mrs. Schwartz states with pride that the library is a specialized library, purchasing books specially to satisfy teenage reading interests. "We try to fill all students," she adds, "with a large collection of periodicals, paperbacks, and technical scientific books."

The single branch of the Queens Borough Public Library in our community is the Queens Village branch, located at 94-II 217th Street. Total book circulation for the period July, 1970 to June, 1971 at the Queens Village branch was 212,119, a decrease of 1,029 books from the year before, according to the library's own records. This makes the branch the seventh most active, out of the 55 branches in Queens. Of the books borrowed, 67% were adult books and the rest juvenile. In the same period as above, July, 1970 to June, 1971, there were 64,513 requests for information telephoned to the branch, 22,485 requests for instruction on use of the library, and 17,382 researchers helped by the librarians, the above statistics for the adult section of the library only. For the juvenile section, the corresponding numbers for the same period are 22,046; 10,259; and 7,320. This adds up to a total of 104,380 adult requests and 39,625 juvenile requests for reference and, putting the Queens Village in fourth place borough wide in total reference in July, 1970 to June, 1971.

In the same period, 2,914 adult and 2,422 juvenile library cards were issued to people registering for the first time, giving the Queens Village branch a total active registration of 8,862 adults and 7,121 juveniles, for a grand total of 15,983. (See appendix, figure 4, for the data obtained for the Queens Village branch from the Queens Borough Public Library circulation statistics: June 30, 1970 and 1971.)

The following distribution of reading habits was obtained from the survey conducted: 35% use the library less than once a month, 37.5% go to the library between one and three times a month, 10% go between

four and five times a month, and 17.5% use it more than five times per month. One of the Queens Village residents surveyed, a blind man, receives recordings of recent issues of Newsweek and Reader's Digest from the Queens Borough Library main branch and hopes that the service will be widened in scope. Another resident who enjoys classical records would like to see more opera recordings circulated. Many people surveyed expressed the desire for longer library hours, and one requested that all libraries be opened on Sundays. In view of the recent vandalism of the local library, one person wanted "families to form a patrol to control and guard Q.V. library, so we have no more fires, etc."

From the comments received on our surveys, it is our conclusion that the limited use of the library is largely due to the fact that the hours kept by the library are inconvenient to a large segment of Queens Village's population.

From the decrease in circulation and the increase in reference at the Queens Village branch this year over the year before, it is our conclusion that the library is being used less and less as a source of entertainment and more as a source of pure facts. The surprisingly low utilization of the library by the residents surveyed can perhaps be explained by the popularity of television and other forms of recreation.

Van Buren is extremely active in providing a center for recreation and culture in the community.

From 7:40 AM to 5:15 P.M., Van Buren's responsibility is to its 4400 students. To provide stimulation for students of varying interests, a myriad of clubs and teams has been established, many clubs existing for the first time this year. Most meet in classrooms during the afternoon hours with faculty advisors for supervision except for activities such as the Sophomore Sing which meets in the morning, as many tenth graders are on late session at school. According to the listing of extra-curricular activities, there are about 34 non-athletic clubs and 4 boys and 6 girls athletic-oriented teams and clubs this fall term. Most teams are supported financially by the Senior Organization.

In the evening hours, the school is the scene of rehearsals for SING and the Senior Show. In addition, a full recreational program is provided by the evening community center. 384 students have purchased one dollar tickets to attend the five night a week center, and starting this year, girls are allowed to come on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when they are under the supervision of Mrs. Kate Raynor. The main activities are volleyball, basketball, and gymnastics. Mr. S. G. Elstein, the man in charge, comments, "I'd rather have 'em (teenagers) in here than standing around on street corners. However, due to a shortage of funds, the community center opened late in the term and the staff has been cut."

The Office of Continuing Education sponsors a choral group made up of Junior High School 109 graduates and run by Mr. Santonocito which meets each Tuesday. Mr. Santonocito also runs an adult choral group which visits hospitals and old age homes to give concerts.

Many other groups make use of the school's facilities. On Friday evenings, the cafeteria is used by the Sea Rangers for marching drills. The Bell Park Jewish Center, American Martyrs, St. Gregory's, and Incarnation each use the gym once a week for basketball practice, and one section of the gym is partitioned off for this purpose. On Tuesday evenings, the United States coast-guard Auxiliary offers a free course to adults and teenagers interested in learning about knots, buoys, and the handling of boats (participants must buy charts of the local coastal waters). Those completing the course are given a certificate for boating which is equivalent to a driver's license. The New York Stock Exchange provides speakers for

a free course on investing in securities, given on five consecutive Mondays for one hour per lecture.

The rest of the courses in the Adult Education Center meet for eight sessions at a cost of \$12. A total of 600 people are enrolled in 24 courses, with Van Buren students allowed to take the courses in typing, stenography, rapid reading, auto mechanics, and PSAT preparation, but not in the golf, bridge, or dancing courses where adults might object. Some of the more notable courses are the high school equivalency class, English for foreign born people, and which uses the school's science laboratory.

The \$7,000 in fees collected by the Adult Education center make the courses self-sustaining, but Mr. Elstein is looking for even more community participation. He states, "There's room for plenty more activity. . . . They (Bell Parkers) have their social activities at home." Mr. Elstein is looking forward to a memory course.

A major conclusion of the interview with Mr. Elstein is that the school is being used by many groups in the evening, but it is not being used to its fullest capacity. Mr. Elstein remarked that he would be happy to hire more teachers and give more courses if he had sufficient enrollment.

In looking at the list of extracurricular clubs offered in Van Buren, it is our conclusion that the school offers enough clubs to satisfy anyone's needs and taste, and new clubs can be started by interested persons (the English Honor Society was created as a result of a one-girl crusade).

One of the biggest problems confronting Queens Village is that its parks and street corners are becoming teenage hangouts. The complaint mentioned most often by the residents surveyed was that Alley Pond Park and Braddock Park are no longer safe. Teenagers smoke and inject drugs there as well as indulge in the use of alcoholic beverages.

Vandalism is another problem facing the community. Some Queens Villagers reported that obscenities were written on sidewalks, doors, and cars with spray paint. The churches and temples of this area have all been vandalized at one time or another and fires are often set in mail boxes and trash cans.

Now that the 105th Precinct has been relocated in Rochdale, residents fear that muggings and robberies, which up until now have only been isolated incidents, will increase.

One last comment made by a concerned Bell Parker sums up the situation: "It is unfortunate that in a community such as this which has always been secure, we have had to resort to organizing an auxiliary police force to insure the safety of the residents. In addition, the recent vandalism at our local library is very distressing."

It is our conclusion that idle use of leisure time could be conquered by creating more teen-age centers where the young people of the community could congregate and pass the time in organized activities.

In the words of one Bell Parker, "The community needs a place where young people can meet and get together, socialize, and have any activities that they desire with a certain amount of supervision. Hopefully this would lessen the number of incidents of an unwholesome nature by giving our young people outlets and a place where they feel they can belong."

SURVEY SAMPLE

How often does your family:

- watch television: less than 1 hr. per day; 1-3 hrs. per day; 4-5 hrs. per day; more than 5 hrs. per day.
- listen to the radio: less than 1 hr. per day; 1-3 hrs. per day; 4-5 hrs. per day; more than 5 hrs. per day.
- use the library: less than once per month; 1-3 times per month; 4-5 times per month; more than 5 times per month.

(d) use parks in Q.V.: less than once per month; 1-3 times per month; 4-5 times per month; more than 5 times per month.

Number of people in your family.
List ages of children.

I. List the organized sports activities in which members of your family participate (Little League, bowling club, basketball team, etc.)

2. List the cultural facilities that your family utilizes and the fine arts activities in which they participate (concert series, evening courses, lectures, etc.)

3. What recreational facilities does your family frequent?

4. Comment on the quality of the facilities in Queens Village that you mentioned.

5. What evidences of unwholesome activity do you know of? Be specific.

6. How, in your opinion, could the facilities mentioned above be improved? (better movies, longer library hours, etc.) What facilities would you like to see here in Queens Village?

DATA COLLECTED FROM SURVEY

A. Watching Television:

- 1. Less than 1 hour per day: 5%.
- 2. 1 to 3 hours per day: 42.5%.
- 3. 4 to 5 hours per day: 35%.
- 4. Greater than 5 hours per day: 17.5%.

B. Radio Listening:

- 1. Less than 1 hour per day: 20%.
- 2. 1 to 3 hours per day: 50%.

- 3. 4 to 5 hours per day: 15%.
- 4. More than 5 hours per day: 15%.

C. Use of the Library:

- 1. Less than once per month: 35%.
- 2. 1 to 3 times per month: 37.5%.
- 3. 4 to 5 times per month: 10%.
- 4. More than 5 times per month: 17.5%.

D. Movie Attendance:

- 1. Less than once per month: 57.5%.
- 2. 1 to 3 times per month: 35%.
- 3. 4 to 5 times per month: 7.5%.
- 4. More than 5 times per month: 0.0%.

E. Park Attendance (Queens Village)

- 1. Less than once per month: 67.5%.
- 2. 1 to 3 times per month.
- 3. 4 to 5 times per month.
- 4. More than 5 times per month: 12.5%.

QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION STATISTICS: JUNE 30, 1970-1971, QUEENS VILLAGE BRANCH

[July 1969-June 1970 and July 1970-June 1971]

	Circulation						Increase or decrease	Adult reference statistics			
	Quarterly			Yearly				Information	Instruction	Research	Total adult reference
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total					
1969-70.....	35,929	18,743	54,672	139,576	73,572	213,148	-13,848	48,987	12,141	8,774	69,902
1970-71.....	34,055	15,466	49,521	142,630	69,489	212,119	-1,029	64,513	22,485	17,382	104,380

JUVENILE REFERENCE STATISTICS: JULY 1969 TO JUNE 1970; JULY 1970 TO JUNE 1971

	Information	In-struction	Re-search	Total juvenile reference
1969 to 1970.....	19,275	9,954	4,158	34,387
1970 to 1971.....	22,046	10,259	7,320	39,625
Total references:				
July 1969 to June 1970.....				104,289
July 1970 to June 1971.....				144,005

REGISTRATION STATISTICS: JULY 1969 TO JUNE 1970; JULY 1970 TO JUNE 1971

	Annual-New			Total active members		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
1969 to 1970....	2,857	2,472	5,329	8,212	6,940	15,152
1970 to 1971....	2,914	2,422	5,336	8,862	7,121	15,983

HOUSING AND SCHOOL FACILITIES

Even though Queens Village is considered a middle class residential area, it is split into two definite economic sections; Jamaica Ave. is the boundary line between them. The upper middle class is located in the northern section while the lower middle class is in the southern section. The housing in each of these areas reflect positive differences in economic strata.

There are approximately the same number of private houses in both the northern and southern sections of Queens Village. In the north, the houses are between 20 and 40 years old. These houses are in excellent repair and sell between 40 to 70 thousand dollars. On the other hand, in the south, the houses are of lesser quality. Their age runs between 30 to 50 years old and their selling price is in the range of 20 to 40 thousand

dollars except for a few newer additions in both sections.

The types of dwellings in the north are ranches, one and two family houses, colonials, up and down houses, old frame houses, and a few split levels. The south has old frame houses, one and two family houses, and some ranches. Comparing the similar type of houses in the north and south, there is one significant difference. The houses in the north are larger and they are on larger plots of land.

About eighty percent of all homes in this community are privately owned. Beside these houses, there is a New York State aided co-operative on both sides of Hillside Ave.; The Bell Park Manor and Terrace is low cost housing for veterans. The number of units are divided equally above and below Hillside Ave. There are also some apartment buildings. Most of these buildings are located on both sides of Jamaica Ave. The size of these apartment buildings vary between five and twelve stories high and cover about one quarter to one half of a city block. One of the largest of these buildings is located on the corner of Springfield Blvd. and Union Turnpike.

The problem of overcrowding and congestion does not exist. There are no places where large numbers of people live in a small area. This is due to the fact that there are no gigantic housing projects, few apartment buildings and large numbers of private homes. There are no slum areas in Queens Village because this is a middle class area which is well kept. Since most houses are owned by their occupants, the occupants have pride in their community and their property.

In 1922, Queens Village started to expand. New houses were being built to accommodate the influx of people moving into this community. Today, there is very little land left to have houses built on. There is only one new housing development in this vicinity.

These are two family attached homes situated on Pontiac Street near P.S. 118.

An overall view of Queens Village is a middle class community composed basically of private homes with a few small apartment buildings. It has very little room for expansion but it is not overcrowded.

Local board 13 of the Borough President Planning Board is the only active community planning group. The function of this local board is to settle major fights over zoning problems, school problems and other problems of the community. There are twenty-seven representatives from this neighborhood on this board. Mrs. Hayes of the Borough President's Office is present during every meeting and she reports to the main board the results of the meeting.

There are many civic associations throughout Queens Village (over 20). These civic associations deal usually with the same problems the Borough President Planning Board has. These organizations are formed by concerned homeowners. The main functions of these associations is to protect the members from any infringement of their rights. These associations are all members of the Eastern Queens Civic Association. This parent organization is extremely strong because it is backed by a large portion of all the homeowners of Eastern Queens.

Martin Van Buren High School which is located on Hillside Ave. and 232 Street, is overcrowded. The rezoning of certain areas of Queens and the additional busing has caused Martin Van Buren to hold about 1000 students more than its capacity. Martin Van Buren can service Queens Village comfortably but, Van Buren doesn't only take students from Queens Village. Students from Bellrose, Floral Park, Springfield Gardens and parts of Queens Village do attend. Van Buren is the only school in the community which has this overcrowding problem. The following table lists the school's of the community, their enrollment and capacity.

School	Enrollment								Capacity	School	Construction	Grades	Address	Principal
	White		Negro		Puerto Rican		Total							
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent						
18.....	386	317	82	64	16	5	1	689	-303	18.....	1955	k-6	86-35, 235.....	Charles Strier.
33.....	1,109	998	90	94	8	17	2	1,278	-169	33.....	1925, 1966	k-6	91-37, 222.....	Louis Abramowitz.
34.....	713	564	79	120	17	29	4	702	11	34.....	1898, 1930	k-6	104-12 Springfield...	Eudice Stadlen.
135.....	1,180	927	79	241	20	12	1	1,310	-130	135.....	1930, 1955	k-6	89 and 297.....	Irving Greenberg.
109.....	1,541	1,020	65	544	34	17	1	1,701	-120	109 Q.....	1925, 1966	7-9	213-09, 92.....	Sidney Goodman.
MVB.....	4,470	3,933	88	482	11	55	1	3,468	1,002	MVB.....	1955, 1963	9-12	Hillside-232.....	Maurice Bleifeld.

WELFARE AGENCIES

One of the major problems facing our large cities today is the increasing number of people using the social services provided for the public. New York City is a prime example with almost one-eighth of its population on some form of welfare.

This study is concerned with the areas feeding students to Martin Van Buren High School. While a majority of pupils come from the Queens Village and surrounding areas, a few travel a considerable distance to attend this school. These areas do not truly represent the Van Buren students, and are not included as they would distort the true picture.

The vast majority of financial aid comes from the government: federal, state and local. However, there are a large number of private organizations that provide some service for the community. Church and other religious groups are an example. A spot check of a number of these organizations indicated that most merely provide social advice in the form of consultations and do not aid monetarily. Groups such as the Lighthouse help in rehabilitative areas. Also, a few organizations dealing with financial aid do exist, such as veteran or union groups.

However, problems arise in trying to obtain statistics from these people. They are either not available for public review, or cover such a large geographic area as to make them invalid in this study. Consequently, the bulk of this report deals with governmental assistance only.

All available statistics concerning numbers and locations of the cases can be found towards the end of the report. They are presently in as clear and accurate a manner as possible. It should be noted that some of the forms of comparison and areas involved may be overlapping or divided in seemingly illogical ways. This is due to the fact that the organization conducting these surveys do so in accordance with their own needs. They were adapted as best as possible to show the proper relationships involved in our study.

Governmental funds are made available from three levels: federal, state and local. This includes all types of welfare except for home relief which is shared equally by state and local agencies. Government, of course, obtains funds by the taxation of the populace. This leads into the question as to whether there are enough funds to carry out this project in the proper manner.

Much discussion has centered around this topic in recent months. In general, recipients of welfare feel that aid is at a level below a decent minimum. The average middle class worker on the other hand, resents paying money for someone who is not working. The area under study by this report consists mainly of the latter. Only a small percentage of the families of students attending Martin Van Buren receive some social service in comparison with the remainder of the city.

The only actual social service provided by the school is the free lunch program. It is federally funded and comes under the jurisdiction of the Central Board of Education.

A point Mrs. Anker constantly stressed was that of a very liberal attitude by Van Buren towards the project. They feel that some of the established rules and standards are outdated and thus cases are examined individually. Income versus dependents of the family are the deciding factors. However, Mrs. Anker does not adhere to exact numbers, correcting for such items as increases in the cost of living, abnormal situations, etc.

Each person receives one pass each month with a place on it for the date to be marked off. If the student loses the pass, he must bring his own lunch for the remainder of the month. In the entire history of the program at Martin Van Buren there has not been one reported case of a pass being stolen or lost. Of course, they are tolerant of the student who forgets his pass every once in a while and a call by Mrs. Anker to the cafeteria will allow him to eat that day.

In recent years the necessity for free lunch has decreased due to school policy of elimination as many lunch periods as possible. A majority of students go only for six periods which does not demand a lunch period. There are only fifty to sixty students using this program but there are a great number of people who are eligible but cannot utilize the program as they do not eat in school.

A major problem in getting information is that the people consulted either do not know how to get you the facts you desire, or are not at liberty to divulge it to the public. This was true of the Social Service Bureau in Jamaica which serves the general eastern Queens area. From here we were referred to the main branch located in Manhattan, who referred us to Community Relations, who referred us to the commissioner of Community Relations, who referred us to the Social Service Bureau in Jamaica. Having made a complete circle without obtaining any worthwhile information, we attempted to utilize every other possibility. These included the library, the Mayors Task Force, teachers in the school, etc. These all kept referring us to the Social Service Bureau in Jamaica.

Just before totally giving up we decided to try the telephone circle again. After completing the cycle up to Community Relations, this time the lady gave us a different number which turned out to be The Community Council of Greater New York. Fortunately they had much of the information we needed.

The moral of the story is that somewhere, someone has the information you need. This problem is simply finding a lady who happens to be in a good mood at that particular moment and who will take the time to help you. If we are to cope with welfare problems of the community, Welfare Information should be made readily available to community members.

These are the results of a survey taken in July, 1967. The city was divided into zones. The zones included in this report are: 21.40, 21.60, 21.70, 29.10, 29.20. Students from each of these zones attend Van Buren.

The results are divided into two main categories. They are: With Children and Without Children. These two categories are also divided up. The cases with children are divided into six columns. They are: Type of Aid, Cases (number of cases), Adults, Children Under 5 (CH. UN.) Total Number of Children (Tot. Ch.), and Total Number of People (Tot. Peo.). The different types of aid are: Home Relief, Aid to Dependent Children (A.D.C.), Temporary Aid to Dependent Children (Temp. A.D.C.) Temporary A.D.C. is aid to the family of a worker who temporarily is out of work. Someone who is in between jobs.

The cases without children are divided into eight columns. They are, Home Relief with one parent (H.R. I/P), Home Relief with two parents (FCASE), the number of adults in FCases, Old Age Assistance (O.A.A.), Aid to the Blind (A.B.), Aid to the Disabled (A.D.), Total number of cases (Tot. Cases), and Total number of people (Tot. Peo.). The H.R. I/P is aid given to one person living alone who is under the age of 65. An F Case is where two people (married) are receiving Home Relief. O.A.A. consists only of people over 65.

When you mention Welfare, most people think of Home Relief. There are very few Home Relief cases in the school area, 13 in all. The largest part of them, 9, are in the southern most zone, 29.20. There are 3 in 29.10 and 1 in 21.60. There are none in the two northern most zones 21.70 and 21.40. Zone 29.20 also has the only two Temporary A.D.C. cases in the area. Zone 29.20 has the highest number of welfare cases. It has by far the most A.D.C. cases. It also has the most O.A.A.

Zone 21.70 has the least amount of Welfare. There are 15 cases of A.D.C., 12 cases of O.A.A., 4 cases of A.D. and 2 cases of H.R. I/P. There is no Home Relief given to families. 21.60 has the second lowest number of cases. 21.40 is the third highest. This is due to the high number of A.D.C. cases in the zone. The second highest zone is 29.10. It has 64 Welfare cases.

These statistics show that in the school area, most of the Welfare cases are A.D.C., 184 or 47%. The next highest is O.A.A. with 130 or 34%. The next highest is Aid to the Disabled, with 6%.

In another survey taken in Queens and parts of Brooklyn, there were 22,000 cases. 85% of them were A.D.C. and 10% were O.A.A. In the city approximately 15% of the cases were O.A.A. The school area has an exceptionally high number of O.A.A. cases. Approximately 68% of the cases in the city are A.D.C. The school area has 20% fewer cases. The rest are about the same.

ZONE 21.60—WITH CHILDREN

Type of aid	Cases	Adults	Children under 5	Total children	Total people
Home relief.....	1	2	2	5	7
ADC.....	13	13	5	23	36
Temporary ADC.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	14	15	7	28	43

WITHOUT CHILDREN

H.R. I/P	F cases	Adults	OAA	AB	AD	Total cases	Total people
4.....	0	0	19	0	6	29	29

ZONE 29.10—WITH CHILDREN

Type of aid	Cases	Adults	Children under 5	Total children	Total people
Home relief.....	3	6	5	15	21
ADC.....	19	17	14	49	66
Temporary ADC.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	22	23	19	64	87

WITHOUT CHILDREN

H.R. I/P	F cases	Adults	OAA	AB	AD	Total cases	Total people
7.....	0	0	34	0	1	42	42

ZONE 29.20—WITH CHILDREN

Type of aid	Cases	Adults	Children under 5	Total children	Total people
Home relief.....	8	12	9	36	48
ADC.....	111	92	92	268	368
Temporary ADC.....	2	4	4	6	10
Total.....	121	108	105	310	426

WITHOUT CHILDREN

H.R. I/P	F cases	Adults	OAA	AB	AD	Total cases	Total people
14.....	1	2	51	2	9	77	78

ZONE 21.40—WITH CHILDREN

Type of aid	F cases	Adults	Children under 5	Total children	Total people
Home relief.....	0	0	0	0	0
ADC.....	26	28	35	78	106
Temporary ADC.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	26	28	35	78	106

WITHOUT CHILDREN

H.R. I/P	F cases	Adults	OAA	AB	AD	Total cases	Total people
4.....	0	0	14	0	1	19	19

TRANSPORTATION

Several different forms of transportation are available in Queens Village. Residents have a choice between private transportation and mass transit. Below are discussed the situations and problems with several types of both forms of transportation.

Residents of Queens Village rely heavily on the parkways of the area for transportation. Due to the lack of adequate mass transit facilities, there is often heavy congestion on the parkways.

The Grand Central Parkway runs through part of Queens Village. Westward it connects with the Long Island Expressway and later leads into the Triborough Bridge. Eastward it goes through Nassau County to Eastern Long Island.

Until recently, the part of the Grand Central Parkway running through Queens Village was one of the few remaining parts of the parkway which had only two lanes going in each direction. This should help greatly to alleviate some of these problems. One of the disadvantages of the widening has been the destruction of part of Alley Pond Park and other landscaping adjacent to the parkway.

The Clearview Expressway currently runs from the Grand Central Parkway northward to the Throgs Neck Bridge. Proposals have been made to extend the expressway southward past Hillside Ave. to provide North-South access and to tie together the expressway system of Queens. There has been considerable opposition to the expansion proposal. It centers around the fact that many homes and a great deal of parkland would have to be destroyed to make way for the expressway. Several plans are being considered that would minimize danger to the area. At the present no construction is underway because no plan has been approved by the New York City Board of Estimate.

The Cross Island Expressway is the main

route used by residents of Queens Village to get to Kennedy International Airport. To reach the airport, the Cross Island is used in a Southern direction. Going northward, it crosses the Long Island Expressway.

Even though the L.I.E. doesn't run through Queens Village, many residents use it going westward for daily transportation to and from Manhattan.

During the morning and afternoon rush hours, the congestion on these arteries is the greatest. Accidents frequently tie up traffic, especially on the L.I.E. and the Grand Central Parkway. The construction on the Grand Central Parkway has caused increased rates of congestion and accidents.

There are other roads which are smaller than the parkways but are very important within Queens Village. These include Commonwealth Blvd., Hempstead Turnpike, Springfield Blvd., Winchester Blvd., Union Turnpike, Hillside Ave., Jamaica Ave., Braddock Ave., Bell Blvd., and Hollis Court Blvd.

Portions of Springfield Blvd. have recently been repaved and recurbed. Also, parts of Hillside Ave. have been repaved. Braddock Ave. is greatly in need of repair. No plans for it are scheduled in the near future.

Plans for repaving of Union Turnpike from Little Neck Parkway to Francis Lewis Blvd., and this work will be done at some time in the near future. Improvements on Jamaica Blvd. have been recently completed.

Private cars are used by the majority of Queens Village residents. Many of the local streets are greatly in need of improvement. When salt is put on the streets after winter snowstorms, there is a corrosive effect on the streets. This, along with melting ice and snow during the Spring, has caused potholes and cracks.

Some streets flood after rainstorms due to poor drainage. Installation of storm sewers has ended some of these problems in Queens Village, notably in the vicinity of Martin Van Buren High School.

ZONE 21.70—WITH CHILDREN

Type of aid	F cases	Adults	Children under 5	Total children	Total people
Home relief.....	0	0	0	0	0
ADC.....	15	14	14	26	40
Temporary ADC.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	15	14	14	26	40

WITHOUT CHILDREN

H.R. I/P	F Cases	Adults	OAA	AB	AD	Total cases	Total people
2.....	0	0	12	0	4	18	18

TOTALS WITH CHILDREN

Type of aid	F cases	Adults	Children under 5	Total children	Total people
Home relief.....	12	20	16	56	76
ADC.....	184	164	150	444	616
Temporary ADC.....	2	4	4	6	10

WITHOUT CHILDREN

H. R. I/P	F cases	Adults	OAA	AB	AD	Total cases	Total people
31.....	1	2	120	2	21	185	186

Total number of cases with children.....	198
Total number of cases without children.....	185
Total number of cases.....	383
Total number of people with children.....	698
Total number of people without children.....	186
Total number of people.....	884

Another problem in the streets is the lack of signs and lights to guide the motorist. Numerous accidents have been caused due to this problem.

One of the main problems of mass transit in Queens Village is the complete lack of subways. It is necessary to take a bus to reach the subway. This means that Queens Village residents must pay double fares to reach Manhattan.

Major improvements in mass transit that will help Queens Village have been approved by the State Legislature and the New York City Board on Estimate. The proposed Northeast Queens Subway Line will run along the Long Island Expressway. It is expected to be built to Kissena Blvd. at first and later extended to Springfield Blvd. This will still not penetrate Queens Village, but will bring the subway closer.

Also, the extension of the subway along Hillside Ave. past 179 Street has been discussed but nothing is on the agenda for the near future. If such action is taken, many Queens Village residents would only have to pay one fare instead of two.

There are several buses which may be taken to reach the subways. One method is to take the Q 43 bus along Hillside Ave. to the IND subway at 179 Street. According to the N.Y.C. Transit Authority, buses run every 2½ minutes during the morning rush hour and every 5 to 7½ minutes during the evening rush hours. During the non-rush hours and on week-ends, service is much less frequent. Waits of up to an hour for a bus are not uncommon. Also, the Q 1 can be used on Hillside Ave. The Q 36 bus runs along Hillside Ave. until 212 Street, and along 212 Street until Jamaica Ave. and continues along Jamaica Ave.

Another method of reaching the subway is to take the Q 44A bus, which runs along Union Turnpike to the Kew Gardens Station of the IND subway. The Transit Authority says that the buses run every 4 minutes dur-

ing the morning and afternoon rush hours. During non-rush hours, and on week-ends, the service is much less frequent. Waits rarely exceed thirty minutes even on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

The subway can also be reached by taking the Q 27, which runs along Springfield Blvd. in Queens Village to the Flushing Main Street IRT subway station. According to the transit authority, this bus runs every twelve minutes during morning and afternoon rush hours. Waits supposedly never exceed forty minutes on this line. However, the authors of this report know from personal experience that waits usually run about one hour during non-rush hour periods. On week-ends, waits can be considerably over one hour. When taken towards Queens Village, the Q 27 ends by the Queens Village station of the Long Island Railroad.

Express buses which run along Hillside Ave. (stopping at Springfield Blvd. and other places in Queens Village) into Manhattan during the morning rush hours and home during the evening rush hours are being used experimentally. The cost of these buses is one dollar each way.

The Long Island Railroad can be taken from the Queens Village Station (Jamaica Ave. and Springfield Blvd.) either towards Manhattan or eastward towards Long Island. The cost of using these trains into Manhattan is considerably higher than that of the subway. Also, for many residents of Queens Village it would be necessary to take a bus to the railroad station.

The proximity of Queens Village to Kennedy International Airport is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It is an advantage because of the accessibility of the airport. It is a disadvantage because residents are often subjected to the noises emitted by jet planes. The city is cooperating with the Port of New York Authority and with appropriate federal agencies in the search for effective methods to reduce the disturbance. Proposed expansions to the airport are being carefully evaluated because of the noise pollution and other ecological problems.

Taxis are not easily obtainable in Queens Village, although it is possible to call a dispatching service and have a cab sent to your home. The cost of taxi transportation prohibits many people from using them.

Although bicycling is on the upswing, there are factors limiting its use for transportation in Queens Village. For one thing, the designated bicycle paths are not used much because of broken glass and the possibility of crime on these paths. Cyclists are urged by the police not to compete with automobile traffic on main thoroughfares. Quite often, cyclists are involved in accidents.

The extension of the subway system to Queens Village is imperative to alleviate the mass transit deficiencies of the area. Along with the extension of the subway itself, improvement in the quality of existing lines must be made. The service on the bus lines, especially the Q 27, must be improved, also. Availability of express buses should be made more widespread. The price of these buses should be lowered so that they do not exceed the price of going to Manhattan by regular buses and subway. This would encourage people to use these buses who are now prohibited from doing so by the extra cost.

Although the improvements being made on arterial highways are commendable, improvements should be made on the smaller roads of Queens Village. Repaving is badly needed on many streets and should be done as soon as possible.

If the fare on the Long Island Railroad could be kept down and the quality of services improved, this would become a more significantly used means of transportation for Queens Village residents.

If more people would use forms of mass transit, congestion on the highways would be

greatly reduced. This would make transportation easier for all residents of Queens Village.

DRUG ABUSE

According to the statistics furnished to us by the 105th Police Precinct, there were 62 felony arrests for narcotics in Queens Village in 1968 as compared to 166 in 1969—a 166% increase within one year. In 1968 there were 213 misdemeanors in comparison to 400 in 1969. There was a 92% increase in the number of misdemeanors between 1968 and 1969. Statistics as to the number of drug crimes in 1970-71 were not available, but we were informed that there was, once again, a startling increase. Various policemen informed us that although, superficially Queens Village appears to be in a state of decadence, it is not actually so; in comparison to many other communities, the drug abuse in Queens Village is small.

Drugs are very common and very easily obtained in Queens Village. In essence, drugs are a very visible phenomenon. Local pushers, adolescents in their teens, can be seen every day outside of the local high school, junior high school and neighborhood hangouts, with a full array, which include pot, pills, and even heroin, nervously awaiting to make their sales, in many instances to support their own habits. To encounter the bourgeois prevalence of drugs, one only has to walk by some local hangouts to witness throngs of adolescents helplessly laughing from being high on smoke, or "nodding" out from either downs (barbiturates) or heroin.

In doing our research, we contacted Mr. J. Ponz, who in 1970, interviewed 202 people from Queens Village, ranging in age from 13 to 22, in reference to the extent of the use of drugs in the area. The majority of those interviewed ranged between 16 to 18 years of age, with the mean at 17.2. Mr. Ponz stated that out of the 202 people he had arbitrarily chosen to be interviewed, 144 had tried some form of drug or drugs, at least once, for the purpose of getting high or stoned. The remaining 58 had used drugs (e.g. pills, amphetamines or barbiturate) under prescription of a doctor. From his data, we compiled the following table:

Drug	Number of times taken			
	1 to 3	3 to 10	10 to 100	Habitual
Marihuana, LSD, mescaline, methadine, and other hallucinogens	12	31	40	59
Pills (amphetamines or barbiturates)	38	22	20	29
Hard drugs e.g., heroin or cocaine	27	11	6	21
Others e.g., glue or cough sirup	31	44	10	7

After analyzing what information we had obtained, we decided that there are three main reasons why people take drugs. The three main categories are as follows:

1. The person who is trying to escape.
2. The person who is trying to be "cool."
3. The person in search of "kicks."

Many times all three categories are interrelated and it could be difficult to isolate them.

What is the person, who uses drugs for an escape trying to escape from? Queens Village is a very economical and socially stable community. The adolescents in Queens Village do not have to fight for their survival. Queens Village is not dominated by violence in the form of street-gang warfare, nor is it in the midst of economic turmoil. It provides the inhabitant with a relatively stable and secure operating milieu. Then why the emphasis on escape? Listed below are reasons, stated by drug abusers in Queens Village, as to why they take drugs as an escape:

"Man, there's nothing to do around here

but get stoned. No parties, no dances, no beaches. This scene is a drag man. I wake up each morning, go to school, get out at 12:30, and get the whole day off. Can't get a job, so what's left to do? I'm totally bored. My only escape is smoke. It makes everything a little groovier—it's like wearing "crystal spectacles." I feel better, more relaxed, not so hung up—like baby, I'm free. I've escaped the doldrums of a dead town. It's like I beat the system."

"The world is a bad place to live, and Queens Village is even worse. There ain't a ——— thing to do or a ——— place to split to. As soon as I get my car I'm cutting out for good. Drugs bring me up—give me a boost. They don't really change anything permanently—you got to come down—but for a couple of hours you feel liberated, with no chains. It's a dynamite feeling, man. You oughta try it."

I'm very paranoid. There's too much happening too soon. Too much violence and too much trouble here. The world really scares me. On heroin everything is different. I'm uptight about the habit but it's worth it. When I'm stoned on horse the world's hangups don't get me uptight. I can leave all my problems behind—nothing really matters. When you're high the world's problems seem remote, far away, and vague. You've escaped the reality of a corrupt world. Nothing matters—not war, hate, social injustice—it's all miles and miles away."

"My home life really stinks. My old man cut out years ago and my old lady always hits the juice. I have no communication with my brother or sister. Living at home is hell, so I get high. It shields me from those people. What I'm actually doing is escaping—mentally—not physically, for a couple of hours every day. If I didn't get high I think I'd really flip out and end up in Creedmore. If I had bread, I'd really escape. I'd cut out for good."

"Reality is a bad scene. I'm only twenty but I feel that I have experienced everything positive in life. What is there left to live for? Drugs give me an out. When I'm stoned I feel optimistic—like a release from the misemotion that plagues us. It may be a false feeling of security but it's something to cling to. I don't want to sound too spiritual but that's where it's at. Drugs make things a little brighter, a little bit better."

"Why live—I mean go through all the cruel hassels of life knowing that someday you're going to die. Why become a slave to the system? To me it seems hopeless. Drugs are my avenue of escape into total liberation and self-realization. They let me leave the dismal world of the egomaniacs. They give me temporary happiness, temporary escape."

"Drugs make me free. They restore my faith in my fellow man. They are the only road to self-contentment in a world engulfed by hatred and hostility."

The person who uses drugs to be "cool" is in a completely different situation from the one trying to escape. He is not as pessimistic. His insecurities and sense of hopelessness is not as pronounced although he may also be peer group statue. Generally people are very concerned about being part of the group. This is evident in the following statement:

"All my friends get stoned and I don't want to be different. If I didn't get stoned with them they would think something was wrong with me and they wouldn't accept me. I'd be excluded from all their scenes. They would think I was a freak."

"Everybody, all my friends, use drugs. Why shouldn't I? If I didn't they wouldn't hang around with me. I'd be labeled a drag. Who wants to go out and make a whole new set of square friends? I like the people I stay with and I want them to like me. They get wrecked; I get wrecked."

"I like the people I hang around with. They all think it's cool to get high. Why be differ-

ent? Why rebel against the cats I grew up with. I have a groovy time with them. We have groovy smoke parties—we all get stoned. It's what's happening, man."

"I haven't lived around here too long. I'm from Brooklyn. The cats I hang around with from here all turn on. So I get stoned too. In Brooklyn all my friends thought I was hip, and I want to make the same impression around here. Without friends it's a real down—nobody to rap with. I need these people, and I want to be accepted by these people so I turn on with them."

"It's cool to use drugs—just don't abuse them. All my friends, even the chicks, get high, so I do too. If I didn't there'd be nothing to do. Right now I don't want anybody that doesn't at least smoke. So if I didn't turn on what would I do? I'd go crazy."

The third category that we drew was people in search of "kicks". In the fifties, and even very early sixties, youth did things just for "kicks." The only difference between today and yesteryear is that there is a shift in the methods of getting "kicks". Drinking, "hot-rods" and street-fighting are out. Today there is something new—drugs. Drugs are not really a new phenomenon. Beatniks, back in the fifties, were smoking pot, and Black people, in Harlem, were overdosing from heroin in the twenties. Then why has mass media suddenly switched its attention to the drug scene, to the point where at least two major periodicals have given front page coverage to drug users? The answer is that drugs, once thought as only a lower class entity has penetrated into the middle and upper classes. American youth, regardless of their nationality has found a new kick. American youth is turning on in unbelievable proportions. Why is this kick so popular—so fashionable? Some people responded in the following manner:

"Drugs are what's happening. Everything becomes groovier when you're stoned. Your senses are awakened, like you're really alive. Everything is just beautiful when you are high."

"I use to drink but that was a bad scene. I'd become all uncoordinated. I'd get sick and in the morning—forget it. Pot is much different—no sick feeling or hangover—nothing—just a good head."

"When I'm on acid or mesc' I can see things more clearly. I can really introspect—get into my head. It's like a learning experience, except it's a positive one. No teachers, no books—just reality. I really feel fantastic when I'm stoned."

"When you're stoned on acid the whole world looks beautiful. You feel super-groovy. There's nothing that can compare with it."

"When I'm spaced I feel alive. Everything is nice, I feel very happy. I'm not a paranoid person or depressed regularly, so you can imagine how happy I feel when I'm spaced."

The strangest answer received was that of a seventeen year old girl, "The answer my friend is blowing in the wind." She wouldn't explain this statement any further; I can only guess that she meant that not even she knew why she took drugs.

Most of us who live in the Queens Village area noticed that a crowd of about fifteen kids from fifteen to nineteen years old hang around the local candy store every night. The owner, in a conversation about them, identified them as mostly school dropouts. It is obvious to anyone passing by that they use drugs. Pot and pills are freely passed around. At times, one or another of the gang becomes particularly noisy or throws up. We were told that a few of them "snort" heroin—and listening to their conversations confirmed this.

While standing in the store we caught snatches of conversation. No attempt was evident to whisper or hide what was happening. A sample follows:

"Hey man, you got a cigarette?" "Naw I smoked my last one. Did you hear that Jerry

copped some dynamite hash and we'll get it at Pat's pad?" "Go inside and see if Frank has any snort left. I can't go in—Sol (the owner) hates me." "Yeah, then we'll go to the laundry (an adjoining store) and get off."

Every night seems to follow this same pattern—at least the same kids are there saying almost the identical things every time we go to pick up a newspaper. Once we saw the group kicked out of the laundry store. The owner yelled, "Get out you dirty bums. Take your lousy pot with you or else I'll get the cops. You should all be in jail." One guy obviously stoned became very abusive and his friends pulled him away, warning him loudly that he had better shut up and leave before they all got into trouble.

Queens Village is not unusual in today's drug oriented society. Queens Village is everywhere, everywhere young people live. America has been struck with a new disease—drugs—and Queens Village is only symptomatic of America's illness. The fifties were characterized by drinking—the sixties by drugs. What about the seventies? No one can be sure. Suicide? Maybe. The rate has been steadily rising. In the meantime something must be done regarding our drug crisis—something positive. Legislation is not the real answer since it does not strike at the root of the problem. The problem is not and has never been political. Its roots go deep beneath our political institutions. America is drowning in a sea of alienation. North and South, Whites and Blacks, youth and their parents are all alienated from each other. Before we can solve any of our drug problems we must put an end to this situation. We must work to make America the America we read about, learned about in school texts, and was taught to protect. America must earn our respect. This is obviously a long range goal. The many addicts alive today need help now. A program of rehabilitation that will truly serve the needs of our community must begin functioning.

Rehabilitation facilities

Interfaith Hospital, 175-10 88th Ave., Jamaica, N.Y.; Executive Director: Thomas W. Matthews, M.D.; Chief of Professional Services: Benjamin Primm, M.D.

Identifying Data: Interfaith Hospital has both an in-patient and an out-patient department which service drug addicts.

Eligibility: Any drug addict is eligible. Service: Medical service is offered in the form of detoxification and methadone maintenance. Hospitalization is arranged. Individual and group therapy as well as a therapeutic community are provided. Religious, family and vocational counseling is given. In addition, temporary food and shelter is provided.

Staff: 1 psychiatrist, 2 psychologists, 24 ex-addicts, 15 social workers, 14 physicians, 32 nurses, 1 teacher, 6 clergy, 251 volunteers. There are also staff members engaged in arts, crafts, music and recreation.

Program: There is a preventive program as well as a youth program in operation.

Statement by Director: (not verbatim): Dr. Matthews disclosed that the drug detoxification program at Interfaith Hospital is quite effective. His estimates indicated success with percentages ranging from 80 to 85 of the addicts who require treatment. He bases the success to the complete drug education program given to addicts. Besides using standard methadone treatment (to physically kick the habit), individual and group therapy are introduced. Ex-addicts themselves advise incoming patients.

Community and Narcotic Action Center, 602 Bergen Ave., Queens, N.Y., Director: Mrs. Elsie Brown.

Identifying Data: The Community and Narcotic Action Center is a private non-sectarian facility located in a storefront. Attendance is voluntary. The agency is accredited and funded by ASA.

Eligibility: A client can be paroled to the agency and also accepted if a court case is pending. He may remain in treatment if using drugs. There is no fee.

Staff: Full-time, 2 ex-addicts plus the director.

Services: Clients receive individual and group therapy as well as vocational counseling. Referrals are made to private doctors and hospitals for medical detoxification. Referrals for urinalysis are also made.

Program: The agency participation in general community program meetings.

Additional comments: The agency subscribes to the philosophy of "different strokes for different folks."

Jewish Community Services of Long Island, 97-45 Queens Blvd., Rego Park, N.Y., Contact Mrs. Mildred Heller.

Identifying Data: Jewish Community Services of Long Island is a private family service agency which began a special experimental out-reach program for the young drug abuser in September 1969. It is a multifunction agency offering a wide range of services to families and children including marital counseling, psychiatric and psychological consultation and homemaker service. The agency is funded by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

Eligibility: The agency services all of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties with special concentration by the Drug Abuse Projects in Northern Queens. Heroin addicts referred elsewhere. Indigenous workers make initial contact with troubled youngsters on the street and set up appointments between adolescents and caseworkers in the project. Although parents are not seen initially, early involvement of parents in treatment process is a goal.

The agency continues to accept other referrals through its regular intake. Clients who have a court case pending are accepted by the agency but not paroled to the agency. A fee based on eligibility to pay is charged. Attendance is voluntary. Non-jewish clients accepted.

Staff: full-time, 3 social workers, 2 case aides; part-time, 2 psychiatrists, 1 psychologist.

Service: Individual and family therapy. Program: The agency offers parent education workshops and special programs of family life education. Speakers and workshop leaders are available.

Samaritan Halfway Society, 130-15 89th Road, Richmond Hill N.Y., Director: Mr. Richard Balbi.

Identifying data: Samaritan Halfway Society is a private, non-sectarian facility with an in-patient capacity of 160 and out-patient capacity of 80. The facility was opened in 1966 and is accredited by NACC, ASA, and the Queens Medical Society.

Eligibility: No age or sex limitations. Telephone calls for interviews are preferred, but walk-in appointments are accepted. Clients may be paroled to the agency, and are accepted with a court case pending. Clients must detoxify first, and cannot remain in treatment if using drugs. There is a waiting period of two weeks, and no fee is charged.

Staff: full-time: 2 clergy acting as administrators, 10 ex-addicts, 1 physician, 1 nurse; part-time: 5 social workers, 1 psychiatrist, 2 psychologists, 1 vocational counselor, 4 teachers, 1 nurse.

Service: individual, group, family, recreational and occupational therapy as well as therapeutic community are provided. Vocational and employment counseling are also offered and urinalysis, medical and psychiatric examinations are given. Remedial tutoring is provided, and field visits made.

Program: Speakers and films upon request.

We interviewed rehabilitated people at various centers. We always asked the same basic questions before getting into a deep conversation with them. Below, are the ques-

tions we asked. The responses to them were extremely similar; the answers listed below were typical of approximately 75% of the people.

1. How long have you been hooked on drugs? This varied from six months to three years.

2. Why did you first try drugs? "Well, at first I was kinda pushed into it by my friends. Ya' know they'd come over and talk me into trying some of their cheap stuff and after a while, I just got to like the stuff. I mean there's nothing to do around this place anyway."

3. What if there were community activities? "Yea, man! Are you kidding! It's just boredom around here."

4. Why did you take drugs after knowing all the dangers involved? "Well, look—you take booze—it's just as bad. Now I don't give a damn what you tell me—you get high on booze just as easily as on drugs. Besides if you know what you are doing you won't get hurt."

5. Would you recommend drugs to your friends, now that you've tried it? This answer varied. Two of the most typical responses are as follows: "Yea, just as long as you stay clear of the hard stuff. It's a good experience." "No way man! I made a mistake. I can tell you what Hell is and how to get there—use drugs—it's a one way ticket there."

Whether the people of this community know it or not, they are all involved in the drug problem. No longer can any of us escape. The problem lies before us, and we must resolve it. Unfortunately for us, there is no simple solution.

The rest of the problem does not seem to lie in the emotional state of the user. We have observed that many of the drug users do not have conflicts that must be resolved. It seems in this community that simple boredom is a catalyst for use. Community recreation centers would be a great help. One student from Martin Van Buren High School indicated that when the night center was active, he and his friends stayed off their nightly drug habit. But this year, according to him, the night center is bad.

Fear is another cause of the problem. People are simply afraid of getting involved, reporting incidents, etc. A specific example of this is the local candystore. This store is a major hangout for drug pushers. When we asked the owner of the store why he has done nothing for the situation, he replied, "How can the police do anything—they'll be back again to attack me!" People must realize that they themselves are the only ones that can rid the community of pushers.

But, in spite of all this there is still hope for the community. On January 25 of next year the Parent Association of Martin Van Buren High School will give a program designed to discuss problems of our community. Of course we will be present. This program will concentrate specifically on the drug scene in Martin Van Buren. Hopefully, programs such as these will continue throughout the year as to increase parental knowledge of the drug scene in this community.

One of the problems that face us here today is the lack of knowledge of specific "tried and true" methods of preventing youngsters from falling prey to the drug habit, and of rehabilitating those who are already addicted. Recently, a meeting was held to discuss the possibility of opening a center at Creedmore. Those in favor of the project hoped that children and young adults could receive methadone. The Parents Association of Van Buren became involved. The President, Mrs. Helene Zaro, told us that the executive board had had ambivalent feelings and could not agree. Many of these parents stated that they did not approve of the center. While they wanted to help the addicted youngster, they felt that the center could not succeed if he were forced to re-

turn to the environment that had helped lead him to drugs. Mrs. Zaro stated "Unless the child can return to a home that offers him love and security, a school in which he is willing to function, a job when he needs one, the program is doomed." In addition, some parents feared the influence of "drug addicts" in the neighborhood. The proposal was defeated.

Jack Perna, the drug counselor in a Bronx school, informed us that there is a new approach to rehabilitation. In the past, most agencies felt that an informational approach, warning of the dangers of drug addiction was the best method of discouraging the would-be-explorer. Slides indicating graphing how heroin is prepared and injected were supposed to horrify the on-lookers. Studies indicated they merely informed those who wanted to take drugs of the possible methods of preparation. The latest theory requires that there be a change—that an approach to change one's attitude towards himself, his family, his goals, and towards drugs was necessary. This is the approach to be developed in District 8. Perhaps District 26 will be working towards these same goals. Whether or not they will be successful remains to be seen. Only time will tell!

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THE LATE AIME J. FORAND

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the passing of my good friend and former colleague in the House, Aime J. Forand, has stilled

the strongest voice of our day on behalf of our senior citizens.

This is not in any way to reflect on or minimize the diligent work of many, many others in this field. Indeed, I believe that all will agree with me that Aime Forand was the leader and inspiration for Federal action to assist our senior citizens.

My first term in the Congress was Aime Forand's last term. In those 2 years I came to know him well and respect his ability as a legislator and distinguished public servant.

In the years that followed, I found Aime Forand working harder than ever in behalf of the cause he felt needed urgent attention. I was and am in complete sympathy with his views.

He organized the National Council of Senior Citizens and mustered tremendous public support for legislative action. When President Johnson signed the medicare bill in 1965, Aime Forand was on hand and was singled out by the President for his persistent efforts over the years.

I appreciate the opportunity to join my colleague from Rhode Island (Mr. ST GERMAIN) in paying tribute to Aime Forand. I extend my deepest sympathy to the members of the Forand family in their great loss.

THE PLIGHT OF JEWS IN ARAB NATIONS

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, in the 25 years since the United Nations voted for the partition of Jerusalem, much attention has been focused on the problems experienced by the Palestinian refugees. Yet, the world has almost virtually ignored the plight of the almost 1 million Jews who resided in Arab countries before 1948—a number which has now dwindled to 57,000.

Only during the aftermath of the 6-day war and at the time of the barbaric acts of the Iraqi Government in killing a number of Jewish citizens a few years later did most of the world realize that there are Jews still residing in a number of Arab nations. In some countries the Jews have faced bitter persecution and, eventually, expulsion. In other Arab lands they still remain, even though they are denied basic civil liberties and are victims of harassment and intimidation and of political, economic, social, and cultural oppression.

A most interesting and well-written article about the status of Jewish refugees from Arab countries appeared in the November 1971 issue of the "Middle East Information Series," a publication of the American Academic Association for Peace in the Middle East. Written by Dr. Heskell M. Haddad, president of the American Committee for Rescue and Resettlement of Iraqi Jews and clinical professor of ophthalmology at the New York Medical College, this very perceptive

piece not only discusses the problems experienced by Jews residing in Arab countries but also describes the difficulties Jewish refugees from these Arab States have encountered in adjusting to life in Israel and in fully enjoying the rights of Israeli citizenship.

I am pleased to present this article herewith, for inclusion in the *RECORD*, and commend it to our colleagues' attention.

THE JEWISH REFUGEES FROM THE ARAB COUNTRIES

(By Heskell M. Haddad *)

November 29, 1947, when the United Nations voted overwhelmingly for the establishment of a Jewish and an Arab state in Palestine, opened a fateful chapter in Middle East history. The Arab world rejected the resolution outright, a bloody war ensued and approximately two million people, both Arabs and Jews, were caught up in a great human tragedy. It involved not only those people living in the vicinity of British Mandatory Palestine, but, as it affected the Jews, those living in the vast expanses of the whole Arab world, from the borders of Persia and the Persian Gulf to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean of Africa, where a million Jews had lived for some 2,000 years. The refugee problem has continued to plague the region for two decades, with periods of ups and downs, depending on two major factors: the fluctuations in the degree of hostility between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and the revolutionary patterns of the Arab countries in which these Jews live.

Before 1948, there were 951,000 Jews living in Arab lands. In 1970, there were about 57,000, the majority having fled as refugees to Israel between 1948 and 1951. During the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, 650,000 Arabs fled from their homes in the war zone and became the Palestinian Arab refugees. The plight of the Arab refugees has been a sad one for the past twenty-three years, because the neighboring Arab countries have generally refused to absorb these unfortunate people in their midst, and have forced the majority to live in makeshift refugee camps which were only intended as temporary. They have been used by the Arab states as a political weapon against Israel. On the one hand, their human tragedy has been stressed, while on the other, they are hostages.¹

The Jewish refugees, uprooted from their homes in the various Arab countries, had no alternative but to immigrate to Israel, where they too faced the hardships of living in camps and tents, of making a cultural adjustment to a society which was largely European and Western, and of being refugees—hardships only a refugee can appreciate and understand. Yet, despite all the difficulties and the trauma of extreme change, these immigrants were quite speedily rehabilitated in the newly created, war-torn State of Israel. They were immediately granted citizenship and every effort was made to teach them Hebrew and to make them useful citizens. They lived in *ma'abarot* (tent cities) for an average of 4-6 years but then were able to move into permanent homes, as these were constructed, although their social and economic conditions still remain inadequate in housing, skills and education as compared with Israelis of European background (Israel is still paying the price of the mass immigration of impoverished, under-privileged Jews from Arab countries).

*Dr. Haddad is Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at the New York Medical College and President of the American Committee for Rescue and Resettlement of Iraqi Jews.

¹They are "hostages" in the sense that they have generally not been permitted to leave their camps to live among the urban population of their host Arab countries.

To be a refugee is to have to endure all the traumatic processes, from flight to rehabilitation. It is an unhappy fact that the Arabs who fled Palestine as refugees were not given the same opportunity of rehabilitation by their compatriots as the Jewish refugees received in Israel. It is impossible to equate the suffering of one refugee with that of another on a balance sheet, and thus, one can never have a balanced reciprocal reparation. Yet it would be only appropriate to seek a just solution to this tragic problem. The Jewish refugees from Arab lands suffered as severe a trauma in the process of being displaced from their homes, environment and cultural habitat, of arriving in a Western-oriented and war-torn country, of being compelled to live in tents and huts in Israel as did the Arab refugees in their camps in the Arab states.

When the Arab countries, particularly Iraq, Syria, and Egypt and to some extent Lebanon, Algeria and Morocco decided to expel their Jewish populations, they announced publicly that they would like to create new homes for the Palestinian Arab refugees out of the dwellings vacated by the Jews. To some extent they have done so, as can be seen by anyone visiting the former Jewish quarters of Damascus and Baghdad. In a sense, therefore, the Arab governments did practice some sort of population exchange with Israel when they expelled their Jews. Yet, they kept the vast majority of the Arab refugees from Palestine in camps, and refused to rehabilitate them, merely dinning into their ears the theory that the only solution to their problem is repatriation to their lost homes in Palestine.

The 57,100 Jews who still live in the Arab states are badly treated by the host governments, who, since 1948, have been introducing progressively restrictive laws against them. Like the Arab refugees, they too are being used as virtual hostages both for the purpose of political bargaining with Israel and as scapegoats for the benefit of the military demagogic and dictatorial regimes which exist in many of these states. Worst off are the 2,500 Jews in Iraq and the 4,000 Jews in Syria. The regime in these two states is ultra nationalist, Ba'athist, strongly Arabist in sentiment, and highly repressive in action. The human rights and civil liberties of the Jews in both these countries have been completely suspended. The Jews of Iraq and Syria live under virtual house arrest. They cannot travel. They are debarred from communicating with one another and with their Arab neighbors. They are prohibited from working in their professions in order to earn a livelihood. They cannot own a car or have a telephone. They can be detained without warning or reason. For them, the rights of *habeas corpus* are completely suspended. Some of them were jailed and publicly hanged following sham trials. Some were tortured and secretly executed in prison as "Israeli spies" or "CIA Agents." Their property and assets have been frozen; they cannot sell their belongings for cash and even those who still have money in the bank cannot draw more than a severely restricted amount each month—a sum barely sufficient to keep them alive. The Jews of Iraq and Syria have virtually become paupers and beggars.

The lot of the Jews in Egypt has not been any better, and in fact deteriorated after the June, 1967 war.

Egyptian Jews were forced out of that country as refugees in two waves. The first came soon after the war of 1948 and the second came after the Sinai Campaign of 1956. After the war of 1967, the small remnant of the Jewish community still living in Egypt was placed under virtual house arrest. All the men were detained in jails. However, the late President Nasser did concede to the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan, and to the intervention of the Spanish Government, and allowed almost all the Jews

of Egypt to assume refugee status and to leave Egypt.

The 3,000 Jews in Lebanon and the 10,000 Jews in Tunisia today live in relative freedom, though with the status of second class citizenship, and still fearful of reprisals whenever incidents occur between Israel and the Arab states. The condition of the 35,000 Jews of Morocco is a very sad one. Sequestered in a highly populated and impoverished ghetto, they have been reduced to extreme poverty and are not allowed to leave Morocco freely. And this despite the pro-Western policies of King Hassan II.

There are no Jews in Libya or Yemen and virtually none are left in Algeria. All of the Jews of these countries were forced out, immigrating mainly to Israel and also to France and Italy between 1948 and 1960.

But these 850,000 Jewish refugees left behind them considerable wealth in assets, belongings, and property. Even if each individual had been allowed to take out a mere \$1,000, a reparation sum of \$8.5 million would still be due to them. In Baghdad alone, in 1951, the pro-Western government of Nuri Al Said, confiscated £35 million held in cash by the banks (\$140 million), in addition to vast amounts of other assets and property left behind in Iraq by the 150,000 Iraqi Jews. Assets, belongings, and other property of a similar amount have been confiscated in Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Yemen, Morocco and most recently, in Libya.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Association of Jewish Victims of Egyptian Persecution, composed of refugees who had been imprisoned in Egypt during the wars of 1948, 1956 and 1967, said in Tel Aviv on August 13, 1971 that it was claiming \$1,000 million compensation for confiscated property. A convention of the refugees, meeting in Paris on July 23, recommended that legal steps be instituted for recovery of \$500 million in personal compensation, \$300 million for Jewish community property, and \$200 million for confiscated religious articles. The association also demanded that Egypt pay a minimum of \$10,000 to families who were forced to leave their homes and additional damages for those who were held in detention.

Jews in Arab Countries

	1948	1970	Number of immigrants in Israel	Year
Algeria.....	140,000	1,500	110,000	1960
Egypt.....	100,000	1,500	90,000	1948-56
Iraq.....	150,000	2,500	125,000	1947-51
Lebanon.....	6,000	3,000	1,000	1948
Libya.....	35,000	1,100	33,000	1950
Morocco.....	300,000	35,000	250,000	1949
Syria.....	40,000	4,000	35,000	1948
Tunisia.....	100,000	10,000	75,000	1950
Yemen (and Aden) ..	80,000	1,500	75,000	1948
	951,000	57,100	794,000

¹ Or less.

Note: There are no Jews in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, or the emirates or sheikhdoms of the Arabian Peninsula.

RESTORING POWER TO THE PEOPLE IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 3, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 1971—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 117, part 11, page 14276—I pointed out that General Tito, self-proclaimed "humanistic Marxist" dictator of Yugoslavia, faced serious opposition from his people and a possible counterrevolution.

According to press reports of the 3-day Congress of self-managers held in May 1971 at Sarajevo and attended by some 2,300 delegates from factories, firms, and institutions, Tito vigorously supported the concept of decentralization of government and sought to stem the open criticism among the country's ethnic groups, particularly the most numerous groups, Serbs and Croats.

President Tito even threatened a purge of Communist party members and bureaucrats opposing constitutional changes designed to limit the power of the central government and strengthen the authority of the 6 national republics.

In a special report from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, appearing in the Washington Evening Star of February 2, 1972, we learn that a massive purge of Yugoslav Communists—initiated by Tito's attack on the leadership of Croatia, Yugoslavia's second largest state—has been underway since mid-December.

Tito's denunciation of the Croatian nationalists apparently was motivated by the opposition of the Croatian leaders to the "power of centralist and authoritarian party bureaucracies and financial monopolies in Belgrade." Belgrade is the capital of Serbia as well as the Federal capital.

It is obvious from this latest development in Croatia that decentralization and democratization which would reform the government by restoring power to people at the local level are incompatible with the whims of a dictator. Decentralization to a dictator is acceptable only if ultimate power resides with the dictator and not with the people. Hence, the purge. The shadow of Mikhalovich looms again.

A very significant question is raised in the report:

Is it true, as the official line now maintains, that the situation in Croatia, has become so threatening to the unity of the country, to peace among its nationalities (President Tito and others have spoken of the risk of a Serb-Croat civil war), or to Titoist socialism that drastic action was unavoidable.

The answer to the question, according to the writer of the news account, is regrettably yes as based on a view "more widespread in Zagreb than many Serbs are prepared to believe."

It appears that the decentralization of power which Tito ostensibly supported to appease nationalist groups has gotten out of hand. Tito has created a crisis for himself. His subjects believed him.

While the purgists have been proceeding in Yugoslavia, it is noteworthy that in December this body adopted S. 2819, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 which not only makes additional U.S. tax dollars available to Tito to continue his financial monopolies but the bill provides:

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
SEC. 104. Title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, is amended as follows:

(g) Except for the provisions of this title, no other provision of this or any other law shall be construed to prohibit the operation in Yugoslavia * * *

The above provision gives discretion to the President of the United States to guarantee Tito's financial monopolies with the full faith and credit of the U.S. taxpayers by the OPIC.

This week the House passed H.R. 8750 to increase the participation of the United States in the Interdevelopment Association, a branch of the World Bank in which operation Tito will also be permitted to obtain development funds—thanks to the U.S. taxpayers.

Pertinent news clippings follow:

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 2, 1972]

**PURGE OF CROATIANS CREATES CRISIS FOR
TITO**

(By Dennison I. Rusinow)

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA.—A massive purge of Yugoslav Communists continues to decimate the higher ranks of the Croatian League of Communists in what is the most serious domestic political crisis the Titoist regime has faced since 1948.

The purge, which got its impetus last month when President Tito denounced the leadership of Croatia, Yugoslavia's second largest state, for pandering to nationalists and separatists and for "rotten liberalism" in the face of a "counter-revolution," has been variously interpreted as:

An action necessary to preserve the unity of Yugoslavia and avoid the risk of civil war or an excuse for foreign (Soviet) intervention.

A coup, perhaps under army pressure, to restore Serbian domination over an eternally hapless and exploited Croatian nation.

A move by "conservative" Belgrade Communists to stop a Prague-like "liberalization" in Croatia.

The only way to stop development of a quasi-Fascist Croatian dictatorship based on a marriage of extreme nationalism and corrupted socialism.

Since the mid-December resignations of the triumvirate who had run the Croatian party since 1968, at least 300 resignations or dismissals of party or government officials at all levels have been recorded in the press. The total list undoubtedly is much larger.

Popular former Croatian leaders, originally accused only of letting Croatian nationalism get out of hand because they underestimated the danger and permitted nationalists and separatists to organize a dangerously powerful movement outside party control, are now being accused of deliberately encouraging or even leading separatist, antisocialist factions.

Although some low-level demands have been made that these leaders be arrested on criminal charges, they have not yet lost their party memberships.

The only arrests at first were of students who had led the late November strike at the university which precipitated the crisis, or who participated in later demonstrations in favor of deposed party and youth leaders. Most of the 550 arrested youths have been released, fined (276 of them), or given light sentences for disturbing the peace (155).

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

But now criminal proceedings have begun against a group of older persons, some of them party members, who had been prominent in an allegedly separatist movement organized around the Matica Hrvatska, a Croatian cultural institution that had escaped party control and was now said to be controlling the party.

Meanwhile, although the continuing purge and the escalating accusations prevent a dust-free view of the crisis in Croatia, no evidence has been produced to support any of the widely circulating but contradictory rumors that Tito acted under pressure of the

army (said to have threatened a coup if he did not move), the Russians, the West or anyone else.

Vladimir Bakaric, the astute 60-year-old Zagreb politician who was the undisputed boss of Croatia from the end of the war until he was summoned to Belgrade in 1969, categorically told two West European journalists in December that such rumors, and especially those alleging army pressure, were false and "a lie spread by Croatian nationalists."

CHALLENGE TO PROCESS

Tito acted, Bakaric contended, when he became convinced that nationalist forces in Croatia were attempting to turn to their own political purposes the process, which Tito himself had begun, of building genuine national equality among Yugoslavia's jealously competing ethnic groups.

Croatian politicians who opposed the nationalist course of the now ousted leaders were about to act on their own when Tito moved, Bakaric said in another interview.

Bakaric, who was the leader of this Yugoslav or "unitarist" opposition within Croatia, was threatened with political extinction on the eve of the purge.

Revelations in recent weeks about such pre-purge infighting at the top of the Croatian party have exposed a far more complex political situation than most interpretations, in Yugoslavia or abroad, have recognized.

While roles and motives involved in the drama of the past weeks remain obscure, the picture of what was happening before the purge is becoming clear.

YOUNGER LEADERS

A group of younger, "progressive" Communist leaders came to power in Croatia in the late 1960s, as Bakaric's proteges, on a platform of decentralization, democratization and economic liberalism.

Such a platform was seen and welcomed as consistent with Croatia's long-term aspirations for a fairer deal in a Yugoslav federation in which Croats had, with some justice, felt exploited and oppressed by a centralized system in which their more numerous but poorer ethnic rivals, the Serbs, enjoyed preponderant influence.

In office and in alliance with like-minded comrades in other regions, the new Croatian leadership therefore continued the battle against the power of centralist and authoritarian party bureaucracies and financial monopolies in Belgrade, which is not only the federal capital but also the capital of Serbia.

In seeking wider support in this political struggle for decentralized power, the Croatian new guard began to play with Croatian national sentiment, historically the easiest and surest way of arousing mass enthusiasm while also frightening one's negotiating partners with the implicit threat that nationalist forces may get out of hand if one's demands are not met.

DEMANDS ESCALATE

More extreme Croatian nationalists, in and outside the party, appeared with escalating demands.

Their activities centered around the Matica Hrvatska, which became again the aggressive defender of Croatian national interests that it had been in the late years of the Hapsburg Monarchy. To many, the Matica began to look increasingly like the nucleus of a new, nationalist political party outside Communist control and a challenge to it.

This development, combined with the "progressive" party leadership's toleration of nationalist "excesses" (which frightened non-Croatian minorities in multinational Croatia), and increasingly rigid negotiating positions in disputes with the federal center, frightened Croatia's allies in other regions.

The consequent isolation of the Croatian leadership forced it into greater dependence

on mass popularity inside Croatia—a popularity based on nationalism.

The process was exaggerated further by splits within the Croatian leadership.

Bakaric and some members of the progressive new leadership, such as Josip Vrhovec and Jure Bilic, argued that the opening to the masses was proving an opening to chauvinism and separatism. They were accused of pro-Serbian "unitarism" and anti-democratic conservatism.

In fighting this internal Croatian battle, it is now said, the leaders whose platform had been liberal nationalist communism became more nationalist and less liberal, using every means to eliminate their "unitarist" opponents from political life and creating an atmosphere now described by many in the Croatian party as "intellectual terror."

It was this situation, in which it seemed to men in power everywhere except in Zagreb that the Croatian nationalist tail was wagging the Croatian Communist dog and moving in the direction of separatism or facism, that led to the crisis.

WELL-ORGANIZED STRIKE

The crisis was precipitated when students at Zagreb University, under partly non-Communist and strongly pro-nationalist leadership, went on a well-organized strike at the end of November and then refused to listen to the pleas of the belatedly alarmed party leadership that they go back to class.

The student revolt against party leaders who had claimed that nationalism was not dangerous and could be harnessed persuaded Tito that the party in Croatia had lost control of the situation and that those who were responsible must go.

But as the charges of "separatism" and "counterrevolution" grew and the purge continued, Yugoslavs here in the Croatian capital as well as in Belgrade have begun asking three basic questions:

1. Is it true, as the official line now maintains, that the situation in Croatia had become so threatening to the unity of the country, to peace among its nationalities (President Tito and others have spoken of the risk of a Serb-Croat civil war), or to Titoist socialism that drastic action was unavoidable?

2. Even if the answer is yes, are the actions now being taken the most appropriate ones? Or by including charges of "counter-revolution," do they contain what one observer called a dangerous dose of "ideological overkill" that will lead to an excessively widespread purge with criminal trials inevitable? And will this generate even more genuine separatists—prepared, perhaps, to support terrorism—among a disbelieving and embittered Croatian nation?

3. Will a widespread use of purge and police, backed by Tito's repeated demands for a strengthened Communist party, more central control and an end of "democracy for the enemies of our socialist democracy," carry Yugoslavia back toward the centralized party dictatorship of a few years ago?

The official line is that the Croatian leadership now being purged either deliberately or stupidly had permitted Croatian nationalists to organize a dangerously powerful separatist and anti-social movement, and that the nationalists' political methods were undemocratic and even Stalinist.

Thus desperate and even "undemocratic" measures were required. Nothing less than the current massive "cleansing" would have done the job.

At the other extreme are those who feel that the ousted but still popular Croatian leaders were merely trying to create the genuine, mass-supported socialist democracy that is Titoism's proclaimed goal.

Their flirtation with nationalism, it is argued, was not only a harmless positive con-

tribution to mass popularity for the party and socialism, but also the best way to cut the ground from under the real nationalists and separatists who would appear and compete for popularity in a genuinely democratized atmosphere.

Another view, more widespread in Zagreb than many Serbs are prepared to believe, holds that the answer to the first basic question is regrettably yes, but the answer to the second is that the remedy now being applied is almost as deadly as the disease it is meant to cure.

Some people find particular alarming President Tito's statement, in his strongest post-purge speech, that the rot had started with the 1952 Congress of the Yugoslav Communist party, and that he personally had never liked that Congress.

For the "progressive" Communists who have dominated the party established since 1966 to call in question the 1952 Congress is to call in question most of the things that distinguish Yugoslav from Soviet communism.

So far, there are at most only marginal

signs, like the recent flurry of arrests in Zagreb and elsewhere and pressures against "liberal" Communist leaders in the Serbian, Macedonian and Slovene parties, that this kind of alarm is justified.

It is discounted by those who are convinced—perhaps a little anxiously—that political and economic forces with a vested interest in the level of pluralism and decentralization already achieved are now too numerous and too powerful for the clock to be turned back more than an hour or two, even by Tito.

SENATE—Monday, February 7, 1972

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who at the beginning gave man freedom under grace to have dominion over his own life, bless the people of this Nation and all whom they have set in authority, that this may be a good land where liberty is cherished and truth and righteousness mark our common endeavor. Set us free from pride and self-interest and all that obstructs Thy spirit in our national life. May we learn to lose the lower self and find the higher self in service and sacrifice and love. Guide the President and the Congress and all who assist them that the peace of the world and the betterment of all mankind may transcend all lesser concerns.

In the Redeemer's name we pray. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION POLICIES ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Government Operations:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 214 of Public Law 91-646, I am transmitting today the first annual report of each Federal agency whose activities are governed, in part, by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

The agency reports describe initial steps which have been taken under the Act to provide for the uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from homes, businesses or farms by Federal and federally assisted programs and to establish uniform and equitable real property acquisition policies for these

programs. The reports cover the period January 2, 1971 through June 30, 1971.

To assure equitable treatment and essential uniformity in administering the law, I requested in a letter to Federal agencies, dated January 4, 1971, that a number of actions be taken. First, the Office of Management and Budget was asked to chair an interagency task force to develop guidelines for all agencies to follow in the issuance of regulations and procedures implementing the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act. The Departments of Justice, Transportation, Defense, and Housing and Urban Development, and the General Services Administration were requested to assist in this development. These guidelines were issued February 27, 1971, and supplemental instructions were issued on August 30, 1971. As noted in the attached reports, the agencies have now promulgated regulations and procedures to implement the Act pursuant to the guidelines.

Secondly, I requested Federal agencies administering mortgage insurance programs to determine whether guarantees could be given to individuals who were displaced and might otherwise be ineligible because of age, physical, or other conditions. Studies completed early in 1971 indicated that such guarantees could be made, and I am advised that these agencies are now fully implementing Section 203(b) of the Act.

Thirdly, I directed the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to develop criteria and procedures whereby all Federal and federally assisted programs could use the authority provided by Section 206(a) of the Act to construct replacement housing as a last resort. These criteria and procedures to assure uniform and equitable policies and practices by all agencies have been published in the Federal Register, and the Department is evaluating comments received for consideration in the preparation of final instructions on this subject.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, pursuant to my request, is also developing criteria and procedures for implementing section 215 of the act. That section concerns loans for planning and other preliminary expenses necessary for securing federally insured mortgage financing for the rehabilitation or construction of housing for displaced persons. These procedures and criteria should be issued shortly.

I also directed the Office of Management and Budget to form and to chair a Relocation Assistance Advisory Com-

mittee. This committee includes representatives of the Departments of Agriculture; Defense; Health, Education, and Welfare; and Transportation; the General Services Administration; the Office of Economic Opportunity; and the United States Postal Service.

This Committee will continually review the Government's relocation program for the purpose of making recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget for improvements in the guidelines and for new legislation. In the interests of uniform and equitable administration of the law, it will also provide a vehicle for coordinating the relocation programs of each of the agencies.

Executive branch review of the relocation assistance program and of the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 has disclosed a number of problem areas which require legislative consideration. The principal areas identified are detailed as enclosure 4 of this report, while other problem areas are identified in individual agency reports. Corrective legislation will be submitted to the Congress.

RICHARD NIXON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 1972.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of Senate proceedings.)

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 4, 1972, be dispensed with.

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

WAIVER OF THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

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