

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## SUPPORT FOR THE NIXON PEACE PLAN COULD FOSTER AN END TO A TERRIBLE WAR

## HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have previously expressed here my support for President Nixon's new peace initiatives, calling the plan he announced on January 25 both constructive and encouraging, and calling for as broad a base of public support for that plan as is possible under the circumstances.

I have since noted—in today's issue of the Christian Science Monitor—a similar call for public support for that plan, this one coming from Prof. Allan E. Goodman, chairman of the department of government and international relations at Clark University, in Worcester, Mass.

Professor Goodman's column or commentary is being set forth here in full, but it is worth noting therefrom his thought that public support for the President's plan "could foster an end to a terrible war," and that he connects that ending just as I always have with a termination of hostilities not just for us, as the proponents of unilateral withdrawal would have it, but for all the Indochina people. In addition to this, Professor Goodman applauds, as I have, the President's willingness to separate the military from the political issues involved in a true settlement and, then, through use of the words of a South Vietnamese congressman, helps us to understand in a way I have not seen put before why, even if this were the President's intent—which I do not believe is the case—we could not continue the war by proxy so that a political settlement, negotiated in the main between the North and the South, is the only answer. On the basis of today's news, though still fragmentary, we may be moving at last in that direction, too.

Professor Goodman's commentary follows:

## PRICE OF PEACE IN VIETNAM: YEAS

(By Allan E. Goodman)

President Nixon's peace plan hastens the end of American military involvement in the Vietnam war and the prospect of a lower level of conflict throughout Indo-China thereafter. The long voyage home for all American troops, set in motion in 1968 through the Vietnamization program, and sped along by the new role in policymaking of the National Security Council, is nearer to an end. And the United States has come closer to behaving not as an ally of a besieged government but as a principal belligerent. The Nixon-Kissinger proposal at least articulates, as did the limited final declaration of the Geneva Conference of 1954, the limits of American ability to shape future political developments in Indo-China.

There was no consensus among the great powers in Geneva then about the political future of Vietnam. There is even less consensus now. At Geneva, France was able to

end its war with the DRV. Now, at the Paris forums, the U.S. may be able to end a similar war. The Nixon-Kissinger proposal recognizes that determination of Vietnam's political future—indeed, the future of all Indo-China—must be left to the dynamics of internal politics and forces there. And by expressing its willingness to separate political settlement considerations from military ones, the American position gains important room for maneuver, as Hanoi denounces the proposed electoral scenario.

The beauty of these eight points, and of the Viet Cong's July, 1971, seven points, is that while to each side their substance may not be negotiable, there is considerable chance for the U.S. and Hanoi to reach agreement about those points most directly aimed at ending the present war. In so doing, the basis for ending the war is at last separated from the basis for a political settlement. The counsel of Henry Kissinger, in his famous Foreign Affairs article of January, 1969, that "Cease-fire is thus not so much a step toward a final settlement as a form of it" is now reversed, and rightly so.

In Vietnam, of course, the term "postwar period" has never been used as a synonym for peace for political struggle. Over the past few years, political leaders and forces there have become disillusioned with the war; it has grown too big and too costly to maintain as one Vietnamese congressman suggested to me in an interview: "Only the U.S. could afford the Vietnam war, and if your government thinks it can continue the war by proxy it will soon learn that we South Vietnamese can neither afford the war nor Vietnamization. Our only hope lies in our ability to compete politically with the Viet Cong after the war."

Support for the new U.S. proposal, at home and abroad, and for a positive response from Hanoi, could foster an end to a terrible war. This is what the President asked for. If it could end or reduce the suffering of the Indo-China people, then the long voyage home and the decade of Vietnam would at last be over.

## THE YOUTH FOR UNDERSTANDING STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

## HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join my colleagues who participated in the special order commending the youth for understanding teenage student exchange program, and extend my hearty congratulations to this program on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

Teenage student exchange represents an outstanding venture in international cooperation, with unlimited opportunities for both the student and host family to gain a special understanding of foreign cultures, family and community life. Youth For Understanding, now celebrating its 20th anniversary, offers four different opportunities for American students to live abroad, as well as programs for American families to host foreign students. Such exchange is particularly relevant in today's world where such

person-to-person communication can contribute so much to the cause of world peace and understanding.

I congratulate Youth For Understanding on reaching this milestone and would like to share with my colleagues the following letter from a YFU participant in Maryland's Eighth District—a fine testimony to the worthiness of such programs.

The letter follows:

BETHESDA, MD. January 29, 1972.

The Honorable GILBERT GUDE,  
Cannon House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Two years ago, during the summer of 1970, I was very fortunate in being able to participate in the Youth for Understanding program. For two months, I lived with Herr Doktor Guller and his family in a small village about halfway between Bern and Thun in Switzerland.

The first feeling that struck me was the amazing amount of effort made by the YFU committee in Switzerland towards making sure the summer was a success. The selection of homes was excellent, as were the orientation meetings and small excursions that the committee organized.

My particular family was perfect. With five children ranging in age from 16 to 27, I had a great opportunity to learn about Switzerland from many different levels. My family took me on many small trips to nearby cities including Interlaken, Murren, and Luzern in addition to the trips to Bern and Thun that I was permitted to take on my own, and thus I was able to see and explore a good part of Switzerland. The most important aspect of my stay, however, was the feeling of being a regular member of the family that the Gullers gave me. By going to the same school, doing the same chores, and enjoying the same recreation as a Swiss 16 year old might, I believe I received an unusual insight into the country that I don't think I could have obtained by just traveling on a tour. The proof of this, I feel, is that Switzerland is no longer merely another nation in Europe to me. Instead, it is almost a second home.

I believe my stay in Switzerland did a great deal for me, and I think the experience would be equally worthwhile to many other high school youth. I would like to thank you for your efforts in giving Youth for Understanding the recognition it deserves.

Yours truly,

CAREY HECKMAN.

## ASPIN SCORES AUTO COMPANIES

## HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the automobile companies today are seeking to delay implementation of the 90-percent reduction of pollutants emitted from cars scheduled to go into effect in 1975. I believe that the auto companies are playing the same game with auto exhaust pollution control that they played with auto safety. The name of the game is attrition and delay. Operating on the old theory that to slow something down is to kill it, the automobile companies hope, little by little, to destroy this important provision of the law.

As my colleagues know, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 which this House passed requires that both domestic and foreign manufacturers reduce auto emissions by 90 percent by 1975, unless the Environmental Protection Agency grants the companies an additional year to comply with the pollution standards. In hearings chaired by my distinguished colleague, Mr. ROGERS, of Florida, the automobile manufacturers testified that it was economically impossible for them to implement the provisions of the law by 1975. Their repeated pleas are simply a facade covering up the companies' attempt to emasculate the rules. What they really want is additional time to scuttle the standards completely.

As many of my colleagues know the auto companies claimed in the hearings before Representative ROGERS' committee that they were uncertain if they could ever meet the standards. Mr. Speaker, that is simply ridiculous. Automobile makers have always been able economically to add power windows, power brakes and numerous accessories and still produce a marketable product. Why can they not control pollution?

It is also interesting to note that recently a closed-door conference was held at the Western White House attended by representatives of the automobile manufacturers, oil companies, lead manufacturers, and Justice Department officials to discuss the emissions requirement. There were no environmentalists or consumer representatives at that conference. I believe the Nixon administration is guilty of obvious behind-the-scenes manipulation of the air pollution issue.

If special interest groups devoted half the time and money to solving the pollution problem as they do to lobbying in Washington, we would not have to play this Mickey Mouse game of bluff. It is my hope that the auto emissions standards will go into effect as provided by the law in 1975.

**CLAIROL OFFER OF FREE "EISENHOWER SILVER DOLLAR" IS MISLEADING; FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SHOULD REQUIRE A RETRACTION**

### HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, soon after the mint began producing and distributing through the banking system last year the cupro-nickel \$1 coins authorized by Congress, numerous advertisements appeared for high-priced jewelry items containing the new "silver" dollars. I called these advertisements to the attention of the Federal Trade Commission and asked that the practice be stopped.

Now, Clairol, Inc., has taken out full-page advertisements in mass publications, such as the Reader's Digest for February, offering:

Free, a beautiful new Eisenhower Silver Dollar to go with your beautiful Silk & Silver haircolor—just send two empty Silk & Silver boxes along with your name and address to . . .

Numismatists and other citizens who have paid the Bureau of the Mint \$3 for uncirculated Eisenhower dollars containing 40 percent silver or \$10 for proof coins of the same composition, and were limited to ordering no more than five coins of either type, are understandably wondering how a major national merchandiser could obtain sufficient quantities of these special coins to enable them to make an offer of this kind.

The answer, of course, is that the "silver" dollars offered by Clairol are the same cupro-nickel coins available to anyone at any bank for \$1. They do not contain silver.

Undoubtedly, many people regard the \$1 coins as "silver dollars" because they are the same size as the old 90-percent silver coins minted throughout our history until 1935.

But in view of the fact that there are Eisenhower silver dollars in existence at a substantial premium over face value, it is deceptive for anyone to advertise a cupro-nickel coin as a "silver dollar." The Federal Trade Commission should, therefore, require any advertiser guilty of this deception to place corrective advertising in all of the publications which carried the false advertisement.

About 130 million cupro-nickel \$1 coins have been minted so far, and are being made available to the public through the banking system. Anyone who wants one should be able to obtain one without any difficulty from his own bank. If the bank says it does not have any for its customers, it has either failed to order them or has been diverting its supply to business firms using them as promotion tools, under an implication that they are scarce items not otherwise available.

### RECOGNITION FOR BANGLADESH?

### Hon. PETER H. B. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I was asked by a colleague a few days ago whether I thought the United States should extend immediate recognition to the new Government of Bangladesh. My answer was brief: "No, why should we?"

The argument in favor of recognition, basically, is that Bangladesh exists. And traditionally recognition is eventually extended to governments which appear to be in control of their territory. In addition, a number of countries have already recognized the new Government, and a push seems on for more to follow suit.

In my view the United States would be well advised to move slowly in this matter. Pakistan has been an ally of ours for many years. She has been forcibly dismembered as the result of military action taken against her by her neighbor, India. Whatever the justification for India's action, it was her resort to force which created an "independent" country, and the continued presence in Bangladesh of substantial numbers of

Indian troops unquestionably has attributed to the comparatively stable situation there. As of today there is no indication when, or even if, these Indian forces will be withdrawn.

Thus the United States, in my own opinion, might well adopt a "wait and see" approach. Perhaps a hypothetical situation will dramatize the problem. Suppose the Soviet Union, asserting its interest in promoting "stability," were to invade Yugoslavia and promote an independent Croatia? Would we hasten to accord a new de facto government there full recognition?

It has been claimed that recognition of Bangladesh is needed so that we can resume trade relationships, and be in a position to resume humanitarian relief. If such ties are considered desirable, they can be developed without the formality of recognition.

Speaking of humanitarian relief, it is disappointing to me that the Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, declared in Calcutta yesterday that he "cannot express gratitude to the United States." Despite his reluctance to acknowledge it, it is a fact that the United States, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, outstripped all foreign countries in extending aid to the people of East Pakistan—now Bangladesh. We also were by far the largest foreign contributor to assistance to Bengali refugees in India.

### CONTINUING PROBLEM OF DRUGS IN THE MILITARY

### HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, there are increasing signs that the specter of narcotics abuse in the military is no less menacing than 6 months ago, when identification, treatment, rehabilitation, and drug suppression efforts got into full gear.

Many authoritative sources have pointed out that there has been nothing near an all-out program to treat either GI's who are still in the Armed Forces, or those veterans who return to society desperately hooked on heroin. Conservative estimates put the number of ex-GI addicts now on our city streets at 50,000. The total is probably closer to 70,000. And yet, Mr. Speaker, hard-core addicts continue to be discharged from the military at an alarming rate of 500 to 1,000 each month.

The effect this is having and will have on American society is frightening. Experts have estimated that these 50,000 to 70,000 addicts could spread their addiction to as many as 3 million others by the year 1975. Recent reports of the growing rate of heroin addiction in babies—550 cases during 1971 in New York City alone—are further proof that America is being threatened at its very roots by the plague of heroin addiction. When even our unborn children fall victim to this dread disease, we must realize that it is time to replace our half-way measures with an all-out attack on narcotics at every level.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a most informative article dealing with drug addiction in the military. This article, written by John T. Wheeler, appeared in the February 5 edition of the Long Island Daily Press. Mr. Wheeler presents here an excellent, up-to-date summary of the small successes and large failures in the Armed Forces "war on drug abuse." The article, which I hereby submit to the RECORD, is entitled "We Have Met the Enemy—Drugs":

**WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY—DRUGS**

(NOTE.—To paraphrase a military leader of the past, we have met the enemy and they are drugs. Starting with a presidential order, the administration and the military command is waging war on drug abuse among GIs and veterans. Here's how it's going.)

(By John T. Wheeler)

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's declared war—the one to rid GIs and veterans of dangerous drug habits—is winding up rapidly. So far, many worried officials say, there is little if any light at the end of the tunnel.

A senior Pentagon source, who looks on the optimistic side of the problem, says more than 500 heroin users and addicts are discharged each month by the Army, the center of the drug epidemic in the military. Other estimates place the figure closer to 1,000 to 1,500, counting Navy, Air Force and Marine discharges.

Although hard figures are impossible to come by, estimates that addicts and users in the military or discharged in the past few years have pushed the nation's heroin dependent population up by 50 per cent are not hard to come by.

An Associated Press survey of drug problems among GIs and ex-GIs and what is being done for them turned up these other major points:

With American combat dwindling as the U.S. hot war diminishes in Vietnam, deaths from confirmed and clinically diagnosed drug abuse may soon overtake casualties inflicted by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese.

Addicts and users being discharged are receiving only "bandaid" treatment before re-entering civilian life, a senior Veterans Administration official says.

Only a comparative handful of veterans from Vietnam, the worst drug crisis area, are seeking help, and some VA sources say it may be years before most do. A key reason appears to be that these addicts are among the most anti-establishment and alienated of the young in uniform.

The amnesty program to encourage addicts still in the service to turn themselves in for treatment with no punitive action has proved a statistical success but, officials say, may be largely meaningless in terms of permanent cures.

Known users of heroin and other dangerous drugs still are being drafted and sent to Vietnam despite what sources concede are serious risks such men may become hardcore addicts. Any other policy, officials say, would allow any who claimed drug usage to escape service or Vietnam duty and lead to chaos in the military.

Officials in the military, and out, fear returning GIs and discharged vets will spread their addiction among their friends, not only for profit to support their own habits but to spread their own euphoria and sense of guilt.

Cure rates outside the controversial methadone maintenance program are "depressingly small," VA and military sources report. For the most part, a senior VA doctor says, about 70 to 80 per cent of hardened heroin addicts may never lead a totally drug free life again.

Both the military and the VA are searching desperately and so far inconclusively, for better cure methods. "We definitely have had

narcotics, but we just as definitely we have no hard answers for ending this problem," one source said.

Reports of soaring crime rates at military bases here and overseas, due in large part to the drug problem, bode ill for another of the President's wars—the one on crime—as addicts and users return to civilian life.

Addicts hooked on Vietnam's nearly pure heroin bring back incredibly expensive habits. They may spend \$2,500 to \$3,000 saved in the war zone during the first month home.

The drug problem in the military has grown so serious in the Army that a senior source said military police and investigators have little time for seeking addicts and users but must devote virtually all their efforts to trapping pushers.

The administration so far has authorized the Defense Department to spend \$34.2 million and the VA an extra \$17 million on the drug war. Some at the operating level are not sure the amount is nearly enough.

Drug abuse, originally conceived popularly as a problem of poor blacks, has proved to cut fairly evenly across racial and economic lines in the military. A company commander who said he canvassed his unit and found 65 per cent had or were using and experimenting with drugs, said: "Once I thought it was a Negro problem. Then I decided it was a ghetto problem. Now I know it is just a problem."

The military, and especially the Veterans Administration, have started a massive campaign against drug abuse. Current programs, some officials believe, will be further expanded as the true extent of the problem becomes known. A Pentagon source noted wryly, "This is the first popular war we've had in a long time."

A first rule of war is to know the enemy, but in this case the Pentagon has several—first and foremost heroin, followed by amphetamines, barbiturates and other dangerous drugs. The old enemy marijuana almost is forgotten in view of the new and far greater threat.

Hard facts on the enemy's conquests are almost impossible to find. A senior Army official says his service has now, or has discharged recently, some 60,000 heroin users and addicts, a total he said leaves the Army "quite pleased" because it feared the situation was far worse. Reports from the field suggests a far higher but unproven figure.

There are some hard statistics, especially on Vietnam, where national attention has been riveted on the drug problem. In the first six months of 1971, drug-related deaths were running 64 per cent higher than the previous year and arrests on charges involving hard narcotics had tripled.

Pentagon sources caution that arrest figures especially may not present a true picture since a year ago the military scarcely realized it had a problem.

The Army has set up or will soon open 81 halfway houses at bases in the United States. Thirteen more operate in Vietnam. These are treatment centers for those who volunteer to try to escape their drug habits.

No over-all figures are available for the number of men taking part in the stateside program. Each base's anti-drug program is built locally around loose Pentagon guidelines.

Ex-addicts are recruited as "therapists" because they are available and have insights non-drug users may not have no matter how extensive their training.

The Army is attacking its problem base by base. The Navy and Air Force have tried to concentrate their efforts in one installation apiece. This is possible, they say, because their problems are numerically and proportionately smaller.

However, in at least one case, Air Force drug abusers have been farmed out to the Army because Lackland Air Force Base, that service's center, could not handle them.

The three services' programs are about the same. Detoxify, counsel and return a man to his unit as rapidly as possible. Most of those under treatment may not even spend any time assigned to a halfway house.

Others work with counselors as outpatients after a short, "inhouse," detoxification period. The most serious cases may spend weeks in halfway houses or return for prolonged stays if they fall back into the drug life.

Screening to spot drug users began in Vietnam and now has spread to other Southeast Asian bases. Men in this area are given urine tests to determine whether they have been using heroin, amphetamines or barbiturates.

Those who flunk and are returning home are held for seven days to "dry them out" before they are flown back to the United States where they are encouraged to get into drug treatment programs. Most don't.

The holding period soon will be two weeks and a bill pending in Congress would extend a man's tour for up to 30 days for treatment. This would be done in a VA hospital.

What the ultimate cost of the drug war will be, none can envision. The military says it cannot predict how large the problem will be in the future and because so little is known about treatment, how long a man will need treatment and how intensive, and thus costly, it will be.

The VA says hard cases will take about a month of hospitalization, at an average of \$30 a day, and then years of outpatient treatment. It, too, says it is too early to forecast costs in terms of manpower needs and facilities needed for outpatients.

Brig. Gen. Robert Gard Jr., head of the Army's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, recently noted President Nixon "emphasized informally to Department of Defense officials that the military services must not discharge drug-dependent servicemen into our already crime-ridden streets without treatment and attempts at rehabilitation."

The spirit and, in some cases, the letter of that order are not being carried out, some officials concede privately. A general following the situation closely said: "There is no question we are turning junkies into the civilian society. We can dry them out and try to take care of the guy staying in the Army. But the VA has got to carry the ball on the veterans."

The military has provided a bare minimum of counselling and referred departing veterans to VA hospitals. A majority of the time they simply don't show up.

The Pentagon plans to order heavy users to VA hospitals for discharge in hopes they will take advantage of the VA drug program. But once a man's service is over, no one under present laws can force him to submit to treatment.

Dr. Samuel C. Kaim, director of the VA's alcohol and drug abuse program staff, said of the short term treatment given by the military: "Hopefully it will orientate the man to his problem. It is not a real treatment. But hopefully it may bring the man to the point where he is ready to be treated."

A major problem is that veterans, especially those who served in Vietnam, are generally in no mood for treatment. Dr. Brian B. Doyle of the Army's drug abuse control division said of Vietnam GI addicts:

"The overwhelming majority express either no interest or antagonism toward further treatment."

Where then are the Vietnam addicts which officials felt certain would flood the VA system? Addicts and ex-addicts in and out of the military predict these men will not seek help until they "hit bottom" perhaps a year or more from now.

"The day they get up and have to hit before they can brush their teeth, when they can't stand the sight of what happened to the face in the mirror, when they know their whole life is chasing the bag, then they

may come in," said one addict being treated in a methadone ward by the VA.

"We may find the exclusively American tragedy of Vietnam will be measured in the long run as much by the lives destroyed by drugs as by American blood lost and treasure spent," a VA official said.

Although thousands of GIs have sought amnesty in return for attempts to treat their habits, many more thousands have not. And many drop out of programs to fall back into that demiworld of addiction and euphoria.

"The heroin addict is likely to be the most anti-Establishment of his peers," a VA source said and Pentagon officials agree.

"Their habit aside, they want nothing from us," one said.

Another reason the men may have for not seeking help is that those caught in the drug culture often are as aware as physicians and drug treatment experts of the small chance for complete cures.

Defense and VA officials say past experience indicates only 7 to 13 percent of those who turn themselves in will ultimately lead a permanently drug-free life unless they are put on methadone, a "highless" heroin substitute when used by addicts. The cure rate with methadone, too, is relatively small.

The VA's Dr. Kaim says he does not even like the term "cure rate" when applied to addicts.

"Abstinence is not the only criteria. Successful rehabilitation does not mean many in the program will not take an occasional hit. I don't get uptight about the occasional trippers. If a man gets a job, goes to school, functions in society and at work, we consider it successful. In these terms I think we can rehabilitate 80 percent although it may require long periods of treatment, a period of years."

#### PARKDALE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BAND TO ATTEND VIENNA MUSIC FESTIVAL

### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, we read much today which is negative in character about the younger generation, and particularly about the youth in our secondary schools and colleges. Today I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to a group of young people from my own district who, by their positive achievements, have distinguished themselves and their school. The 70 members of the Parkdale Senior High School Symphonic Band have been honored by being selected to represent the State of Maryland at the International Festival of Bands to be held in Vienna, Austria, in July of this year. They are one of only 26 bands in the United States which will be competing in the Vienna Musical Festival which is a part of the Austrian Government's comprehensive plans for Youth Year, 1972.

These fine young people received their invitation to attend the Vienna festival and to spend an additional 2 weeks touring the Continent, giving concerts in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, by earning a rating of "superior" at both the Prince Georges County and the State of Maryland Band Festivals in 1971.

Such excellence of performance is nothing new to the band program at Parkdale. In the 3 short years the school has been in existence, this band, under the capable leadership of Mr. Bruce L. Nale, has received "superior" or "outstanding" ratings at all the State and county festivals in which it has competed. As we all know, the pursuit of this kind of excellence requires many hours of hard and dedicated work, and I commend Mr. Nale, his band members, and the school's principal, Dr. G. Allen Sager, on this exceptional record of achievement.

I and all other residents of Maryland are pleased and honored that the Parkdale Band was selected by the Westbrook Foundation, the United States sponsor of the festival. We know that each band member will prove to be the kind of ambassador overseas that will make all of us proud of them.

#### TOM KITAYAMA—CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, a well-deserved honor was recently paid to one of Alameda County's most distinguished citizens, Tom Kitayama, when he was declared Citizen of the Year by the Union City Chamber of Commerce.

It is with great pleasure that I congratulate my good friend Tom Kitayama and insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Union City Leader's article of January 20, 1972, describing his noteworthy career:

#### TOM KITAYAMA: HARD WORK AND A FRIENDLY GOD

The legendary Japanese god Shikatani has always looked with favor upon Tom Kitayama. Shikatani is the god of "fate"—a fate that man has no control over.

He has usually been in the right place to make the right decision at the right time. And Shikatani has been most helpful.

Born on July 13, 1923 on Bainbridge Island in Washington State, Tom was the first child of the elder Kitayamas. Tom's dad had immigrated just before World War I to Port Blakeley, Washington and set up a truck flower business. It was not a lucrative trade, but Tom and his five brothers and sisters always ate well.

After Tom graduated from high school in June of 1941, he left home and started college as a Floriculture undergraduate at Washington State University. Fortunately, WSU is on the east side of the Pasco River. Otherwise, Tom may have never finished school.

After the Japanese invasion of Pearl Harbor, the future of all West Coast Japanese-Americans was threatened. In fact, Tom's entire family was rounded up and trained to a concentration camp in Manzanara, California and later Mendocino, Idaho.

Tom was able to visit his family—but until the end of World War II, 3½ years later, he couldn't really be part of the family.

Years later, these innocent immigrant victims of Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 have yet to condemn the American Government's treatment.

Shikatani works in strange ways, say the Japanese.

As the war was ending, Tom Kitayama was not only graduating—but marrying his present wife Heidi on June 15, 1945. Tom had worked his way through college in the nearby fields and put away a few dollars. Then for two years, he worked and studied in the WSD experiment station.

In 1947, Tom and Heidi made a major decision. They headed for the Bay Area and landed matching jobs in a San Lorenzo nursery. Offered a good pay, Tom did the unexpected. He chose to study the flower business from the ground up and became a manure gardener for 90 cents an hour. With Heidi's 70 cents an hour added on the Kitayamas faced marriage in the year 1948.

Then Shikatani raised his guiding finger of fate and when a San Lorenzo nursery owner died of insecticide poisoning, Tom inherited the post.

Tom's brother Ray joined the family and by 1950 they were ready for a big gamble.

Kitayama was offered 16 acres of land near Alvarado-Niles Rd. in the unincorporated county between Decoto and Alvarado. With the help of a San Lorenzo nursery owner, Tom came up with the \$10,000 down payment and a spectacular future was launched.

The family (now added by brother Kee) took 16 acres of cabbage and created one of the nation's largest carnation nurseries. Today the Greenleaf Wholesale Florists, Inc. have additional outlets in Colorado, Houston, New Orleans, El Paso, Dallas and Minneapolis.

Almost as Tom's business reached stability, the town of Union City became a reality. From the outset, Kitayama was involved. As one of the city's original five councilman, he helped create the city's charter.

From 1959 to 1970, Tom Kitayama was a Union City Councilman and three times mayor. In April, 1970, he lost by 10 votes and was appointed to the city's planning commission.

Most people close to Tom expect his entry within the next two weeks in the April City Council election.

Kitayama will only say, "I haven't made up my mind. I want to see who is in the running."

Business and politics are just part of Tom Kitayama.

A devoted Baptist he is a two-time Deacon on a San Leandro Church. Also, Tom is a charter member of the Lion's Club, the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Association, plus the Japanese American's Citizen's League.

He's been active in every local project from the March of Dimes and County Fair to a spot on the Sumitomo Bank Advisory Board.

But the real Tom Kitayama works behind notoriety in quiet ways for Union City. Recently, a local youth group needed a substantial guarantee of x-number of \$\$\$ to hold a midsummer dance. Very anonymously, Kitayama came up with the money. (He will deny the loan.)

All this leads to a family man (five children) who looks forward to big 77th birthday party for his mother Masuko this weekend.

It is small wonder that the Chamber of Commerce chose to select Tom Kitayama their 1971 "Citizen of the Year."

Yet, at the recent Chamber dinner Tom was stunned by the announcement. Chamber manager Mel Eckerstrom had kept the secret so well, even Heidi was surprised.

When Senator Nicholas Petris said his name, Tom thought fast to find a few words of thanks—and as usual remained poised.

Well, of course, Tom Kitayama was calm. He had Shikatani on his side.

## THOUGHTS ON SCHOOLBUSING

## HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as the issue of schoolbusing balloons with complexity and significance, some basic considerations seem to have been misplaced.

First of all, many of us have forgotten that the necessity—and the constitutionality—of schoolbusing have already been confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court. Despite the ease with which the President dismissed the Court's decision—and thus reopened a closed case—busing remains a constitutional question, outside the omniscient executive's influence sphere.

Second, the antibusing forces, egged on by the President, are now determined to enact a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of schoolbusing to achieve integration. Desperate, hysterical and heedless of the threat such an amendment poses to our essential freedoms, those same forces now ask us to sign a discharge petition which would bring the question into the House without the benefit of public hearings.

That brings me to my third point—that of hysteria. Schoolbusing has leapt from the area of rational concern into a free-for-all characterized by claims and counterclaims which have no basis in fact. In such a highly charged atmosphere, little of lasting value can be achieved.

Mr. Charles Loeb, city editor of the Cleveland Call and Post, articulated his views on the subject in the January 15 issue of the newspaper. Because of his studious avoidance of hysteria and his clear grasp of the vagaries of the schoolbusing issue, I bring his column to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Call and Post, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1972]

## BUSING BATTLE CONFRONTS CONGRESS

(By Charles H. Loeb)

The jim-crow educational system in the South did not actually cease to exist until 1968 when Southern politicians and educators finally ran out of legal tricks to stall and delay implementation of the historic Supreme Court ruling of seventeen years ago.

Ironically, it has developed that it has been easier to develop some sort of balance between white and black pupils in southern schools than in those of the north, even though many southern parents tried to divert their children to either private schools, or pseudo-private schools set up and operated with state tax funds. One reason was that in their earliest efforts to beat back school integration, many southern states had undertaken a massive program of upgrading its all-black schools, and in numerous instances, when a white child found himself transferred to a formerly all-black school, the facility was likely to be a new, better-equipped plant than the one he had been attending.

Soon the emphasis—and the loudest static—moved northwards, where, under the old neighborhood concept, public schools, especially in the big cities, were becoming more and more all-black.

But the real explosion came when the weapons written into law to force the integration of public schools moved in on northern cities aided and abetted by the requirements that buses become mandatory to achieve racial balance in the schools.

Though northern cities had ample opportunity to make gradual change, they were content to let the southland take the brunt of the thrust, while northern educators and school administrators did virtually nothing.

When President Nixon entered the White House, widespread busing to bring about desegregation was reaching its crux, and the pressures on both the President and Congress from northern white parents and organizations began to escalate.

President Nixon's response was a flat statement. On August 3rd, last year he said:

"I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's children simply for the sake of busing."

Now while the President can insist that government do not one bit more than is required by law to encourage busing, he can't change the law, and court, after court, was continuing to rule for busing.

So white parents have stepped up their pressure on members of Congress to change the law. This is what is about to confront the Congress as it opens its election-year sessions beginning on January 18, and which just might develop into one of the most explosive political issues in the coming presidential campaign.

Before the Senate, for example, is an antibusing bill co-authored by Senator Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina, a Democrat, and Senator Howard H. Baker and Senator William E. Brock of Tennessee, both Republicans. The bill offers a series of amendments to a House-passed bill to strengthen the enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and which stipulate that once the federal courts have determined that a school district has an open admissions policy, the courts would have no further jurisdiction to order busing to achieve racial balance.

The boys have selected a time when the Congressional atmosphere is most favorable for their clever scheme. It finds a number of otherwise liberal democratic Senators scrambling for the brass ring of a presidential nomination, with the realization that to defend school busing at this time is nothing short of political suicide to their ambitions.

Militant white parent organizations are behind a widespread mail campaign aimed at Northern congressmen in support of a constitutional amendment, sponsored by Senator Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) which says: "This Constitution shall not be construed to require that pupils be assigned or transported to public school on the basis of their race, color, religion or national origin."

At the same time another busing fight is expected in the Senate where important educational bills are tied up because the House tacked on anti-busing amendments which the Senate is reluctant to act upon.

The fate of busing as a means to enforce integration in our public schools certainly hangs in precarious balance.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—  
HOW LONG?

## HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 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?

## A PLEASANT STORY

## HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, one of those pleasant little stories which contribute to the lore of America has been brought to my attention by a long-time friend and a distinguished Florida writer, E. W. Carswell of Chipley. Mr. Carswell, who also has been mayor of his hometown, is president of the Carswell Family Association. The association will sponsor the bicentennial celebration of the family late this year.

The story which appeared on January 16, 1972, in the Atlanta Journal tells of the preservation through many years of an outstanding variety of corn which has been perpetuated for a century and a half by members of the Carswell family. I submit it for reprinting in the RECORD.

## The story follows:

## CORN OF LEGEND RETURNS

HEPHZIBAH, GA.—When Edward Carswell left Richmond County about 145 years ago, he carried with him a bride and—legend says—some corn of a variety that even then was a longtime favorite of farmers in his family.

Descendants of the couple, now living in western Florida, still have corn that is descended from that early seed. They have sent a gift package of the seed "back home" to distant kinsmen here for planting.

E. J. "Mack" Dunagan, whose wife is the former Alice Carswell, plans to plant some of the corn in his garden. Their home, incidentally is called Carswell Place. They are restoring the imposing pre-Civil War home built by E. R. Carswell, Sr., an ancestor of Mrs. Dunagan.

They hope to produce some more seed of the Carswell corn—and to have some succulent ears ready for roasting when representatives of the far-flung family come to this area next spring and summer to plan a 200th anniversary celebration.

It was in 1772 that Alexander and Isabella Brown Carswell, both of Scotch ancestry, migrated from Northern Ireland to America with their six children. They settled near what is now Hopeful Baptist Church, near today's Burke-Richmond County line—but not until the father and at least one of his sons helped the Colonies win the Revolutionary War and independence.

The sons and daughter settled nearby, or at least in neighboring east-central Georgia counties. Some members of succeeding generations remained in the same general area, but others moved on—to the west, then some to the south and a few to the north and northwest.

Descendants of the couple and their kin now "constitute a respectable proportion of the population of Georgia, and throughout the Southland," wrote a family genealogist. Someone has estimated that descendants alone have exceeded 300,000, with more than two-thirds of them living today.

Edward and Mahala Knight, who married in Richmond County in 1825, later lived in Macon County and then in Crawford County. It was there that one of their sons, Robert Knight Carswell (born near Montezuma in 1829) married Jane Preston.

Following his father's example, he took his bride and—legend says—some of that seed corn and moved on seeking new lands and new frontiers. They settled in Dale County, Ala., but 50 years later they, with the fami-

lies of their several sons and daughters, moved into western Florida.

Robert Knight Carswell always treasured that "old field corn" variety that his father had brought from Richmond County. He protected it from what he considered inferior and unproved varieties, but he crossed it lightly now and then with a variety with similar good qualities. To overcome the in-breeding influence, he said.

In the course of events during 145 growing seasons, a lot of unplanned crossing undoubtedly took place. It nevertheless has retained the basic good qualities of Carswell corn.

Features include small stalk; small, white cob; close, deep rows of hard grain; tight shuck, fairly high yield and superior edibility as roasting ears, corn meal, grits or animal feed.

Robert Knight Carswell's grandsons some 50 years ago crossed some of the white corn with what they considered a quality yellow variety. The result was a golden yellow corn with light red cob, but otherwise bearing a strong resemblance to the parent corn. Some of the yellow seed also have been "returned" to the community where the parent white corn was first grown by the Carswell family.

It was the flavor of products made from the variety that kept the corn from becoming extinct when farmers turned to the higher-yielding hybrids some 20 or 25 years ago. Maybe sentiment helped, too.

At any rate, in Holmes County, Fla., Leonard Carswell always insisted on having a little planted each spring. Just to keep seed—and for use in making superb waterground corn meal. It was unaffected by the Southern Leaf Blight that devastated nearby fields of hybrid corn.

Leonard gave the seed to E. W. Carswell, president of the Carswell Family Association, P.O. Box 584, Chipley, Fla. 32428, for presentation to their Richmond County, Ga., kinsmen. The association, formed in 1970 to compile genealogical information, is expected to play an active role in the proposed bicentennial celebration late this year.

**MRS. LILLIAN BARRIOS—LAWNDALE'S WOMAN OF THE YEAR**

**HON. CHARLES H. WILSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues here in the House of Representatives the naming of Mrs. Lillian Barrios as Lawndale's Woman of the Year. Mrs. Barrios was accorded this honor in recognition of her years of unselfish service to the community of Lawndale.

A native Californian, Mrs. Barrios is active in the Lawndale High School Booster Club, the Lawndale High PTA, the Jane Addams School PTA, the Lawndale Woman's Club, and St. Catherine Labourer Church. She has also worked at the Southwest Community Health Clinic Mardi Gras, chaperoned "Grad Night" at Disneyland, and prepared a Mexican luncheon for fundraising purposes for the Lawndale Women's Club. Lillian has also given unselfishly of her time, working on various projects for the veteran's hospital, B'nai Brith, Children's Hospital. She is also always available to work on the election boards or walk for a fundraising drive.

But all of these activities are only a small reason for Mrs. Barrios' selection. Letter after letter on behalf of Mrs. Barrios' candidacy mentioned her qualities as a parent and a grandparent, a neighbor and a friend. Lillian is the one that is there when someone is ill or someone needs help. Her friends and neighbors have recognized her great work in making life a little nicer and a little easier for all the people of Lawndale.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in wishing Lillian Barrios a hardy-congratulations on a job well done.

**IN SUPPORT OF THE PEACE CORPS**

**HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to place on record my firm support for the Peace Corps and to congratulate the organization on its success in implementing its New Directions program.

Since it was first instituted in 1969, the agency's five-pronged New Directions policy has proved its effectiveness and the soundness of its conception; there has been an upswing in every aspect of the Peace Corps operation. In program year 1971, for example, the Peace Corps had more programs in operation—over 540—than ever before. Applications to the Peace Corps rose by 40 percent from 1970, reversing a 5-year downward trend. In addition, 1,168 volunteers extended their terms of service. Even more significantly, the Peace Corps in 1971 was able to meet over 90 percent of the increasing requests from overseas for high skills, which represented over 70 percent of total requests.

This is sharp contrast to 1969, when overseas requests for specialists stood at 40 percent of total requests.

The basic elements of the New Directions program, including a shift in emphasis to high priority needs of developing countries as defined largely by the developing countries themselves; broader, more streamlined recruitment and training; greater involvement of host country citizens in Peace Corps operations; and cooperation with international groups and agencies—all these goals are most laudable. They represent a flexible and necessary response to a changing international environment, and they serve to complement similar changes of emphasis in other U.S. and worldwide development assistance efforts. But what is even more commendable is that these goals and objectives are being met; the new directions program of the Peace Corps is succeeding on all fronts.

We are all aware of the difficulties and uncertainties of the intangible process called development. Yet it seems to me that we have learned several things over the years. We have learned that many varied approaches to solving the problems of the developing world are necessary, and we have learned that the person-to-person approach exemplified by

the Peace Corps can be, and often is, extraordinarily effective, without at the same time being prohibitively costly for the United States.

I believe we should welcome and commend the new initiatives that the Peace Corps has taken in the last few years. The agency's stress on an increased involvement and participation of host countries in the planning and implementation of Peace Corps activities, in combination with the Peace Corps' greater responsiveness to host country's requests for highly skilled volunteers, represents a very significant and effective shift in Peace Corps policy. I urge all my colleagues to join me in commending these new efforts and in supporting the highly effective and productive Peace Corps program.

**KIDNEY MACHINE**

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, something happened recently in my 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania which made me proud to represent the people of that area in the Congress of the United States.

The incident concerned three people directly, two of them from my district, and thousands more indirectly. It was an act of unselfishness which spanned the Nation and which will unquestionably save the life of someone in years to come.

The principals in this story are Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Morrissey of 118 West Edna Street, Munhall, Pa., and two 17-year-old high school girls: Miss Cindy Wilson of 3843 Chester Street, Munhall, and Miss Kathy O'Rourke of Oakhurst, Calif.

Working together, these three individuals collected more than 650,000 coupons off the products of one of our Nation's major food manufacturing companies. The coupons were returned to the company and, in exchange, the firm has agreed to purchase a \$6,000 kidney dialysis machine and donate it to the Kidney Foundation of California.

This coast-to-coast coupon campaign began last September, while Mrs. Morrissey was hosting a local television program. In an effort to secure new material for her show, Mrs. Morrissey wrote a nationally circulated magazine soliciting ideas.

Kathy O'Rourke in California read the magazine and contacted Mrs. Morrissey about the coupon campaign. Kathy, incidentally, owes her life to a dialysis machine. Four years ago, while attending eighth grade, she was stricken with uremic poisoning and rushed to a hospital in Fresno, where she was treated with the machine. It saved her life. Later, she was given a kidney transplant and today leads a healthy normal life.

Kathy had been collecting coupons on her own when she saw Mrs. Morrissey's letter. Her suggestion was accepted by Mrs. Morrissey and the two joined forces

in a common cause. Working with the personnel of WHIC-TV in Pittsburgh, Mrs. Morrissey spread the word about her campaign and the public responded.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cubs, and Brownies joined the campaign. Groups and schools offered their help, as well as several individuals. One of the outstanding volunteers was Cindy Wilson. When she learned of the campaign, Cindy made signs publicizing the drive and posted them in business places in her community. She conducted a door-to-door collection with members of the Delta Sorority of Munhall. She contacted Rainbow Girls, as well as church and civic groups. All in all, Cindy accounted for approximately 15,000 coupons.

The coupon collection grew and grew, finally topping the 600,000 total needed to obtain the kidney machine. In fact, Mrs. Morrissey estimates the total was exceeded by some 50,000 and she hopes to exchange these for equipment which can be used to help patients in Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh.

I think a significant fact in this coast-to-coast campaign is that Mrs. Morrissey and Cindy have never met their California counterpart, Kathy. For awhile it appeared they would have that opportunity on nationwide television. It was suggested the machine be presented to the Kidney Foundation on the Johnny Carson "Tonight" show with Mrs. Morrissey and Kathy on hand for the ceremonies. Unfortunately, circumstances arose which made this impossible.

However, the Kidney Foundation of California has cited Mrs. Morrissey for her outstanding service. The recognition is most commendable and well deserved, but I believe the attention of the entire Nation should be focused on these three outstanding women.

I deem it a great privilege, therefore, Mr. Speaker, to insert their story into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where it can be seen by the public, the Congress and the President. They have earned our respect and admiration.

#### BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

### HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest organizations in this country for young men is the Boy Scouts of America. I know much about this organization first hand since my sons were scouts and because I maintain an adult membership.

I am always proud of boys from my district who achieve high goals in scouting. In fact, on several occasions I have had the privilege of participating in ceremonies where the rank of Eagle Scout is bestowed on worthy recipients.

Many young men in the Second District of Tennessee have recently become Eagle Scouts. I would like to place their names in the RECORD at this time to honor them in this small way.

The first 11 are from Knoxville, two are from Morristown, and one from Maryville:

James J. Hornady, son of Mr. and Mrs. David C. Hornady, 1436 Timbergrove Road.

Randy Hurst, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Hurst, Ball Road.

Mike Asbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Asbury, Beaver Ridge Road.

Kent Rankin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kent Rankin, Cedar Bluff Drive.

Bob Dohoney, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Dohoney, Regency Road.

Chris McGowan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul McGowan, Gulf Park Drive.

Jim Houser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Houser, Roland Lane.

Tony Gilmore, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gilmore, Shady Oak Lane.

Al Spivey, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Spivey, 604 West Meadcrest.

Norman Pogue, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Pogue, New Beaver Ridge Drive.

Mike Payne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milford Payne, Gray Hendrix Road.

Keven DuBose, son of Mr. and Mrs. O'Neal DuBose, 746 Spruce St., Morristown.

Gary Gregg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gregg, 823 Highland Dr., Morristown.

Mike Lane, son of Dr. and Mrs. Richard A. Lane, Bellemeade Dr., Maryville.

#### LIFESAVING TEAMS DISPATCHED TO CRITICAL AREAS

### HON. JOHN H. TERRY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, there is today in this country a critical shortage of physicians and other professionals in the field of health care. Few States have escaped this problem.

The shortage affects both urban and rural areas. In my own congressional district, the northern Cayuga County area has been without a physician for a considerable length of time, despite the efforts of local and State officials and myself.

Now the problem has been alleviated by the National Health Service Corps, created by the President on December 31, 1970 when he signed the Emergency Health Personnel Act. The corps will be sending medical personnel to northern Cayuga County to provide much needed health care for this area.

Life is the most precious commodity and greatest natural resource we have, and the medical profession is often the link between the gain or loss of that life. The critical shortage of trained physicians, nurses, and other professionals must be reversed if the people who live in rural and urban areas alike are to survive and be able to make their contributions to this great Nation. I commend the National Health Service Corps for making a beginning in this most important fight.

But most of all I commend the community for their continued efforts to provide vitally needed medical services for northern Cayuga County. These efforts have been long and exhausting and I am sure will continue until a permanent solution is found. The people are to be congratulated for striving ardently to help themselves and I wish them every success in the future.

#### SEARCHES FOR NUGGET OF GOOD SENSE

### HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, an editorial which appeared in the Richmond News Leader, Virginia's largest newspaper, on January 11, 1972, cogently and succinctly states the case against approval by the Supreme Court of the decision of Federal District Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr., directing the consolidation of the Richmond school system with those of two adjoining suburban counties in order to broaden the area of busing and forced integration.

The excellence of the editorial is no doubt due in large measure to the fact that the News Leader is at the center of the area which would be directly and immediately affected by Judge Merhige's ruling were the Supreme Court to permit it to prevail notwithstanding its tremendously detrimental impact on the people residing in the Richmond area.

Neither the 1954 Brown against Board of Education decision nor anything in the Constitution of the United States can rationally support a decision such as that just rendered by Judge Merhige. The News Leader rightly characterizes the decisions as "harsh, acrimonious, sometimes arrogant, and full of unnecessary asperity." It goes on to say that:

The decision brims with the pretension of sociology. Indeed, it is a document in which one searches in vain for a nugget of good sense.

The editorial concludes with these words:

The public cannot take much more of this; neither can public education. And perhaps one day soon the message will get across to the high courts in this land. The message already is getting across to the nation's politicians: There are clamorings in Congress for a Constitutional amendment that would forbid compulsory busing, and compulsory busing seems to be the big ugly sleeper in the coming presidential election. The public wants integration; it detests racism. But the public has learned its lesson so well that it will not accept judicial orders grounded in reverse racism; it will not tolerate orders that are detrimental to the nation's poor and the nation's blacks. That is exactly the sort of order, based on his own idea, which Judge Merhige has given us today. It is profoundly wrong. It is profoundly sad. And it must not stand.

My colleagues in the House and, no doubt, most Members of the other body are aware of the letter which I have addressed to each member of the Virginia delegation in the House to join with me in signing the petition to discharge the House Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment to establish that busing may not be used to establish racial balance in this Nation's public schools. While it would be unthinkable were the Supreme Court to uphold the Merhige decision and thus impose a tyrannical and oppressive compulsion upon people in the Richmond area and other areas throughout the United States by inevitable results, consideration of the consti-

tutional amendment by the House and also by the other body will establish how the people's representatives in Congress feel about this transcendently important matter of public policy.

The text of the editorial follows:

HE DID IT

Ideas are like children: One tends to prefer one's own. So it was hardly surprising yesterday when Federal District Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr., handed down 343 pages of tedious argument in support of an idea that he aired publicly in the summer of 1970. The judge has done precisely what he had indicated he would do. The only astonishing aspect, really, is the tone of his opinion: It is harsh, acrimonious, sometimes arrogant, and full of a good deal of unnecessary asperity. It brims with the pretensions of sociology. Indeed, it is a document in which one searches almost in vain for a nugget of good sense.

But we would caution the citizenry: Be prudent. Boycotts and other excesses will accomplish nothing, and they could damage the cause of reason that is our essential hope. It is altogether possible that the intended effects of today's order will never come to pass. Most likely there will be stays of the order, pending appeals of Judge Merhige's ruling. In those appeals, his ruling could be reversed. The situation does not call for ranting or extremism. Rather, it calls for holding tight rein on one's emotions and one's wits.

The prospects for reversal are not entirely discouraging. Last March the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed Judge Merhige in the Greenville County case. In overruling Judge Merhige, the Fourth Circuit allowed the city of Emporia to set up its own school system—*independent of the predominantly black school system operated by Greenville County.* And the May 13 ruling by a three-judge Federal panel in New Jersey offers grounds for hope.

Plaintiffs in the case—*Spencer v. Kugler*—argued that New Jersey public schools are racially unbalanced by reason of New Jersey statutes that set school district boundaries in conformity with municipal boundaries. The plaintiffs contended that as a consequence of those statutes, racial balance in many of New Jersey's public schools is mathematically impossible, thereby affording various children equal educational opportunities. In part, the three-judge Federal panel said:

"It is clear that New Jersey's legislative enactments prescribe school district boundaries in conformity with municipal boundaries. This designation of school district zones is therefore based on the geographic limitations of the various municipalities throughout the State. Nowhere in the drawing of school district lines are consideration of race, creed, color or national origin made. The setting of municipalities as local school districts is a reasonable standard, especially in the light of the municipal taxing authority. The system as provided by the various legislative enactments is unitary in nature and intent and any purported racial imbalance within a local school district results from an imbalance in the population of that municipality-school district. Racially balanced municipalities are beyond the pale of either judicial or legislative intervention."

Both the Greenville case and *Spencer v. Kugler*—particularly the latter—appear to be relevant to the Richmond case: The Supreme Court has agreed to rule in the former case, and is considering a motion to hear the latter. The court's ruling in those cases could provide some indication as to what the final outcome of the Richmond case will be. Those cases aside, the Supreme Court or the Fourth Circuit could overturn today's order. There is a good deal of legal argument to suggest that one of them will. [NOTE.—The Supreme

Court upheld the three-judge ruling in *Spencer v. Kugler* on January 17.]

In its opinion in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg case last April, the Supreme Court declined to concern itself—in its words—"with myriad factors of human existence which can cause (racial) discrimination in a multitude of ways. . . ." The Court said: "We do not reach in this case the question whether a showing that school segregation is a consequence of other types of state action, without any discriminatory action by the school authorities, is a constitutional violation requiring remedial action by a school desegregation decree. Our objective . . . is to see that school authorities exclude no pupil of a racial minority from any school, directly or indirectly, on account of race. . . ."

In the Richmond case the plaintiffs and their handmaidens—the city school board—failed to produce persuasive evidence showing that any action by any State agency has had a causal effect on population movement. It is one thing to cite, as Judge Merhige does, the State's former policy of segregation in the public schools. It is altogether another thing to show that racial disparities in the Richmond metropolitan area derive from State action—any more than racial disparities in Newark derive from action of the State of New Jersey. Indeed, the plaintiff's own demographer testified that racial disparities similar to those in the population of the Richmond area can be found in any number of States in which the Federal courts have acknowledged that there never has been a policy of segregation.

The effect of today's order is to conclude that "community of interest" takes precedence over population movement; that where a "community of interest" can be proved to exist, freedom of movement carries no weight under the Constitution. The logical conclusion would be an order forbidding individuals to move their residences without the permission of totalist social engineers in the Federal courts.

Today's order constitutes yet another chapter in the textbook memorized by those who would verse themselves in the technology of social demolition. For putting aside one's private worries about his own children becoming nameless numbers in a racist game, the overarching anxiety relates to what such rulings as this one are doing to public education.

Education is the closest thing this country has to a national religion. But rulings such as Judge Merhige's divide the nation on questions of social ideology, and consequently damage public education. The results of the theories on which Judge Merhige's ruling is based can be seen in school system after school system throughout the land. If the public does not believe in the public schools, the public will not support the public schools. The public's confidence in public education—and its derivative support for public education—is shattered by just the sort of idea that Judge Merhige presumes to foist on the Richmond area.

The public cannot take much more of this; neither can public education. And perhaps one day soon the message will get across to the high courts in this land. The message already is getting across to the nation's politicians: These are clamorings in Congress for a Constitutional amendment that would forbid compulsory busing, and compulsory busing seems to be the big ugly sleeper in the coming presidential election. The public wants integration; it detests racism. But the public has learned its lesson so well that it will not accept judicial orders grounded in reverse racism; it will not tolerate orders that are detrimental to the nation's poor and the nation's blacks. That is exactly the sort of order, based on his own idea, which Judge Merhige has given us today. It is profoundly wrong. It is profoundly said. And it must not stand.

## MONDAY HOLIDAY PROGRAM A HIT

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, as I reported in a previous edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I have been conducting a survey of our first year's experience with four new Monday holiday weekends.

The bill establishing these new Monday holidays, which I authored, was passed by the Congress and signed by the President in 1968 to go into effect in 1971. The reports which I have so far received indicate to me that Americans thoroughly enjoy this new leisure time, and business and industry welcome the change because it relieves the economic hardships which were occasioned by midweek shutdowns.

Mr. Speaker, the Chicago Sun-Times reported on January 30, 1972, that tourist activity greatly increased during 1971 due to Monday holiday weekends. Because of the growing interest in Monday holidays generally, I am inserting the Sun-Times article at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### MONDAY HOLIDAY PROGRAM A HIT

A year-end report the first year in which there were four officially designated Monday holidays in the country reveals that the concept is a popular one.

The report was prepared by Somerset R. Waters, an official of the Discover America Travel Organizations, one of the prime advocates of the stretched-weekends legislation.

The Congressional legislation, which took effect in early 1971, requires federal agencies to observe holidays on the Mondays following Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Columbus Day and Veterans Day. All but two states subsequently enacted similar laws.

Although companies in the private sector are not required to grant holidays on the four specified Mondays (the laws directly affect only agencies and institutions under federal or state jurisdiction), most firms jumped on the bandwagon if for no other reason than to reduce confusion and ensure continuity of operations among local businesses.

The DATO survey produced some interesting observations.

Major benefits accrued to travel firms catering to tourists arriving in the family car.

No State exceeded Pennsylvania in its enthusiasm for Monday holidays. Out-of-season travel business boomed, and leaders in Pennsylvania's tourist industry used the Monday holiday legislation as the major device to persuade the legislators to change the state's Sunday liquor law. Now liquor can be purchased on Sundays in hotels and restaurants in Pennsylvania.

Cape Cod reported increases in the order of 20 per cent in a number of restaurants, accommodations and retail facilities.

In New England, many resorts reported sold-out conditions on the Veterans' Day weekend. The Greyhound bus terminal in Boston put on 30 extra buses. Rental cars were heavily booked.

In the Midwest, Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village reported sizable gains in visitors as a result of the Monday holidays. Farther west, substantial increases in tourist traffic on the three-day weekends were reported in Las Vegas.

EIGHT-POINT PUBLIC RELATIONS  
GESTURE

## HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of the war in Southeast Asia continues day after endless day. While American casualty rates have been reduced, even one dead or wounded or missing American a week is one too many. Additionally, our wanton bombing policy, responsible for the death of thousands of human beings and the destruction of three countries, is being stepped up and intensified, not reduced or wound down.

Mr. Nixon came to the White House 3 years ago boasting of a secret plan to end the war. Twenty thousand Americans have been killed in Indochina during those 3 years and the fighting continues, while Mr. Nixon's plan to end the conflict remains the best kept secret in modern history.

The President's eight-point peace proposal is a public relations scheme to pacify and tranquilize his domestic critics, while our immoral policy continues. What it says after reading through the flowery lines of rhetoric is that the United States will withdraw after the other side unconditionally surrenders and gives up all that it has fought for during the last 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, there is no real commitment to compromise or reconciliation in that plan. Our support of the corrupt Saigon dictatorship continues unabated and remains the principal obstacle to achieving a total U.S. withdrawal and the safe return of all our POW's and MIA's.

What is needed, as I have said before, is not an eight-point public relations scheme, but rather, a one-point true peace proposal: Total U.S. withdrawal, including troops, material, and all other support for the Saigon regime. It is only at that point that we could safely bring home the American POW's.

In the Monday, February 7, issue of the Washington Post, Garry Willis, not a radical, but a moderate-to-conservative columnist, described the failure of the Nixon peace plan. I am inserting it in the RECORD at this point:

NIXON PLAN EVEN SILLIER TO HANOI

(By Garry Willis)

For a peace offer, the President's eight-point plan sounded like a declaration of war. The private talks were made public, not to further negotiation (one does not do that by castigating the other side, like a school marm), but to justify confrontation. And, of course, to score points off domestic critics: In four separate places they are called dupes of the enemy.

Why should the enemy accept Mr. Nixon's eight points? Consider them singly:

1. U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam by six months after an agreement date. The withdrawal is only of U.S. forces (not equipment and aid), and only from South Vietnam (not all of Indochina, a distinction pointed up by the immediate cease-fire's Indochina scope). Thus, aside from other objectionable features within the agreement, this first point would not give the Vietnamese what they have fought for ever since World War II—mastery within their own house.

2. Return of captured soldiers and civil-

ians. The North would thus give up its hostages and bargaining point, leaving America in the position described above.

3. New and free elections. This continues a longstanding contradiction. We insist that the Thieu government is legitimate (and so support it, building it up by "Vietnamization"), yet agree to new elections in order to achieve legitimacy. This time we say, the NFL would be allowed to vote—but Thieu's apparatus has rigged elections even without them, and would work harder at it with them. American claims of "neutrality" must seem hollow in Hanoi, when the very document that makes them refers often to our enemy and our ally, and to those who favor one side of the other (even here in America).

4. Return to Geneva Accords—difference over which got us into this mess. They were the partial cause of our problem, not its solution.

5. No foreign interference—hence withdrawal of Hanoi's troops. But it is the whole basis of Hanoi's argument that Vietnam in its northern or its southern parts is not a foreign country to them.

6. General cease-fire, with "no further infiltration of outside forces"—subject to the same objection as the last point.

7. International supervision of the withdrawal—though true neutrality here is a myth, and the conditions of the withdrawal as Mr. Nixon has drawn them up (e.g., what are "foreign" troops, what are "free" elections?) would inevitably be subject to different interpretation by different parties.

8. International supervision of Indochina's future—again, not leaving the Vietnamese masters of their own house. The "supervision" would have to look to the interests of participating countries, thus recognizing that we continue to have interests there.

Mr. Nixon's offer is too little and too late. He wants to have his cake and eat it too—withdraw yet keep control; give in yet say we won; destroy yet claim we helped.

Why should Hanoi ball out its enemy in a position Mr. Nixon cannot even maintain before his own people? Why accept as our gift, with all kinds of strings attached, what they have spent so many years and lives to vindicate as their right? Why encourage all the myths of beneficent "intervention" by a superpower that has ravaged their country at will, and still does so from the air? Why accept this degrading agreement under threat and at gunpoint?

Put yourself in their shoes, and you will see the speech sounded even more ridiculous in Hanoi than it did in Washington.

## COHEN DENIES MEMO ROLE

## HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I was concerned by an article which appeared in the New York Times of January 22. It implied, unfairly I feel, that the administration was willing to compromise sound environmental legislation for political expediency. It also attributed to Mr. Howard Cohen, Director of the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Legislation, a series of confidential memorandum which, according to Mr. Cohen, were neither written nor endorsed by him.

Mr. Cohen, who in my view is one of the most talented and able young men serving the Federal Government today, resigned from his position in order to

preserve the absolute integrity and credibility of the EPA, and to demonstrate this administration's firm commitment to the quality of our environment. As the Times article points out, the administration's pesticide legislation, which played an important role in this incident, was regarded as tough and was weakened by the Congress—weakened to such an extent in fact that many Members of the House, myself included, voted against final passage of the bill.

In spite of my great respect for the New York Times and the author of the Times story, I feel that Roberta Horning's January 28 article in the Washington Star more accurately describes the circumstances surrounding Howard Cohen's resignation, and the continuing policy of the Nixon administration to enforce antipollution regulations without regard to political considerations. Mrs. Horning's article follows:

COHEN DENIES MEMO ROLE

(By Roberta Horning)

The latest "secret" papers floating around town are from the office of Howard A. Cohen, who was a fairly obscure administrative official in the Environmental Protection Agency until his boss, William D. Ruckelshaus, abruptly fired him this week.

Cohen, EPA legislative director, was dismissed after seven embarrassing intraoffice memos outlining suggested strategy on the Nixon administration's major environmental bills in Congress were leaked to the New York Times. They were assumed to be his, but he says they weren't.

The Times account, by E. W. Kenworthy, said, "It is evident from his strategy statement that Cohen does not share Ruckelshaus' desire to make the environment a non-partisan issue."

But Cohen insists, "I never gave them (the memos) to Bill (Ruckelshaus) because they were not my product nor did I endorse their content."

The mystery is how the memos, which Cohen says were meant for him only, became public, and why they were attributed to him since none was signed.

Then there are these curious matters:

Why, at a meeting Jan. 12 with EPA regional administrators, did copies of the memos "inadvertently" turn up in manila folders distributed to all 10 present for the briefing? Cohen says he believes it was simply a staff error.

Why are Xeroxed copies turning up in Capitol Hill offices, with a cover sheet reading "prepared by Howard A. Cohen, office of Congressional Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency," the latter on agency stationery? Cohen points out the cover sheet gets his title wrong. He heads the Office of Legislation.

Despite the firing, Cohen and Ruckelshaus have only good things to say about one another.

Ruckelshaus, Cohen says, was "boxed in" because the memos made it appear the EPA was playing politics with the environment just a week after Ruckelshaus accused the front-running Democrat, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, of doing the same thing. "He gets paid for making tough judgment," he said, adding that had he been Ruckelshaus, he would have done the same thing.

Cohen, Ruckelshaus says, "had done a first-rate job in every respect." Ruckelshaus was obviously shaken for having fired him, but said he had to in order to preserve his agency's credibility.

AGENCY DIRECTIVE

"We are living in an age when people are so distrustful of government that incidents like this . . . We have to scrupulously guard

against them," he said, slowly shaking his head.

"The problem is," he continued, "whether he wrote it or not is almost irrelevant . . ."

The Environmental Protection Agency yesterday directed agency employes throughout the nation to enforce antipollution regulations without regard to political considerations.

(Ruckelshaus raised the issue in a nationwide staff meeting carried to EPA regional offices across the country by closed-circuit color television and viewed by newsmen and hundreds of employes at a hotel here.)

So far, the only things certain in the Cohen affair are that at Ruckelshaus' request, EPA is conducting a head hunt to find out who leaked the memos and why, and that Cohen is looking for a job.

To conduct the search, Ruckelshaus has placed his top aide, Gary Baise, in Cohen's job.

All the memos are somewhat embarrassing because they name specific congressmen. One is particularly so because it states that the administration is willing to accept a weaker pesticides bill than the one it sent to Capitol Hill and urges that further congressional hearings on it be avoided to placate prospective congressmen.

The memos suggest maneuvers to avoid giving Democratic presidential aspirants something to criticize, and ask for steps to give the President "legislative victories" in an election year.

"I didn't write those memos," Cohen insists. "I don't endorse those memos, and I never sent them to (Ruckelshaus)." Cohen said he personally disagrees with the pesticides paper, and he said the distribution of the papers at the regional directors meeting was "inadvertent."

Here is Cohen's version of what happened, up until the leaks:

In late November or early December, not long after he took over the legislative director job, he asked his staff to come up with "issue papers."

"I was trying to learn the substance of our legislation, where it was on the Hill and what factors could come into play," he said.

He said the papers were presented to him the first week in January, and he read "a couple of them," but not the one on pesticides.

Cohen has been quoted in the Times as telling the regional directors that he will be spending part of his time working for the re-election of President Nixon.

This is correct, he says. He said he hold the regional administrators that he believes the environment, as an issue, will become a battleground in this year's presidential election and that he believes the President's environmental proposals are good.

"I also said, he remarked, that "it seemed to me the best politics for the president is to give the people good government, and we'd all be trying to do that."

#### LEGAL BACKGROUND

Asked if he is bitter over his job loss he said "yes," but not because of his firing. He says he is bitter because of the Times news account, which unquestioningly assumed the memos were written by him.

The news story, he said, "cost me one of the most fun jobs in government."

Cohen is 30 and a member of the Ripon Society. The son of a Newark, N.J., policeman, he was graduated from Rutgers University and its law school, and taught law at the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa. In 1965-66, he was a teaching fellow at Boston College Law School and was a consultant at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

He came to Washington as a congressional fellow and worked for then Illinois Rep. Donald Rumsfeld, now a counselor to the President. He then went to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare where then

Secretary Robert H. Finch appointed him deputy assistant secretary for welfare legislation. After Elliot L. Richardson became HEW secretary, Cohen worked full time on the administration's welfare proposal, still pending in Congress.

"At some point you decide that politics is a tough trade but it's too important to leave to others. It's a damn tough trade," he said.

His regret about his former job, where he headed up a shop of 40, he said, is that "I finally know my job; I'm really in a position to make an input."

As for what's next: "I'm going to take a week off and try to put my life together."

#### WHY PICK ON FARMERS?

### HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the *Man-kato Free Press* edited by Ken Berg in Minnesota recently ran an editorial stoutly defending dairymen and other farmers against the unfair attacks launched on them by Ralph Nader and assorted others poorly informed about the sorry farm situation today. I commend it highly to any of my colleagues who may not realize the huge number of empty dairy barns and vacated farms we find in this country solely because their former owners could not make a living wage on the shamefully low market prices they were receiving.

I include the editorial in full at this point in my remarks:

#### WHY PICK ON FARMERS?

It is natural, the price of food being what it is, that farm subsidies should be singled out by metropolitan media and politicians for criticism.

Most people live in the cities and most people spend a good portion of their income for food so farm subsidies make an attractive target.

Thus we find consumer advocate Ralph Nader starting a suit to overturn an increase in the support price of milk on the grounds the administration yielded to political pressure in approving the increase. Nader says the new support price hikes has increased dairy prices to the consumer by four per cent.

Nader is basing his suit on political contributions made by the dairy industry to President Nixon and various members of Congress (including Senators Humphrey and Mondale.)

Now we don't like subsidies—very few people other than those who receive them do—but it seems to us that if subsidies are to be attacked by consumer conscious crusaders, there are far more insidious subsidies than those paid to farmers.

After all, the farmer's price on the farm for his produce has gone up far less than have many other things that have contributed to our inflation. And the farmer, because of this, has, along with the aged pensioner and others living on a fixed income, been the hardest hit by our depreciating dollar.

If Nader really wants to crusade for the consumer he would do well to look into other, but less obvious, subsidies—direct and indirect—which affect prices.

To name a few, he might attack the oil import quotas, import tariffs and restrictions on a wide variety of goods, regulations governing wages on government projects, union restrictions on apprentices and muni-

cipal restrictions on any number of services from bars to taxis.

All of these keep prices up.

This does not say that such subsidies and regulations are bad. But they do tend to limit competition and escalate prices and hold them there.

So why single out the farmer on the convenient excuse that he made some political contributions—just like his fellow Americans the labor unions, the utility managers, the oil men and, of course, the food processor.

To some extent almost everything, one way or another, is subsidized today. We have drifted into subsidization as a way to make things go.

The contractor who builds low-cost housing is subsidized . . . the utility which develops sparsely populated areas is subsidized . . . the lending institutions are subsidized and so is transportation.

Without subsidies many of our essential services might well fail—and so might the farmer.

The latter is a tempting target, with diminishing political clout—although with the political fragmentation going on he may get a pleasant surprise one of these days—and because his produce is so essential, he is wide open to attack.

But really, if we are to seriously consider subsidies or political contributions as a basis to start consumer crusades, the farmer seems hardly the place to start.

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WINTER ADDRESSES NATCHEZ JAYCEES

### HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, on January 22, 1972, the Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, the Honorable William Winter, addressed the Distinguished Service Award Banquet sponsored by the Natchez Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Winter, one of Mississippi's most distinguished public servants, spoke eloquently of Mississippi's great past and, more importantly, of her great future.

It was fitting that the Lieutenant Governor deliver such a moving address to the Jaycees, Mr. Speaker, for it is this organization that, by virtue of its dedication and sense of civic responsibility, stands in the forefront of Mississippi's growth. These young men, looking ahead and daring to dream the impossible, are making this vision come true. From their ranks will come our future leaders in business, law, politics and the arts, and I salute the Jaycees' important contributions they are making to Mississippi.

Mr. Speaker, as a portion of my remarks, I include the text of Mr. Winter's speech to the Jaycees and commend it to the attention of the House:

[From the Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, Jan. 26, 1972]

#### WINTER TOLD JAYCEES OF PROGRESS

Lt. Gov. William Winter, in his first address in Natchez since he was elected, spoke of the future of the area and the state here Saturday night.

The occasion was the Distinguished Service Award banquet, sponsored by the Natchez Jaycees. Paul Porter won the award.

The text of Lt. Gov. Winter's speech follows:

Let me say this first of all. I think one of the myths that some of us have engaged in the past has been that you have to have a lot of seniority a lot of years of age and experience, in order to contribute very meaningfully to the society in which we live. . . . I think you know better than that. I think that by virtue of your being here tonight attests to the fact that that is a myth.

But let me remind you of some of the contributions that have been made to mankind by men not as old as most of you here, and no older than most of you here, men who made their greatest contributions perhaps before they were 35 years old and I think particularly of a man like Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence when he was 33 years old, Bell, who invented the telephone before he was 30 years old. Edison who invented some of his greatest inventions when he was in his 20s, the Wright Bros., in their early 30s flying the first airplane, some of the great composers, like Beethoven, who wrote some of their great works before they were 25.

These are illustrative of the creative people who have produced a great deal in their young years. Now, more than ever before it seems to me, we can ill afford, with all of the complexities that we are confronted with, we can ill afford the luxury, if indeed it is a luxury, we can ill afford to have men and women defer the assumption of the role of leadership in community, and civic, and public affairs until they have some gray hairs, or in the case of men, until they have no hair at all. We need in this society the participation of active, alert, intelligent young citizenry of our state if we're going to be able to solve the considerable number of problems that confront us these days.

We've come a long way. Some of you will recall years when we did not have the opportunity that we have now. I was looking back through some old volumes of the legislative enactments, going back to the dark, dismal depression years of the 1930s. And I didn't realize how far we had come until I saw that in 1932 one of the first things that the legislature had to do was to authorize the chairman of the State Tax Commission to borrow \$750 in order to buy postage stamps to put on the letters that went out to collect taxes for the state of Mississippi. There was less than \$500 in the state treasurer in 1932. And we, of course, had all sorts of unpaid obligations.

The point is that we were not able to do in those years very many things that needed to be done. Those were years in which we were really just getting by, just surviving. We were still very directly in the economic backwash of the Civil War. Almost 70 years had elapsed by 1932 since the end of that war. The Miss. Legislature in 1932 was obliged to appropriate more money for the payment of pensions to Confederate veterans and their widows than it was able to appropriate for the maintenance and operations of all of the universities and colleges in this state put together.

We were still trying to live, trying to make the basic ends meet. And as a consequence we deferred the solution of a lot of problems. Problems that are just now coming home to haunt us today. You're concerned with many of them here. We're still haunted, for example, by an inadequate transportation system in this state. We have had to defer our needs in that regard. Now we are finding ourselves caught up in a fast-growing state that demands the more adequate system of transportation, particularly as far as our mainline highways are concerned.

And we're going to have to make up the next few years for the long period of time in which we deferred the providing of our needs in that area.

You are aware here of the needs in the field of education. You have a plan here, a dream, to establish in this area, a center, a diploma-granting center, by way of a resi-

dent institution of higher learning, for the young people of this area to have an opportunity to go to school here and receive a degree without having to leave the area.

These are examples of dreams deferred, of goals unrealized, simply because these "have-not" years were still very much a part of our existence. What we now have the task of doing is to get away from the negativism that accompanied those "have-not" years and begin to fill in with substance, the form, the shape and the dreams that were dreamed so long.

What I'm saying, simply, is that we are coming into this period, just beginning to move into this period, of relative affluence as a state when we can do some things that we have not been able to do in the past.

But to do these things, all of us are going to have to establish the real priorities to decide what is important, what we really want, for the area, for the state, then get on with the job of providing these things. We battle the old myths, we've battled the old ghosts of the past. Please don't misunderstand me. I'm not suggesting a break with the past. I'm a historical buff. I like history. I have a pride in the past, in the greatness of the men and women who have gone before us in this state.

But I have no desire to relive that past. And I have no desire to see us make the mistakes that were made in the past. If history is of any value at all, it seems to me, it is in the field of enabling us to avoid the mistakes of our forebears. Now as we enter this period where we are going to be able to do some of the things that we have not been able to do before, as the economic level of the state increases, as our affluence increases and our ability to provide some of these material things that we were not able to provide before increases, let us make certain that we have out in front of us a statement of the true priorities that we want to pursue.

This is where real civic and community leadership comes in. There is no greater myth than that elected political leaders have all the answers and can, by virtue of their assumption of office, can get anything done that they want to get done. These leaders move only as there is behind them a base of public opinion that will sustain them in doing the things that ought to be done.

This is the real role under our system. This is the role of the citizen leader. Under our system we do not make any great distinction between the man who happens at the moment to wear the toga of official office and responsibility. We do not make a great deal of distinction between that man and the citizen leader because of the ability of elected leaders to function and to lead and to get things done is absolutely dependent on the citizen leader establishing that base of public opinion that will sustain the man who actually pushes the button in the legislature enabling him to do the things he ought to do. This is where we are in Mississippi in 1972.

If we talk about the new South, we talk about the changed image of the state, all of which is to a certain degree true. I think Mississippi is a part of this new concept that is written about but there have been other "new Souths" before and the dream hasn't moved forward to reality simply because no one has been able to give substance to the dream.

We talked, we used the rhetoric but we did not give substance to the dream. This is what we must do, we must use the resources that now are available to us to a greater extent than ever before, the economic resources, and the human resources here in this state.

We must use these resources to build the kind of state that we've talked about building for a long time. As I said in Jackson Monday afternoon, Judge Whitfield, chief justice of the Miss. Supreme Court, in 1903, almost 70 years ago, talked about this new Mississippi, this new South, this great new era that we

were moving into. But the point is they still remain largely just words, because we didn't give substance to the thought, to the idea.

This is the job of leadership here in Natchez, here in this area of the state and throughout the state. These are some of the things, specific accomplishments, that we intend to see carried through . . . highways . . . a specific tangible, workable highway program . . . put some roads out there where roads need to be built.

In the education program, that leadership will see to it that the institutions that ought to be built and ought to be established and ought to be sustained are provided.

In the field of internal development, see to it that we take advantage for the first time of the great water resources of this state . . . that we build channels of transportation that we need on our waterways.

We actually need to set in motion a program of priorities that 10 or 20 years from now we won't have to look back and talk about the years the locusts have eaten. In other words, we need to give substance to our dreams. . . . And this is not going to be easy. It never has been easy, but if there is a basis for cynicism that I detect among people it is that there have been so many promises in the past, so many glowing predictions of what could be accomplished and so little by way of accomplishment in terms of what had been predicted for us. Our excessive hopes have given way to a kind of callous cynicism.

You and I now have the chance, I think really for the first time in the history of this state, because we are now just at our economic means have now caught up with our ability to achieve some of these things.

Now we can excuse past generations because they did not have the means to make the words come true. They could not be held accountable for their failure to perform. We have a definite, solemn responsibility lying on us, it seems to me, to take advantage of these good years in which we live to make certain that these opportunities that are ours are not frittered away. I think that every young Mississippian, and by that I mean those who are younger than we are here in this room, who are just now beginning to make the choice of where they are going to live and what they are going to do with their lives, we owe it to them to make certain that this decade immediately in front of us is the decade in which we put the meat on the bones here in this state of ours.

Get on with the job of making this truly a good place to live. We still have time. This is one thing we can say about Miss., we still have the time. We have not made a lot of the mistakes that some of the other overbuilt areas of the country have made, where life is becoming increasingly intolerable in the great cities. We still have here opportunities to provide the good life at the same time that we preserve the quality of our communities, and the quality of our natural resources.

This cannot be the job of any one politician or public official. This is the job of all of us. This is your job. This is what citizen leadership is all about. The creating of the base of public opinion will enable us to make the right decision the right way while there is still time to make it.

We will see in the next decade the attainment of many of the objectives that have been so long delayed. Those of us who have been honored by being elected to public office in this state can punch the buttons, we can make the marks, front up the effort but we can't get the job done unless there is behind us the enlightened, dedicated, active public opinion that only you can provide.

This is citizen leadership under our system, this is the way it ought to work, this is the way it has to work, this is the way it will work and when it does, we will have achieved those goals that we've been talking about for a long time.

## THE FORGOTTEN STATES

## HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania existed for hundreds of years as distinct separate nations until the end of the 13th century when all three nations came under Russian rule. During the First World War, however, the people of the Baltic States, like several other nationalist movements in Europe, were able to reassert independence. Lithuania declared its independence on February 16, 1918, Estonia on February 24, 1918, and Latvia on November 18, 1919. By 1920 the three Baltic States had entered into a peace treaty with Soviet Russia in which Russia "voluntarily and forever" renounced all sovereign rights over the people and territory of the Baltic States.

Between the world wars the Baltic States experienced two decades of national independence and self-government. They were admitted to the League of Nations in September 1921, extended full recognition by the United States in July 22 and generally assumed the obligations of a sovereign state in the international community only to lose their independence at the onset of the Second World War. Mutual assistance pacts with the Soviet Union, which included a provision that there would be no interference with their internal affairs, soon led nevertheless to complete Soviet control consolidated by mass deportations from the Baltic States to Siberia and elsewhere.

The United States has continued to recognize Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and has never recognized the Soviet Union's incorporation of the Baltic States. On November 30, 1953, more than a decade after the Soviet takeover, Secretary of State Dulles reaffirmed the policy of recognition of the Baltic States and the non-recognition of their absorption into the Soviet Union.

The United States for its part maintains the diplomatic recognition which it extended in 1922 to the three Baltic nations. We continue to deal with those consular representatives of the Baltic countries who served the last independent governments of these states.<sup>1</sup>

While United States policy toward the Baltic nations remains the same, this by itself is not doing much to change their status. The history of these brave Baltic nations is tragic in itself, but it is especially so when it is realized that their situation appears to be virtually forgotten while other states their size are not only gaining their independence but also membership in the United Nations. The following letter by F. Berzins in the Chicago Tribune, October 11, 1971, points out what needs to be remembered and done, but seems to have been forgotten:

## THE FORGOTTEN STATES

FLUSHING, N.Y.—Three newly independent small states, Bahrain, Bhutan and Qatar, with a total population of less than 1.5 mil-

lion, became members of the United Nations on September 2. They join a growing number of independent nations which have become U.N. members. At the same time, other once independent states are not members of the U.N.

The most surprising example of this situation is the three Baltic States: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. These states are independent and were members of the old League of Nations, but we do not find them in the membership list of the United Nations.

As a consequence of the Soviet-Nazi pact of 1939, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were occupied by the Soviet Union. Puppet governments were set up and all three states were incorporated in the Soviet Union against the will of the people. Arrests, deportations, economic exploitation and suppression of human rights followed in all three countries. A present Soviet goal is complete Russification of the Baltic peoples.

The Baltic peoples observe the ever increasing number of United Nations members with hope that the process of decolonization and the universal acceptance of the right of self-determination will also bring freedom for the Baltic states. Their trust is sustained by the Charter of the United Nations and by the fact that the United States does not recognize the incorporation of the Baltic states in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union still rules and exploits the Baltic states, a condition about which the U.N. is silent. The Soviet occupation of the Baltic states is a violation of the U.N. Charter. The independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania must be restored; they also should be represented in the U.N.

F. BERZINS.

## METHADONE

## HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the United States is currently plagued by an epidemic of heroin addiction. Thousands of our citizens, including many young people, are squandering their lives on chemicals provoking false euphoria and offering a sure, premature death.

The tragedy is compounded by the fact that science has provided some remedies to the problem. Methadone treatment is one such remedy. The use of this heroin substitute offers no sure guarantees for miracle cures; indeed, studies have warned doctors to be cautious in their methods. Nevertheless, the only alternative is the continued existence of dangerous levels of addiction.

Because so much of the information about heroin and methadone is misunderstood, the following article by Vernon D. Patch, M.D., in the New England Journal of Medicine, offers some insights into the problem:

## METHADONE

There is much misunderstanding in this country about the use of methadone in the treatment of heroin addiction. The lay public and far too many physicians accept as fact popular newspaper accounts of "methadone madness," methadone-treated patients as "zombies" or "robots," and methadone-treatment programs as "irresponsible." Rapid changes in the use of methadone in the treatment of heroin addiction have taken place in the last few years, and the confusion seems to stem from a failure to understand

or to distinguish between the old treatment, using methadone for inpatient detoxification, and the new treatments, using methadone for ambulatory detoxification, for low-dose maintenance or for the high-dose methadone "blockade." In 1963, a statement on "The Use of Narcotic Drugs in Medical Practice and the Medical Management of Narcotic Addicts" was prepared by the American Medical Association Council on Mental Health and the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics. At that time, the joint statement recommended treatment of addicts for withdrawal of detoxification on an inpatient basis, the drug of choice being methadone, to be given in decreasing doses over a three-week period. On the other hand, ambulatory maintenance of addicts on stable dosage levels of methadone was considered generally inadequate and without rationale. Another problem was that laboratory tests for detecting opiates in urine, necessary for monitoring a patient's adherence to the treatment program, were available for research purposes only in 1963 but were not available for clinical use at that time.

Several years later, in 1966, the substance of the AMA-NRC report was made available to physicians throughout the United States as Treasury Department Pamphlet No. 56 by the Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Narcotics. The data of this pamphlet set the stage for the conflict and confusion surrounding methadone today, for one year earlier. In 1965, Dole and Nyswander had reported favorably on the use of methadone maintenance.<sup>1</sup> In the short period between 1965 and 1968, the same workers had tested methadone maintenance of heroin addicts sufficiently to justify the First National Methadone Conference in New York City. By 1970 the prestigious textbook of pharmacology by Goodman and Gilman hailed methadone maintenance as the treatment that was revolutionizing care of the heroin addict.

As originally conceived and as still practiced, the Dole-Nyswander treatment was intended to introduce methadone gradually, with the goal of building up to a saturation or "blockade" daily dose. The "blockade" dose of methadone was intended to satisfy the addict's drug hunger and to depress euphoria if he decided to mainline heroin on top of his methadone. Success at a program was measured by regular as well as random testing of urine for opiates and other drugs such as amphetamines and barbiturates. The urine testing for opiates, done by thin-layer chromatography, is relatively simple and available for as little as \$1.00 to \$1.50 per test in 1971.

From the days of Timothy Leary and LSD in 1962, with their "tune in, turn on, and drop out" message, America and the world have seen an upsurge in the use of illegal drugs to enormous and epidemic proportions. In 1970 New York City contained an unofficial estimated 100,000 heroin addicts (nearly one in 70 persons), Boston, an unofficial estimate of nearly 10,000 addicts (nearly one in 65 persons), and Washington, D.C., nearly 17,000 heroin addicts (nearly one in 45 persons).<sup>2</sup> When physicians were called on to deal with the epidemic problem, they had the benefit of the extensive studies of Dr. Frances Gearing of Columbia University School of Public Health. Dr. Gearing had evaluated the course of several thousand New York City heroin addicts treated in the methadone maintenance treatment program initiated at Rockefeller University by Dr. Dole in 1964. By November, 1970, at the Third National Methadone Conference, Dr. Gearing was able to show that methadone maintenance had been able to "hold" 60 per cent of drug addicts in treatment for several years of followup observation, and that the patients treated gained employment and gave

<sup>1</sup> Department of State Bulletin, July 27, 1940, Vol. III, p. 48.

Footnotes at end of article.

up their criminal activities formerly necessitated by their expensive heroin habits. Physicians familiar with outcome studies of heroin-addiction treatment programs such as those of the Public Health Service at Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas, showing nearly 100 per cent failure on long-term follow-up observation can best appreciate the relative success of the methadone "blockade" treatment as studied by Gearing. Moreover the experience gained through the next few years by many other physicians<sup>3,4</sup> suggests that detoxification on an ambulatory basis, when coupled with weekly urine surveillance for the presence of opiates, barbiturates, and amphetamines, is not medically unsound but a reasonable procedure.

The cautious physician will ask if the patient on "blockade" treatment can ever be withdrawn. The answer is an equally cautious "perhaps." Theory has it that when an addict has freed himself from the culture of the addict, has been employed successfully for several years and has joined a new social group, perhaps his desire for heroin will be diminished and he can be withdrawn successfully from methadone. This possibility has yet to be evaluated. However, if future research fails to show that heroin addicts can be withdrawn from methadone after several years of treatment, the cautious physician should view methadone for the addict as he would view insulin for the diabetic.

The practical physician will ask how "methadone blockade" is used. The answer is provided by the Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, both regulatory agencies of the federal government. To use methadone maintenance a physician must file a research protocol with these agencies and must be granted an IND number or permit to investigate a new drug. New patients considered candidates for treatment must meet criteria established by the Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs as published in the Federal Register of April 2, 1971. Essentially, candidates for maintenance must have a documented history of opiate addiction, current evidence of opiate dependence, and a confirmed history of one or more treatment failures. Patients less than 18 years of age require special IND protocols. Adequate records, physical examinations and laboratory examinations are required as in any research program. When a patient is accepted for treatment, oral methadone, usually mixed with a vehicle like Tang, is administered daily under supervision is gradually increasing doses until a blockade level is obtained (usually between 80 and 160 mg per day). After it is clear that a patient has demonstrated acceptance and adherence to the program, federal guidelines permit twice weekly observed intake of medication with take-home supplies for no more than three days.

The enlightened physician will ask about the duration of action of methadone; the answer is 24 to 48 hours. Already, longer acting derivatives of methadone such as  $\alpha$ -acetyl methadol with a three-day duration of action are being investigated. Clearly, the less methadone that leaves a clinic, the less the chances for illegal diversion. The longer acting derivatives may essentially eliminate this problem, although it has been small.

The moralist may suggest punitive controls such as prison for heroin addicts, but he should be reminded that this approach has failed. The approach of the psychiatrist has likewise not been successful; moreover, no self-help group in America has been shown to have achieved substantial beneficial results on long-term follow-up study. Thus, in spite of the controversy and confusion caused by the appearance of Pamphlet No. 56, when it was already outdated by the Dole-Nyswander report, the beneficial effects of the methadone maintenance programs are show-

ing increasing promise to control the epidemic of heroin addiction with which the country is faced.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Dole VP, Nyswander M: A medical treatment for diacetylmorphine (heroin) addiction: a clinical trial with methadone hydrochloride. *JAMA* 193;646-650. 1965.

<sup>2</sup> DuPont RL: Profile of a heroin-addiction epidemic. *N Engl J Med* 285:320-324, 1971

<sup>3</sup> Schooff KG, Stanczak S: A methadone withdrawal program for young heroin addicts. Report of the Thirty-third Scientific Meeting, Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, Toronto, February, 1971. Vol 2. Washington, DC, National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and the National Research Council, 1971, pp 1904-1915.

<sup>4</sup> Wieland WF, Tislow RF: Incidence and treatment of psychiatric symptoms in patients on a methadone maintenance program. Report of the Thirty-third Scientific Meeting, Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, Toronto, February, 1971. Vol. 2. Washington, DC, National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and the National Research Council, 1971, pp 1191-1199.

<sup>5</sup> Jaffe JH, diMenza S, Senay EC: Methadone maintenance: further studies on the role of dosage. Report of the Thirty-third Scientific Meeting, Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, Toronto, February 1971. Vol. 2. Washington, DC, National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and the National Research Council, 1971, pp. 1104-1132.

<sup>6</sup> Gearing FR: Successes and failures in methadone maintenance treatment of heroin addiction in New York City. Presented at the Third National Conference on Methadone Treatment, New York, November 14, 1970

THE END OF VIETNAM—WOAI-TV  
STRESSES UNITY

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the intransigence of Hanoi with respect to a settlement of the war and the release of our prisoners is being bolstered by outcroppings of disunity on the issue, heard among our own people, which continues to plague our Government's efforts.

To most Americans, regardless of their views about the war, it would seem the overly generous offers to the enemy, undertaken during the past 18 months in secret negotiations, should have solid support in this country. Yet, a limited number of our own people have seen fit to publicly repudiate the offers.

Is anyone so naive as to imagine that this reaction is likely to cause the Communists to react favorably to the overtures of our negotiators—the only people, under our system of government, authorized to engage in such discussions with a foreign power?

More and more, unity is the name of the game if prospects for a peaceful settlement are to be enhanced. If new ideas are to be offered, let this be done behind closed doors.

I include an excellent editorial report on this subject, as given by WOAI-TV

in San Antonio, Tex. The editorial follows:

## THE END OF VIETNAM

To most everyone here and around the world, the United States is ending its involvement in Vietnam.

To a handful of dissidents, Vietnam is a fading issue, but they still demonstrate . . . we suspect they cannot find another issue that creates division and doubt.

And to those politicians who oppose the Nixon administration in this election year, and they include a few Republicans, Vietnam is still being used as an issue, even if that use interferes with the final phase of pulling out and securing the release of our POW's.

Vietnam might be the wrong place at the wrong time . . . even the wrong war. But we would hope history would judge America and its four presidents, from Eisenhower to Kennedy to Johnson and to Nixon, on the basis of the moral commitment made to stop evil.

Whatever was done by America, lust for power and greed for territory are not the reasons for our involvement. If Vietnam was the wrong war, those who gave full measure, those who have been maimed for life and those who are still held captive, should be honored for making a noble effort.

They and that war should not be used for political gain. What should occupy us now is a new beginning of trust in our government, in one another, with a steadfast determination to unite this great land that has been enriched by those who served a noble cause.

1971 BREAKDOWN SHAKES STEEL'S  
CONFIDENCE IN QUOTAS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I was astounded to learn recently that the Soviet Union had outproduced the United States last year in steel production. Russia, according to news reports, put out 132 million tons of steel, while the United States manufactured 120 million tons.

Apparently, America, once the world's greatest steelmaker, now is No. 2 and heading for third. Japan already has made it known she intends to be No. 1 by 1975.

At the same time the Russian achievement was being announced, the Pittsburgh Press ran an article on its business page which summed up the sentiment of America's steel producers about the new voluntary restraint arrangement: "Too little too late."

As Mr. William H. Wylie, the author, points out, imports ran rampant in 1971, particularly in the area of specialty steels where foreign manufacturers reap larger profits per ton. The end result was more than just a loss in profit for steel company stockholders in this country. It was a loss of jobs. Mr. Wylie's article estimates somewhere between 65,000 and 100,000 jobs were lost to imports.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting the news article into the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to read it. If the new voluntary arrangement does not work, we may well act as the article suggests and enact legislation to control imports.

The article follows:

[From the Pittsburgh Press, Jan. 28, 1972]  
1971 BREAKDOWN SHAKES STEEL'S CONFIDENCE  
IN QUOTAS

(By William H. Wylie)

Too little too late!

Apparently that's the sentiment of steel makers just as a new quotas agreement is being wrapped up with foreign mills.

One steel executive whose company has been badly battered by imports indicated voluntary quotas fall short of what's really needed to shore up the sagging industry.

A wave of support for legislative action appears to be building among management and labor officials.

Unfortunately for steel, most government leaders do not share the same feeling. It's unlikely that legislated quotas could be passed now or in the near future.

As for voluntary quotas, Roger S. Ahlbrandt, chairman of Allegheny Ludlum Industries Inc., said recently in a trade magazine:

"Short of legislated quotas or government-to-government agreements, this is about the best we could get."

Steel men have been protesting loudly for a year about the import menace. Now it's apparent how deeply foreign mills have cut into the domestic market.

During 1971 an estimated 18.3 million tons of foreign-made steel was sold in this country. That's about 18 per cent of the domestic market.

Voluntary quotas—set up to protect American mills—broke down last year. Although they restricted imported steel to 15.4 million tons, the limit was exceeded by nearly 3 million tons.

Tonnage isn't the only fly in the steel-makers' ointment. They're upset because foreign producers have moved into the highly profitable specialty steels.

As a result foreign mills have realized bigger profits per ton and American steelmakers' profits have diminished proportionately.

Apparently the Japanese and the European liked the specialty business because voluntary limits fell by the wayside. As 1971 came down the stretch, the ceiling on alloy steels was exceeded by a reported 57 per cent, stainless by 36 per cent and tool steels by nearly 25 per cent.

Supposedly the new voluntary quotas agreement will tighten up on specialized products to prevent another setback this year.

Over the years steel management and labor have been divided by a mutual distrust of each other. But they are together on the import problem.

Of course, imports cost jobs—somewhere between 65,000 and 100,000 in 1971—and the union is concerned. Congressmen are getting the story from United Steel Workers (USW) officials as well as top management people.

The industry's official position favors voluntary quotas over legislated ones. But individual companies may start pushing for congressional action.

The best bet is that steel will keep a close eye on imports this year. If the quotas agreement breaks down again, an all-out industry push for legislative action would appear inevitable.

Meanwhile, the Japanese and Europeans, who have had a taste of recession at home, will be working as hard as ever on American buyers.

lies in the hearts and minds of men and women. When it dies there, no law, no court, and no constitution can save it."

Mr. Speaker, a recent article by Carl T. Rowan demonstrated that the principles of civil liberty to which this Nation is committed may be lost among the misguided, stereotyped fears we have of ourselves.

Arrests for suspicion are always chancy. But such arrests when justified only by appearance and provoked only by bias can only erode the respect our citizens have for our Government and for themselves.

With this in mind, I insert Mr. Rowan's article from the Washington Star of January 16 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

A PERSONAL DRAMA ABOUT DRUGS AND JUSTICE

(By Carl T. Rowan)

MT. LAUREL, N.J.—I am about to relate a personal family drama that involves drugs, police procedures and justice in America.

I am telling it because it might help some parents and teenagers to avoid headaches and heartaches—and because of what it says about the difficulty of securing justice if you are poor and powerless.

The story began in September when an allergist concluded that my 18-year-old son, Jeff, was afflicted with a variety of allergies. The doctor prescribed weekly shots plus a daily dosage of an antihistamine, Teldrin, which is obtainable only on prescription.

Thanksgiving, when my son left for a visit in New York City, his mother poured some of the Teldrin tablets in a vial and kept the original bottle at home (Jeff had lost his antihistamine tablets one weekend and, unable to locate the doctor and get a refill approved, had had to beg the pharmacist for two tablets, a situation my wife wanted to avoid repeating.)

The Sunday after Thanksgiving, against parental advice, Jeff decided to save his money by hitchhiking home. He was warned by a New Jersey state policeman to stop hitchhiking and was asked to show identification.

When Jeff opened his bag to get his billfold the policeman spotted the vial of pills. Seeing no drugstore label, he promptly arrested Jeff, accusing him of being in illegal possession of a dangerous drug.

Sometime later a telephone call from Jeff informed me that he was in handcuffs and the police were about to jail him until the courthouse reopened in Mt. Laurel—presumably on Monday.

I explained to the policeman that the pills were prescription drugs for Jeff's illness. I got the surly reply that the police had no way of knowing what the pills were until the state laboratory analyzed them.

"That means, then, that you have no way of knowing that they are 'a dangerous drug,'" I said. "A teenager with hair longer than yours has them, so you automatically arrest him on suspicion."

So I drove for three hours through a steady rain to put Jeff before the judge here. We stood for perhaps 45 seconds while the judge read the charge, listened to a state attorney move that the complaint against Jeff be dismissed, told Jeff he was free, and ordered the court clerk to give me back my \$225.

So we now drive three hours home through that ceaseless rain.

My son rode here full of doubts about the system of justice, bitter about the handcuffs, the surliness of policemen who would listen to no explanation. He was certain that the judge would be as pigheaded as the cops.

He was glad to be wrong.

Yet, relief at the "short and sweet" court proceedings do not silence our wonderment as to why obviously innocent people must be required to travel more than 300 miles to

face a complaint that the state knows it will withdraw and the court knows it will dismiss. Imagine placing that kind of hardship of expense and time lost at work on a father earning \$6,000 a year? That itself ought to be a crime, but it is "the system."

The saddest thing of all is the certainty that while the cops, the court, the lawyers and others were spending so much time hassling over a teen-ager's antihistamines, the real drug peddlers were bribing policemen and other officials and making millions of dollars by foisting their poison on New Jersey citizens. Where is the road out of this madness?

CHEROKEE COUNTRY CLUB'S  
GEORGE IS LOVINGLY "WATCHED"

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am always impressed with someone who serves his job faithfully for long years, and just recently such a person was honored in Knoxville, Tenn.

The honoree was George L. Wagner, who has worked for half a century for the Cherokee Country Club. Mr. Wagner was presented an engraved watch in tribute of his 50 years.

I would like to place in the RECORD a story on his years of service; the article is from the January 30, 1972 Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel:

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Jan. 30, 1972]

CC'S GEORGE IS LOVINGLY "WATCHED"

(By Betsy Morris)

George L. Wagner has a brand new watch to tick off the changing times.

He's proud of the timepiece, beautifully engraved and presented in tribute to his 50 years with Cherokee Country Club. M. W. Egerton Jr., the Cherokee president, called George up for honors and gift-giving at family night buffet Thursday evening.

The changing of the times isn't rattling George L. Wagner at all.

"No, I'm not retiring. I want to keep on going as long as I can."

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

Cherokee was in its old clubhouse when George began caddyding for golfers.

"I must have been about 12 years old at the time."

Mr. Wagner now being 67, this would make his term of employment longer than 50 years. But he dates his career from the days he began as a waiter.

"When the pot washer didn't show up, they would call me to work extra in the kitchen. I did dishes, pots and pans.

"When the pot washer quit—or got fired, I can't remember which—I got his job.

"Then when a waiter didn't show up, I got a chance to go in the dining room and wait table. I was scared at first, afraid that I might drop something. But I've been real lucky that way. I don't think I ever have."

HE'S WELL KNOWN

George remembers the move into the present clubhouse in 1928, and polishing new windows so they would be sparkling.

He can recall, oh, 15 or 16 managers in his years with the club. Connie Ball, Cherokee's assistant manager, says of Mr. Wagner, "One of the most wonderful of people. He has stayed by us all these years, helped carry the load. I have only top praises."

For many years, George was head waiter. A heart attack—George thinks it was about

DRUGS, JUSTICE, AND THE YOUNG

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, Judge Learned Hand once wrote that "liberty

three years ago—limited what everyone else thinks George should undertake.

George doesn't see it this way. He hasn't even bothered to remember just when that heart attack occurred. What really frets him is time lost.

"I didn't lose a day for 40 years, not a day. And then that happened and I lost 30 days."

He is known to generations of prominent Knoxville families, all of whom call him George. He always enjoys seeing Mrs. Thomas Nelson and her young family at the club. When she was baby Betty Ashe he used to keep an eye on her to see that she didn't roll out from between two pillows when she napped while her mother, the late Mrs. Neil Ashe, was golfing.

#### THAT WAS A PARTY

Great occasions of the club's history are all bright memories for George.

"I member a party for Gen. Bob Neyland—and all of the UT coaches of that time. Four hundred or 500 came to dinner. That was a big evening."

And he keeps track of the Cotillions, the Men's Cotillion, Girls' Cotillion and Nine O'Clock.

"There's one coming up in February." That's right, George. The Nine O'Clock Cotillion on Feb. 11.

George and his wife, Eugenia, live at 118 Harley Rd. Mrs. Wagner worked 12 or 13 years for the late Mrs. Alfred Sanford. George's stepson, James McGhee, is with Tennessee Armature Co.

George was born in Mechanicsville. "On what used to be Crooked Street. They have changed the name now."

His parents were the late Mr. and Mrs. Deaderick Wagner.

"I had a brother and a sister, both dead now."

#### FAITHFUL TO CHURCH

When his parents moved to the "country," his chance to caddy developed. George went to the little school above Cherokee County Club and later came in town to a small private industrial school.

Four years ago George became a Roman Catholic. He attends Church of the Sacred Heart.

"I go every Sunday and any other time that I can. You see, I can go on Sundays and still make it to work by 10 a.m."

He works every day except Mondays. On that day he doesn't mind at all helping his wife clean house, wax floors and wash windows. He likes flowers and he likes to keep the yard looking pretty.

"On the back lot we have a little garden and we get good things from it—tomatoes, beans and corn.

"Long ago, when I caddied, I tried to play a little golf. But I gave that up when I got inside work. I like to fish when I get a chance."

#### THE ONE-CAR MAN

George knows a thing or two about cooking. His wife considers him The Expert on meat cookery.

During World War II, George kept his Cherokee job and also worked on the private car of the late O. B. Keister, general manager of Southern Railway's central lines.

"I was what was known as a one-car man. I cooked, cleaned up and served. My mother would fix a leg of lamb for me, or a roast of beef and I would take them on the car. She made wonderful rolls, too, and I would take those and warm them at serving time.

"Fried or broiled chicken, I could manage by myself. No, I never did tell Mr. Keister. He went right on believing I was the best cook in this part of the country."

George has even done flower arrangements at the club.

"Back before florists could take over that responsibility. The ladies were kind. They said I was good with the flowers.

"The club seems like home to me. After all, I've spent more time there than any place else."

#### OLD DAYS—NOT SO GOOD

George is sensitive to the changes of the times. "There's a difference in older people and younger people. The young people have their own ideas. But these young people, they're all right now. They really are all right."

George is a great appreciator of electricity. "I remember coal ranges, ice boxes that you had to put ice in, and chickens by the coop.

"If you were going to have chicken for dinner, you had to wring the chicken's neck. I didn't like that. I surely didn't like that."

### THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION'S SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY

## HON. PAUL S. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues the splendid accomplishments of the 1st Marine Division during World War II in the South Pacific. This division, in which many of Maryland's finest sons served with great distinction, truly made an outstanding contribution during that conflict.

In view of its outstanding service, I take great pride in participating in Baltimore's tribute to honor the deeds and victories of the 1st Marine Division. An American flag was presented by Mayor William Donald Schaefer on December 10, 1971, to Capt. E. C. Clarke, USMC, retired, executive secretary of the 1st Marine Division Association, a post Captain Clarke has held since the association was formed in 1947. This Thursday, February 10, 1972, Captain Clarke will depart with the flag from Friendship Airport for the start of a return journey to the sites and battlefields which the 1st Marine Division made famous. Many distinguished high officials including Col. Justice M. Chambers, USMCR, retired, a Medal of Honor recipient, and members of the Marine Association will be on hand to witness the official beginning of this trip.

Members of the 1st Marine Division Association from all areas of the country will rendezvous in San Francisco with Captain Clarke for the beginning of the trip which will carry them to Honiara, British Solomon Island Protectorate; Suva, Fiji; Melbourne, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; Ballarat, Australia; and Christ Church, New Zealand. In each of the cities to be visited the flag will be received and flown in honor of the 1st Marine Division by the following officials: The Honorable Sir Michail David Irving Gass, KCMP High Commissioner to Solomon Islands; the Honorable Macu Falate, Mayor of Suva, Fiji; the Honorable Edward Wallace Best, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Australia; the Honorable Francis Kitts, Mayor of Wellington, New Zealand; the Honorable Mayor of Bal-

arat, Australia; and the Honorable Ian G. Pickering, Mayor of Christ Church, New Zealand.

After the completion of this historic trip, arrangements have been made to have the flag flown over the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. In August of 1973 the 1st Marine Division will hold its annual national convention in Baltimore for the first time and during this convention the flag will be flown over city hall. I believe my colleagues will agree with me that this is a most moving and fitting tribute to the men of the 1st Marine Division Association.

It is appropriate at this point to recount many of the deeds and accomplishments of the 1st Marine Division during World War II. The 1st Division, the first integrated amphibious strike force of its size in the war, was initially formed in February, 1941. En route from training in the United States in June, 1942 Gen. A. G. Vandegrift, commander of the division, learned that the Japanese had captured the Solomon Islands. This development was to result in a marked change of plans for additional training abroad. After only 8 to 12 days of training in Wellington and Christ Church, New Zealand, instead of the scheduled 6 months, the division moved to Fiji where it joined with parts of the 2d Division and other Marines from Hawaii to become the 1st Marine Division Reinforced. I might add that Baltimore City Police Commissioner Donald D. Pomerleau, presently one of the Nation's outstanding law enforcement officials, was a member of this reinforced division.

After simulated landings in Fiji, the division secured three small islands within 24 hours, Gavutu, Tanambogo, and Tulagi. A small group was left on Tulagi and all landing forces were subsequently shipped to Guadalcanal, which measured 90 miles in length and 40 miles in width. After landing on Guadalcanal on August 7, 1942, the 1st Marine Division Reinforced captured an airfield which the Japanese had partially finished. The national colors were flown for the first time on Guadalcanal over this air strip on August 8, 1942, and it was named in honor of Maj. Lofton R. Henderson, the famed pilot of the Battle of Midway. Immediately after this development, American naval support was withdrawn for other combat areas and the 1st Division spent the next 4 months resolutely fighting enemy forces on Guadalcanal until eventually the entire island was captured.

At one point during this combat effort there was no air cover for a period of 18 days for the operations of the division. Military historians generally agree that the capture of Guadalcanal was a strategic turning point in the war in the South Pacific.

Following the Guadalcanal campaign the 1st Division was sent to Australia for rest and rehabilitation. After 9 months in Australia, the 1st Division was assigned to the New Guinea area and wrested that area from the Japanese. It moved on and captured Peleliu for the Allied forces. The Okinawa beaches were attacked by the division on April 1, 1945 and the city was secured by June 21,

1945 only 2 months before the Japanese sued for peace.

Truly it can be said that we owe all men of the 1st Marine Division a debt which can never be repaid. They made enormous sacrifices and displayed great courage in fighting for freedom. In the dark days of early World War II following Pearl Harbor they gave the Nation confidence that the American Navy and Marine Corps could stop the Japanese forces and that eventual victory in the war lay ahead. This accomplishment is the more notable because of the fact that the division had been trained, assembled and sent into combat quickly and with relatively little preparation. As Gen. A. G. Vandegrift subsequently pointed out:

We struck at Guadalcanal to halt the advance of the Japanese. We did not know how strong he was nor did we know his plans. We only knew that he was moving down the island chain and he had to be stopped.

We were as well trained and as well armed as time and our peace time experience allowed us to be. We needed combat to tell us how effective our training, our doctrines and our weapons had been.

We tested them against the enemy and we found that they worked. From that moment in 1942 the tide turned and the Japanese never again advanced.

The current journey of the flag is not to seek glory, but rather as a tribute to all the brave and gallant men who have gone before us because of their belief in the intrinsic right of all men to be free. The United States of America was born of man's will to be forever free and the U.S. Marine Corps has been bred on this tradition and has fought in every clime and place to maintain this fundamental right.

I know that all of my colleagues join me in wishing the members of the 1st Marine Division Association a pleasant and meaningful trip as they begin to tour the areas in which they served for this country during World War II. All of the residents of Baltimore and Maryland look forward to welcoming them to an interesting and enjoyable reunion in Baltimore in August of 1973.

#### CONCORDE'S PRICE SKYROCKETS

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. OBEY, Mr. Speaker, the February issue of *Astronautics & Aeronautics* carries a speculative article entitled "Concorde: Options to Orders," which suggests that BOAC and Air France by next month will have turned their Concorde options into firm orders.

The article, which actually lists several reasons why airlines should not be enthused about the Concorde and its 20,000-pound payload, begins on the optimistic note:

If all goes well. . . .

However, an item in Friday's *Wall Street Journal* indicates all is not well with the Concorde.

Headed "SST Concorde's Price Continues to Skyrocket," the story quotes the president of Air France as saying the Concorde with spare parts will cost about \$59 million by the time deliveries start in June of 1974. That compares with the no-spare-parts figure of \$31.2 million mentioned in December by the director of one of the Concorde's builders.

Meanwhile, *United Press International* provides a footnote which the *Washington Evening Star* on Saturday headed, "50,000-Pound SST Mockup To Be Junked." It reports that the Boeing Co. will dismantle and sell its full-scale, one-wing mockup of the SST that cost \$10.6 million.

These items lead one to wonder whether the flyaway Concorde will fare any better in the marketplace than the nonflying SST mockup. I include the three at this point:

[From the *Astronautics & Aeronautics* magazine, February 1972]

#### CONCORDE: OPTIONS TO ORDERS

If all goes well, by next month British Aircraft Corporation (BAC) and Aerospatiale hope to get BOAC and Air France to turn their eight options each into firm orders for Concorde. With that accomplished, the manufacturers will have passed a major hurdle and will turn their attention to the 14 other airlines holding the balance of the 74 options on the Mach-2 aircraft.

So far, both the manufacturers and the airlines are keeping contract negotiations under wraps. While the airlines collectively are not in the best financial position to put out the necessary cash for another new airplane, in the final competitive push it seems unlikely that any can forego the opportunity to add a supersonic airlines to their 1974 stable. Some of the airline reticence is viewed as the result of their being only one supplier of SSTs—discounting any western purchases of the TU-144. Without two suppliers to play-off against one another, the airlines' hard-to-sell attitude is used to increase their bargaining position.

Late last year, the British and French governments reached agreement on a Concorde pricing formula, but declined to announce all the details in order to give the manufacturers some bargaining position of their own, for example, lower prices for early purchases and discounts for larger buys. The fly-away price is expected to come to about \$31-million. An exact figure depends on certain adjustments for recent international monetary fluctuations. This price does not include the usual list of spares, but does provide for about a one-third recovery of the expected \$2-billion R&D investment advanced by the two European nations.

Any day now, BAC/Aerospatiale should complete the final standard aircraft specification. Although the external airframe and engine configuration was frozen about two years ago, final specification of onboard systems, instrumentation, and interior layout remains to be settled. According to Dewl Rowlands, Concorde Sales Manager for BAC in the U.S., the companies hope to sell the airlines a standard, off-the-shelf airplane with only minor customized features.

#### PAYLOAD GUARANTEES

Based on over 700 flight-test hours to date—over 200 at supersonic speeds—the firms expect to meet the 20,000-lb payload guarantee for the Paris-New York run, as specified in the option contracts for the first 40 aircraft. This guarantee is supposed to rise to 25,000 lb for later aircraft. Under normal conditions of commercial operation over the Paris-New York route, the 128 passengers in the standard, high-density seating configuration represent a 26,000 to 27,000-lb

payload. Variance in the operational payload requirements and the minimum guarantee reflects flight profiles, including temperature assumptions, under both U.S. Federal Aviation Regulations and regulations set by the European authorities, as well as the expected variation in empty weight from aircraft to aircraft.

#### MEETING FAR PART 36

While the theoretical aircraft performance was known two years ago when the final design was set, the airlines wanted to be shown the actual performance data. Similarly, the airlines expect some guarantee that Concorde will meet anticipated environmental regulations—particularly as to noise—once it enters service in 1974. Right now, the makers are confident that initial production airplanes will produce a maximum of 111 EPNdB at takeoff, 114 EPNdB at the sideline, and 115 EPNdB on approach. These figures should all drop to 108 EPNdB—the FAR Part 36 limit for large new subsonic jets—by the time the plane enters wide use. All of the manufacturers' engineering improvements are being focused on the environment problems before moving on to other items.

So far, because of the smoky and noisy engines of the prototypes, Concorde has not been scheduled for any U.S. sales tour nor, at this writing, any appearance at Transpo 72 in May.

From the beginning, says Rowlands, the companies expected that there might be a problem with sonic boom over land areas. As a result, all the economic studies assumed operation at Mach 1.05—95 percent probability that the sonic boom will not reach the ground. At this speed, about 45 min could be cut off the U.S. transcontinental run, compared to conventional jet operations.

As for making money with Concorde, Sir George Edwards, BAC President, claims that airlines can operate over the North Atlantic with a breakeven load factor of "less than 50 percent at present first-class fares in a single-class layout."

#### FINANCING LEVERAGE

Getting the money to finance production and sales does not appear to be a problem. The government will provide about 80 percent of the \$240-300-million in production financing through loans at acceptable interest rates. Banks will finance the balance. According to Rowlands, money is available through European banks to finance the airline purchases conventionally. Interest rates could run as little as 7-7.5 percent for foreign buyers under the Export Credit Guarantee arrangements—if the U.S. airlines choose to leave Wall Street for financing. The large amount of financing coupled with the initial purchase should favorably affect the balance of payments for Britain and France.

If the figures turn out as they hope, BAC and Aerospatiale will sell about 250 airplanes by 1980. In typical conservative European fashion, it would take only about 150 sales for the companies to break even.

Nothing says Britain and France do not intend to go ahead with the Concorde. So far, the governments have authorized construction of 10 production aircraft in addition to the four prototypes and preproduction aircraft and two test airframes, plus procurement of certain long-lead-time parts for production aircraft numbers 11 through 16. Preproduction Concorde 01 has already flown and Concorde 02—essentially a production version aircraft—will fly this summer.

#### BEYOND CONCORDE

The biggest shortcoming, and well recognized, is the airplane's limited seating capacity. This was only partially solved in stretching the prototype airplane to what is now the production version. Once sales get going, it seems reasonable to expect a larger Concorde-B at some time in the future.

Speaking before the American Chamber of

Commerce in London, BAC President Edwards suggested that "a sensible path for us to follow would be to extend to the U.S. the collaboration which is now deeply embedded in Europe. It seems to me much more sensible for you to build an advanced version of the Concorde in collaboration with us than to go off on your own many years behind us in an advanced technology." Just how the U.S. will re-enter the SST field will depend on the nation's economic recovery and the political winds blowing come next November.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 5, 1972]  
50,000-POUND SST MOCKUP TO BE JUNKED  
SEATTLE, WASH.—The only fullscale mockup of the U.S. supersonic transport (SST) is going to be dismantled and sold for junk by the Boeing Co., it has been announced.

Funding for the SST was defeated by Congress last year before the plane had a chance to fly. In fact, the SST model had only one wing when lawmakers cut off funds for its continued development.

Boeing announced yesterday it will open bids Feb. 18 on dismantling and removal of the 50,000-pound mockup which cost \$10,680,000.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 4, 1972]  
SST CONCORDE'S PRICE CONTINUES TO  
SKYROCKET

PARIS.—The Anglo-French supersonic transport Concorde, already acknowledged as the world's most expensive commercial jetliner, is going to prove more expensive yet.

Pierre Cot, president of Air France, said the plane with spare parts will cost about \$59 million by the time deliveries start in June 1974. The basic plane itself, the state-owned carrier estimated, would cost about \$42 million.

That's considerably higher than the \$31.2 million estimate for the craft alone given last December by Henri Ziegler, director of Aerospatiale, one of the builders of the SST. And even that was well above the original talking price of around \$25 million.

Air France sources said the European A300B airbus also will cost considerably more. It put the cost of that plane at \$17.3 million. parts included, up from the original estimate of \$12.7 million.

## THE TRAGIC DEATH OF AN AGED PERSON

### HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 7, 1972

Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, the way that our society has, in this day of technological excellence, chosen to treat, care, and assist our elderly is nothing less than an outrage. I cannot imagine that the callousness, which seems to be shown to our elderly, is accepted or even tacitly condoned. Yet, we seem to have done less than is possible and tragedies such as the one written about by Gary Potter seem, at times, to be commonplace.

In an attempt to prick the conscience of the Members of the Congress I am attaching the following article so that perhaps we can find the way to move ourselves to take those actions which will, if not eliminate, make less commonplace the seeming indifference that our society has heaped upon our aged.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 6, 1972]

### THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH MEINDERS— 1878-1971

(By Gary Potter)

The writer is editor of *Rough Beast*, a monthly non-ideological journal of ideas and political and social commentary, from which the following is excerpted.

Last Nov. 6 a 5-megaton nuclear warhead was exploded at Amchitka Island, Alaska. That same day, my wife's grandmother was killed in a nursing home in Iowa. Opponents of the Amchitka test were, generally speaking, persons who believe that the number of technical interventions made in the environment during recent times has reached such a dangerous level that irreparable harm is about to be done to the world. I think some of them must have expected dramatic consequences from the Amchitka test; a few might actually have hoped for them. But the earth did not crack. California did not sink. There were no tidal waves.

I think the expected signals can be read in the death of Elizabeth Meinders.

Mrs. Meinders was born in Iowa and lived there her whole life. The Iowa and the United States where she was born were rather different from the state and nation of today. When Mrs. Meinders was born, Rutherford B. Hayes was President of the United States (of which there were then 38); Queen Victoria would reign for two more decades over a vast and mighty empire; the last Russian tsar, still a boy of 10, was years away from ascending his throne; Kaiser Wilhelm I, the last German emperor, was not yet even crown prince. Since 1878, a very great deal has changed in the world.

Mrs. Meinders was fully aware of the changes. Until the onset of the troubles which led to her death, she read a newspaper every day. Her view of affairs was remarkably detached. It was not that she was unresponsive to the world; the world simply no longer shocked her.

What great issue or event agitating us in recent days had she not already had occasion to consider? The war? Already a lady of 40 at the end of the first World War, Mrs. Meinders had witnessed six of the seven foreign wars waged by the United States. Racial conflict? She could remember being scooped up and bundled into the house by her mother when some Indians suddenly appeared nearby—Little Big Horn had happened only a couple of years before, Wounded Knee was years in the future. Presidential assassination? Could the one in 1963 seem as momentous to her as it did to many when she could personally recall two of the three others in our history?

Born as she was before the advent of electric lighting, the automobile, the telephone, radio, the newer prodigies of science and technology did not impress her overmuch. I once asked her what she thought of seeing men on the moon, live, in color. "Oh," she said, "I suppose it's all right." Her many years had clearly made her extremely tolerant.

Intact as were her mental and spiritual faculties, the sheer weight of her 90-plus years did bear on her body. Though far from being bedridden (merely two summers ago she was capable of the long car trip from Iowa to Washington), she did have difficulty at times walking and she recently made frequent use of a wheelchair. If you asked her how she felt, she would reply, "I'm all right, but I used to be able to run like a deer." There was wistfulness in the remark, and resignation, but also a subdued note of anger, as if she felt she had been betrayed—by her own body—and who could doubt her word? Yet there was no one still living who remembered her running.

From the fact that so many she'd known and loved had already passed on and from her religious devotion was derived another characteristic: prudence. She deemed it prudent to devote much of her energy these last years

to preparing for the inevitable. This, also, must have accounted for her apparent detachment. She was preparing to put behind her the things of this world; she was detaching herself from them. In her 93 years she'd seen a great deal of death and she must have acquired an understanding of it. It surely seemed that death, no more than anything else, would not surprise her. Yet it did, it did.

Dying was once something accomplished at home. That was the case for even the poorest of men. In 1878, say, there simply was no place else to die, no more than there was another place, besides the open field, to give birth. Also, dying being part of life, home seemed a suitable place to do it since that is where one had done the rest of one's living. Unless he were caught fatally by hazard far from home, every man could expect to die there—in the bosom of the family, as the expression went. Loved ones actually held your hand, they wiped your brow. You were going anyway; they tried to ease it for you.

I've said Mrs. Meinders was as aware of the world from which she died as the one into which she was born, but she must have expected, must have prayed, that her death would be the sort she knew best and which she had schooled herself to accept, if perhaps with ever so slightly rebellious a spirit, as she accepted the infirmity of an aged body. By rights, such a death ought to have been hers.

Like all really wise persons, Mrs. Meinders had made it a lifelong policy to avoid doctors, except in direst need, and to stay completely away from hospitals or any other institution purporting to care for the unwell or infirm. She was not alone in her feeling about such places. Her daughter, my mother-in-law, had her in her home, as she had for a number of years, when her final difficulties began in August. That is, unlike many others who, by virtue merely of years, find themselves in "nursing" homes at a certain point in their lives. Mrs. Meinders was not in one. Inasmuch as she required no "nursing," was not unwell, never truly infirm, why should she have been? Also unlike many others, of course, she had a daughter who was willing to have her at home and to see after her wants, which were always limited.

In August, Mrs. Meinders complained of some pains. My wife, who was visiting her mother and grandmother at the time, told me on the phone that the family doctor was away, that others had been consulted, and they recommended that Mrs. Meinders be taken to a local hospital for an examination, one more thorough than could have been done at home. There should have been nothing alarming in the idea of hospitalization for no more reason than a thorough physical. Surely the reason for Grandma's pain could be more easily and accurately discovered in a hospital than at home. Yet Virginia (my wife) and I were both uneasy at the idea. She was herself less than enthusiastic.

As Virginia and her mother left her on the first evening of her first hospital stay, my mother-in-law said, "Well, we're going."

"And leave me in the presence of mine enemies?" said Mrs. Meinders. It was a line from the best known, and Mrs. Meinders' favorite, of all the Psalms.

She was in the place for merely a few days. Because Virginia and her mother thought they discerned a casualness, even a certain callousness, in the institution's treatment of Mrs. Meinders, they were quite pleased when the doctors told them there was no need for worry, Grandma could go back home.

The doctors at the hospital had failed to detect a massive internal abscess which burst in the evening soon after Grandma's return. I was later appalled to learn that small Iowa cities of 30,000 population are apparently no different than New York or

Washington on one score: Despite all the pleas of Virginia and my mother-in-law, no doctor would come to the house. All through the night the two women carried on as best they could. The blood and matter was coming in prodigious quantities. Every convenient receptacle—basins, bowls, pans, even a kitty litter box—was put to use; Veronica, our 15-month-old daughter, upset by the turmoil, began to cry but could not be coped with—there was no time even to empty the pans as Virginia and her mother worked in tandem; the gory containers overflowed the bath room and kitchen floors, had to be set out in the garage.

Finally, at dawn, a doctor agreed to a house call. This gentleman's professional contribution to the situation, seeing the pans spread before him on the garage floor: "That's impossible. If she lost that much blood she'd be dead."

She was in fact so weakened that the doctor would not advise what doctors today always automatically advise, what the doctors a few days before advised: he would not recommend her being moved to the hospital, not then.

Yet weak as she was, she was also strong. Anyone, it seems when you consider it, must be marvelously strong simply to live 93 years. It was her strength that undid her. Why couldn't the end have been that night? It would have been far better. There were moments when Grandma actually cried out for it to be. She was too strong, however. Her God had made her so strong she was yet to endure a death unlike any she had ever expected.

The members of my wife's family are not numerous. For several generations the family's children have been born at 30-year intervals, rather than the common 20. Thus, Mrs. Meinders, though already past 90, had no great-grandchild until the birth of Veronica, my daughter. The two of them, the old lady and the infant girl, had a close and warm relationship.

In the morning after that first crisis, after the doctor had left, before anyone could stop her, Veronica climbed onto Mrs. Meinders' bed. She grabbed a crumpled Kleenex lying there and with it wiped some sweat from her great-grandmother's forehead. My wife has told me that it wasn't until days later that she saw Veronica's gesture in the light of the act once performed by her namesake.

During those days, as Mrs. Meinders recovered something of herself, there were countless games of peek-a-boo, the child standing at the foot of the bed, Mrs. Meinders frequently racked by pain nobody nearly a century old is meant to bear. How did she bear hers? Her heart, her lungs, all her organs were extraordinarily fit, we were told. It was necessary, however, finally to readmit her to the hospital.

It surely was necessary, wasn't it? The absence had to be completely cleaned, it had to be healed. The doctors wouldn't treat Mrs. Meinders at home, no more than they'd do anything else there, even examine her.

It was in the hospital that I last saw her. She had been there in bed, for two or three weeks. I was deeply distressed after seeing her. Never had I seen her so enervated, so listless. Never before had I seen her listless. And her eyes! A 93-year-old junkie, was that possible?

My wife explained that the nurses gave Mrs. Meinders drugs, "to keep her quiet."

"Quiet! How noisy can a bedridden 93-year-old woman be?"

"No, it's just that if she asks for anything when it's not scheduled it disturbs the routine. They're busy."

"Oh, c'mon. What? A glass of water?"

"I know. But what can we do?"

What indeed?

Her low morale was not the only thing troubling about Mrs. Meinders' condition. We noted a vicious bruise, actually an open wound, on one elbow (an old person's skin

can be exceedingly tender). There were similar bruises elsewhere on her body. We inquired of the nurses how the bruises had been inflicted. Blithely, we were told she bruised herself trying to get out of bed. The bed in question had high railings all around it. An old lady who's lately needed a wheelchair to get around tried by herself, in a drugged state, to climb over those barriers? That's what we asked. We were told: Yes!

Mrs. Meinders was clearly not popular with the staff. She was a nuisance; so it seemed. But, as Virginia asked, what could we do? We didn't want to take her home simply to die. We wanted her to live comfortably and well. For that she needed healing. The alleged healers said the only place for the healing was here, in the hospital.

Mrs. Meinders was most of all a nuisance about the catheter. My mother-in-law who'd cared for her for years, knew she was not, had never been, incontinent, yet a catheter had been inserted in her urethra. This did spare the nurses having to attend to a bed-pan but it created another problem. Mrs. Meinders was evidently offended by the plastic tubing, especially inserted as it was in a part of her body she probably regarded as not merely private but inviolate (nothing could more accurately reflect her 19th-century upbringing). When she was sufficiently undrugged, she pulled the catheter out. Not once. At least three times. Incredible. I flinched whenever I imagined the pain her action must have caused. I don't know if the nurses considered the pain, but they were furious. When Virginia and I discovered the catheter removed on one of our visits and foolishly reported it ("Please don't make trouble for them, Grandma. You'll only make them mad.") we were banished from the room, saw nurses, faces rigid with anger, rush into it. We heard Grandma scream as they jammed the damned thing back in, but the first nurse out the door met our gaze with equanimity, even smiling. What to do? We felt trapped.

The last time I saw my wife's grandmother alive was with my mother-in-law. When we reached the floor, we found no one at the floor desk. We went straight to Grandma's room. She wasn't there. Wondering where to look, we heard Grandma's voice from the room down the corridor where sitz baths were given. My mother-in-law pulled me back as I was about to step through the door; she wanted to hear what was being said.

Grandma was saying, "Why can't I talk?" "Because I want to read the paper," the nurse replied.

When we did go into the room, I saw the nurse's paper was turned to the funnies page.

I returned to Washington, leaving Virginia with her family. Mrs. Meinders was in the hospital a while longer. The hospital then asked that she be removed.

I couldn't believe it when Virginia told it to me on the phone.

There had been a letter to the hospital from Medicare, it seemed. Formerly, hospitals might keep patients indefinitely, as long as necessary to get the job done, the job that needed doing; that's why the patient was there. Today, the Medicare "benefits" are exhausted, and that's it. Out. Unless maybe you're actually dying. Ginny quoted a doctor at the hospital, speaking of Mrs. Meinders' case: "Hopefully, we'd thought that she'd have slipped away by now." Those were his exact words. Since she hadn't "slipped away" as scheduled by Medicare, she'd have to leave. I was speechless.

Even as Mrs. Meinders was expelled from the hospital, the doctors expressed the view that if she were taken home she'd require the attention there of two full-time nurses. That was out of the question. Accordingly, Virginia's mother and aunt surveyed most of the nursing homes in the area and finally settled on one: it was going to cost the family \$1,000 a month. As it happened, Mrs. Meinders was there but a few weeks.

After helping her mother and aunt install

Mrs. Meinders in the place, Virginia came home to Washington. She told me all about the home. It was clean and bright, the newest built and supposedly best equipped home in the vicinity, but she'd found the same routine use of drugs as at the hospital. Every evening everyone got his stupor pill; undisturbed quiet would reign for the rest of the night; no one would be any trouble for anyone else, particularly the staff (in addition to professional staff there was considerable volunteer help—Girl Scouts earning badge points, that sort of thing).

I was struck by one detail; persons feeling badly often must be encouraged to eat; that is as true of old persons as anyone else. At this "nursing" home where Mrs. Meinders now lived, no one did anything to encourage eating; food, I gathered, was simply left with the inmates: there it is if you want it. The result was that the relatives or friends of many inmates, including my mother-in-law, visited the establishment twice a day to feed the inmates. A thousand dollars doesn't buy much anymore, I reflected.

Three weeks after Virginia got home the phone rang at 3 o'clock one morning. It was Virginia's mother. Grandma had been killed. She was scalded to death in the bathtub. In a sitz bath, I wondered what nurse this time had been busy reading the funnies.

No one had actually been reading the paper. It might as well have been the case, however. Beyond the fact that someone had been grossly negligent we shall perhaps never know exactly what happened. Either someone had simply put Grandma into water already scalding hot and abandoned her despite her protests, or she was left unattended while a malfunctioning electrical device heated up the water. As chance had it, both my mother-in-law and her sister arrived at the "nursing" home, for a visit, within minutes of the event. The place was in turmoil. In the moment's excitement, one nurse was extremely candid. She blurted: "We heard her screaming but we were all too busy to go in." When the remark was reported to us, Virginia and I recollected the scream we'd heard in the hospital corridor, and the satisfied look of the nurse afterwards.

Grandma lingered, in agony, for twelve hours. She was back in one of those beds with the high metal barriers; both her daughters were with her. She complained very little about the pain she was feeling, but it had to be great. Her boiled flesh had turned black and was falling away. A curious thing happened in those hours. Though Grandma was Iowa-born, her first language was German, until the age of 8. No one living had ever heard her speak it. Now at the end, it was suddenly the language in which she prayed. Then, her very last words were: "Give me a kiss." Neither of her daughters could reach over the barriers of the hospital bed to give it. That was all.

When we buried Grandma her pastor said that everything he knew about her indicated that she was now with God. It is hardly possible to believe otherwise. All signs, her devotion and piety, her prudence, indicated that she understood her very long life to be a gift from God, which He meant her to use in preparing to meet Him. Not everyone receives such a gift. Consider the case of a young man wiped out driving to work. Yet Grandma's death was more nearly akin to the young man's than it surely was to that of say, her grandfather. But Grandma's case was not unique, you know that. That most of us will have her institutional kind of dying, or the young man's violent death, and almost no one of us the older kind of demise, an 1878 death—there is the material for meditation.

Death has always been the ultimate correction of men's lives: it is the wages of sin; but unless all accounts of past dyings have been falsified, it does seem that death, the process of having one's sins corrected, was once easier to bear. It seems to have in-

volved some tears and sincere repentance, and that was about it. Did its relative ease correspond to the sins it corrected?

That young man driving to work, is he aware his life is in God's hands? Chances are that if he has any thoughts at all about his life being in anyone's hands he thinks it is in those of the General Motors engineers.

And if so wretched a death as Grandma's can be visited even on that dear, amiable, God-fearing lady, what chance have the rest of us to avoid her fate, the young man's, or worse? Tears and repentance, then, sweet death? No, for most of us it's going to be the freeway crackup, or the lonely, bitter death of a terminal ward—or the scalding sitz bath.

Why should God, capable as He is of infinite subtlety, arrange for the top of the world to blow off at Amchitka? He can arrange for every man a personal Amchitka. I believe that is possibly just what He's doing. I'm suggesting that the American way of death may in fact be His punishment for our way of life. If you don't believe in Him, let's just say that it's nature fighting back.

#### A LIMIT TO THE SKY?

### HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 8, 1972

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Northern Virginia Daily at Strasburg, Va., in its lead editorial of Thursday, February 3, said this:

One thing is clear, the Republican Party can no longer point the finger at the Democrats, charging them with unrivaled fiscal irresponsibility. Even the spending of the Johnson Administration cannot match what is happening today.

The Northern Virginia Daily, through the years, has had outstanding editorials. It is influential in the Shenandoah Valley.

It has supported every Republican presidential nominee since 1932.

The editor of the Northern Virginia Daily, J. J. Crawford, as did his predecessor, Arthur Davison, speaks frankly and forthrightly, and calls the shots as he sees them.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial captioned "Does the Sky Have a Limit?" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Northern Virginia Daily, Feb. 3, 1972]

#### DOES THE SKY HAVE A LIMIT?

As the import of President Nixon's budget for 1972-73 begins to be more fully understood a rising tide of shock and disbelief is being heard around the country.

There is one central figure which is the capstone of what many consider a new high of fiscal madness. That figure is \$493.2 billion, the amount which represents the President's estimate of the national debt at the end of the new budget's fiscal year, June 30, 1973.

The national debt is now \$424 billion. Thus, by his own reckoning, the President proposes to spend about \$70 billion more in the next 17 months than will be taken in in revenue. It also means that since President Nixon took office in January 1969 the debt will have grown by \$133 billion.

As Sen. Harry Byrd pointed out in a speech

in the Senate recently, "... one-fourth of that enormous total debt (\$493.2 billion) will have been incurred during the Administration of President Nixon in only four years."

In addition to the increase, instead of the expected cutback, in defense spending many looked for in the wake of the de-escalated Vietnam war, the President is also pushing expensive and uncontrollable domestic plans. These include welfare reform and his proposals for a guaranteed annual income. But, even before Congress has passed these proposals, for the first time budget appropriations for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare exceed the defense budget.

One thing is clear, the Republican party can no longer point the finger at the Democrats, charging them with unrivaled fiscal irresponsibility. Even the spending of the Johnson Administration cannot match what is happening today.

If things keep up the way they are going, and there's no reason to believe there will be a change of heart, four years of the Nixon Administration will severely challenge the long record of Democratic deficit spending for the dubious honor of being the leading catapult into financial disaster.

#### DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION EMERGENCY

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 1972

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, last week I spoke on the floor of the House about drug abuse prevention. At that time, I made clear my chagrin with a proposed cutback in drug abuse education programs in New York schools.

Funding treatment programs is certainly important, but no more important than efforts to prevent our young people from becoming addicts in the first place.

Today, when the average age of drug users being treated is 17 years, and when the New York Addiction Services Agency treated 3,787 young people under 15 years of age last year, I can no longer understand our meager efforts at education.

I fervently hope that the Director of the Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention will give the highest priority to massive education and prevention efforts.

I include several articles of interest:

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

#### SCHOOLS FEAR END OF STATE DRUG AID (By Leonard Buder)

A drug education specialist at Alfred E. Smith High School in the Bronx recently received what he regarded as the "ultimate reward" from some students: wrapped-up packages of their "works"—drug paraphernalia—along with assurances they would never go back to using drugs.

The specialist is one of 93 serving in the city's high schools under a new state-funded program known as SPARK—for School Prevention of Addiction Through Rehabilitation and Knowledge. Companion programs, also state-financed, have recently gotten under way in many elementary, intermediate and junior high schools under local district auspices.

Last week, however, school officials voiced concern that these special programs, aimed at preventing drug addiction and at helping those who are already "hooked," would come to a halt when the school year ends this June.

#### ALBANY ANNOUNCEMENT

Their concern was prompted by the announcement in Albany on Tuesday that the state would by Sept. 15 end its support of special school programs to prevent drug addiction because of a lack of funds.

"It would be a sad day if programs which appear to be bringing about some favorable results should be discontinued," School Chancellor Harvey B. Scribner said. The Chancellor added that he had personally inspected several of the special programs and was "impressed" by what he saw.

During the current school year, the state is providing \$19.6-million to the city schools for these programs, through the city's Addiction Services Agency. The city matches these funds with "in kind" services. But school officials say that without the state funds, there could be no special drug-prevention programs in the schools.

Dr. Helen M. Feulner, the acting assistant superintendent in charge of special education at central school headquarters, and Richard deLone, the Addiction Services Agency's assistant commissioner for education and training, noted that the state funds had made possible a variety of special projects last fall.

#### LIFE'S PROBLEMS

The emphasis in the school programs is on reaching and helping youngsters who have problems—"life's problems," Dr. Feulner remarked—before they get involved with drugs. These could be problems about school, the family, or relations with peers.

Group "rap sessions" and individual counseling are the "guts" of the program, Mr. deLone said. But a variety of approaches, often devised by the students, are also employed, including student-produced newspapers, magazines, films and plays warning against drug use. In some schools, specially trained students, selected for their leadership ability, are working with their classmates.

There are also referral and follow-up services for youngsters already addicted. In the 93 high schools alone, 1,600 students have since September been referred to outside agencies for treatment.

In the past, Mr. deLone said, schools felt that they had a drug-prevention program if they occasionally showed a "horror" film depicting the effects of addiction or invited a few former addicts to an assembly program to tell of their experiences. These approaches, he said, produced "limited and possibly negative" results.

#### SPECIAL TEAMS USED

In addition to the drug-education specialist in every high school, 13 secondary schools have established, under the SPARK program, "intervention and prevention centers."

Each center, Arthur Jaffe, the SPARK program director noted, has special teams consisting of a social worker or psychologist, a guidance counselor, an attendance teacher, a teacher and four paraprofessionals—some of whom are recent graduates or, themselves, ex-addicts.

In the program's first three months, according to Dr. Feulner, more than 2,500 students participated in group sessions and 1,150 received individual counseling.

Each of the city's 31 decentralized districts has a drug-education coordinator and has mounted special programs. Mr. deLone estimated that these local efforts were reaching about 103,000 pupils, of whom 5,000 were receiving intensive help.

"It would be almost cynical for the state to pull the rug out from under these programs now," he said.

## HEROIN TAKING PRETEEN TOLL

(By Joe Feurey)

Drug experts here are becoming alarmed at the rapid growth in the number of pre-teen heroin addicts.

An analysis of available statistics, interviews with doctors, school officials, social workers, drug experts, community leaders, ex-addicts and current addicts indicates there are thousands—perhaps tens of thousands—of preteen drug users in this city.

He (or she) is sniffing glue at the age of 5, getting stoned on pot by 8, popping pills by 10, snorting heroin and pushing drugs by 12 and shooting dope before 13.

In the early '60s, the age of the average drug user in treatment was about 25. By the mid-'60s it was 23. Four years ago it was 21. Today, according to Addiction Service Agency spokesman Ray Godhey, it's 17.

In August, 25 per cent of the drug users in treatment were under 15. Last month, the figure rose to 29 per cent—3470.

"These figures are pointing to the beginning of a real problem in the pre-teen area," says Richard deLone, Assistant Commissioner for Education and Training for ASA.

"Although there's no hard data—the census we took only listed the category under 15—all the evidence points to the fact that children are turning on to drugs at younger and younger ages."

DeLone pointed out that Manhattan had some 2500 under-15 users in treatment, Brooklyn 359, Queens and Richmond 358 and the Bronx 212.

"But that's not because, say, Manhattan has more addicts than, say, the Bronx," DeLone said. "It's just that there are more facilities for treatment and detection here. The more we look into the problem, the more we're finding."

Nathan Wright, coordinator of Community School Board 4's drug program in East Harlem, estimates that out of an elementary school population of 1300 in his district there may be between 200 and 300 drug users.

"There's an awful lot of pills floating around in the elementary schools and pot, too, of course. But there's heroin, too. The kids do a 'combination act' with it.

"That's when two or three children get together and pool their lunch money to buy a bag of heroin for a couple bucks. Then they all get together and sniff it. Cocaine is out of their reach. It's just too expensive."

## SIGNIFICANT FACTORS

According to drug experts interviewed there are significant economic factors pushing the drugs into the pre-teen age groups.

"Kids who use drugs find the best way to support their habits is to push drugs. So drugs spread through peer groups like an epidemic. And small kids can't pull off big jobs to finance their drugs so they have to rely on pushing," says Richard Mangus who was formerly with the Children's Aid Society and is presently working in West Harlem's School District, 3's drug program.

According to David Margulis, who heads Alpha School in Brooklyn, a therapeutic community and outpatient treatment center for teenage addicts, one of the main reasons drugs are being pushed into the pre-teen group is:

"If you're small you've got to sell drugs to someone smaller than yourself. If you try to sell to someone bigger, or maybe even your own size you run the risk of getting robbed. The smaller your customer is, the safer you are."

Ray Martin, director of Bedford-Stuyvesant Youth in Action, says there are 9- and 10-year-old pushers in his community and explains that "sometimes it's just a family thing."

"Sometimes the kids' parent or parents are on drugs, so they use their kids to transport the stuff. Most cops wouldn't search a 9-year-

old for a couple hundred dollars worth of drugs.

"And sometimes the kid is just pressed into service to sell in order to support the habit of his parents or maybe of an older brother or sister."

Martin said he did not have any accurate statistics but felt that the pre-teen drug use percentage may already be as high as 10 per cent in the elementary schools in his area.

Most of those interviewed said the most effective immediate measures to identify and treat, prevent and educate was in the schools.

But, according to Asst. Commissioner deLone, it looks as if all of the funding for the in-school programs will be cut off before the beginning of the next school year.

"There are just no more funds for the school program in the pipeline. Unless there's a special appropriation before school opens or unless we can get some funding through the U.S. Mental Hygiene Act, an effective school program for prevention and treatment will be impossible next year."

Pre-teen addicts are very difficult to treat. In fact, because the phenomenon is so new, there are virtually no treatment programs available for the pre-teen addict.

All of those interviewed agreed that methadone for pre-teens wasn't feasible. But treatment of the pre-teen addict in therapeutic communities just hadn't shown any real successes.

Dr. Thomas Scott, who works for Odyssey House, which treats addicts of all ages, said Odyssey House started taking in pre-teen addicts three years ago. He explained some of the problems in treating the young drug users.

"The therapeutic community relies a lot on peer group pressure for treatment. But at the pre-teen level they require more of a parent surrogate rather than peer group pressure. Also it's almost impossible for a child that young to understand the type of insight therapy we use at Odyssey. They really can't understand what it's all about.

"Also," Scott explained, a child that age is really almost too rambunctious to stand up to the kind of discipline and structuring that is necessary for the treatment of older addicts.

## PRESIDENT NIXON'S PEACE EFFORTS IN VIETNAM

## HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, I recently heard about a broadcast editorial by WCBS-TV's Sue Cott. I would like to share what I consider the true wisdom of Sue Cott's remarks with my colleagues in the House. Her editorial follows:

## THE EXTRA MILE

(By Sue Cott)

NIXON. "But I can tell you that we have pursued every negotiating channel, that we have made a number of offers, in various channels, and that when the record, total record, is published, and it will be published in due time, at an appropriate time, our lady from Florida and the others will realize that we have gone the extra mile as far as POWs is concerned. I do not want to disclose any further details because negotiations are under way." (end videotape)

That was President Nixon responding to a question from a woman in Florida on the interview conducted by Dan Rather of CBS News, a few weeks ago. Last night the President told us about going that "extra mile," he told us that he'd been negotiating secretly with the North Vietnamese in Paris since last

May, but that even though he had actually offered to set a date for the withdrawal of all our troops in return for the release of our prisoners, he had met with a flat rejection.

Then, he told us about the latest secret peace proposal he made to the North Vietnamese—one that included ceasefire, the withdrawal of all troops within six months, and the return of all prisoners of war. It also included the resignation of South Vietnamese President Thieu a month before an independently supervised election is held, and the participation in that election of the Viet Cong. This offer, the President said, has been ignored. That is why he has disclosed the offer now, in the hope that the pressure of world public opinion may cause the North Vietnamese to change their minds.

While we were happy to hear that the President was pursuing this line of negotiation, and while we hope that it bears fruit, our expectations are not high. Announcing the secret peace proposal in the attempt to get North Vietnam to accept publicly what it refused to accept privately seems a little unrealistic to us.

The effect of this announcement may be more to disconcert and silence the President's political critics, than to get the other side to negotiate. And negotiating peace is the major issue here. While we agree that the proposals represent a major improvement in American policy in Vietnam, whether they will lead to peace is another matter.

The North Vietnamese may seek the end of American involvement, but do they really want to negotiate peace? Or do they feel, perhaps, that with the withdrawal of American troops, they can now win on the battlefield? And are they, indeed, planning a broad, new offensive over Tet, the Vietnamese New Year, next month?

The answers to these questions will determine whether President Nixon's proposals are the extra mile that will lead to peace in Vietnam. As for the American people, the extra mile that most of us would like to take is that last mile out of Vietnam.

RABBI ALBERT A. GOLDMAN

## HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 8, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to welcome here today Rabbi Albert A. Goldman, senior rabbi at Isaac M. Wise Temple in my home city, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rabbi Goldman is one of the outstanding leaders in our community and commands the respect of the clergy and laymen for his work at the Wise Temple.

Rabbi Goldman, native of Chicago, Ill., graduated from the University of Chicago and in 1940 he was ordained at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati.

He is active in ecumenical affairs teaching classes at Xavier University, at the University of Cincinnati and the Hebrew Union College. He also has a radio show called the "Reader" on the University of Cincinnati radio station.

He also is active in civic affairs and has been an officer for the Cincinnati Council of Christians and Jews.

It is an honor to join with my colleagues in welcoming Rabbi Goldman to the House of Representatives and have him conduct the official prayer at the opening of this day's proceedings.