

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H. Res. 833. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the United States recognize Bangladesh; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. BENNETT):

H. Res. 834. Resolution calling upon the Voice of America to broadcast in the Yiddish language to Soviet Jewry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. Res. 835. Resolution providing additional compensation for services performed by certain employees in the House Publications Distribution Services; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 836. Resolution providing for adjustment of the salary for the position of Clerk, Official Reporters to Committees of the House; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 837. Resolution to provide addi-

tional funds for the expenses of studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 114; to the Committee on House Administration.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

314. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Federal highway aid for urban areas, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BIESTER:

H.R. 13307. A bill for the relief of Newtown

Presbyterian Church; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:

H.R. 13308. A bill for the relief of Aurora Javier Fructuoso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H.R. 13309. A bill for the relief of Sonia Regina Jones, an alien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 13310. A bill for the relief of Jean W. Davis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 13311. A bill for the relief of Park Nam Moon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 13312. A bill for the relief of Bertha Alicia Sierra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 13313. A bill for the relief of Robert D. Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### SYRINGES FOR HEROIN, ANYONE?

#### HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, the heroin epidemic in this country is in danger of turning into a pandemic. Hard drugs are now into many high schools and even are appearing in some grammar schools. Every major city is crawling with them. Deaths among young people from overdoses are rising constantly. Everyone is deploring or worrying about this situation. Yet, tangible efforts to curb this traffic are within our reach.

One area eminently worth exploring is commerce in potential heroin paraphernalia, especially syringes and hypodermic needles. Such items are sold through the mails by some enterprises with a fine disregard for their ultimate destination and use. It is imperative that some registry and control be placed on those who manufacture and sell these products.

Instances abound in which individuals order such equipment by mail from producers, such as those dealing in veterinary paraphernalia, and receive them with no questions asked and no permanent record kept. Here is a very definite contributing factor to the situation we confront in our cities.

In several of these cases, orders were placed and goods received without questions as to whether or not the customer was a physician, veterinarian, diabetic, or narcotics addict and pusher.

The answer is that love of the almighty dollar and desire for a fast profit weighed far larger in the scales of these businesses than the potential menace their use would entail.

In the proper hands they are useful tools. In the improper hands, they are, in all truth, contributing factors to the spread of the heroin traffic and resulting addiction and crime.

For these reasons, I am joining in sponsorship of the Hypodermic Needle and Syringe Control Act of 1972. This proposal would regulate sale of needles

and syringes by registering manufacturers, importers, wholesalers, and nonpharmacy dealers with the Attorney General of the United States. Also, it would prevent interstate transfer of such paraphernalia to those lacking a prescription, medical certificate, or other lawful excuse for possessing or using them.

This measure in no way trespasses upon the prerogatives of the medical or pharmaceutical professions. Pharmacies will not be impeded in the least. Legal use of these devices will not be interfered with. But the measure will directly and significantly impede access to them by undesirable persons.

The State laws in our various jurisdictions range from the stringent to the nonexistent. It is intolerable to allow such a vacuum to continue to exist, particularly in light of the consequences which are growing daily. One theme runs through the entire drug problem. Those in authority know perfectly well what the dimensions of the problem are. They know where the poison comes from, who grows it, moves it, processes it, and brings it into our country. The powers that be are also aware of the channels through which it flows in order to reach the streets. They further know what are the contributing factors, such as the situation this measure immediately is aimed at dealing with.

Yet in spite of this situation, no one seems to be willing to crack down hard. Bureaucratic excuses proliferate. There is always some smooth fellow reassuring the public and concerned authorities with the same type of excuse. They know what is best. They are working on it. They have the big picture. Well, all I have is the actual picture of what heroin is doing on the streets of the city of New York. All I can see is the agony, death, destruction, and upheaval this traffic is causing, and I for one am heartily sick and tired of what I consider to be unconscionable delay and inability to act.

This is a good measure, and deserves the favorable attention of the Congress. It is my fervent hope that we will act accordingly and with minimal delay. No one is immune, as we all know.

Thank you.

### FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS COMMENDED—A REPORT ON GROWTH AND PROGRESS IN RURAL TENNESSEE

#### HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, we are much concerned today with the need for revitalizing opportunity in rural areas in America. With 70 percent of the people in this country crowded onto 2 percent of the land, we are concerned with the continuing problems of cities becoming almost unmanageable, and rural communities declining due to the loss of that most precious of our resources, their people—particularly their youth.

Much is proposed as to what should be done—ideas, suggestions, pending legislation, and much thinking on this critical question prevails.

However, experience in the rural areas clearly indicates that rural development can prosper if there is more action like that being provided by the Farmers Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This experienced rural agency, now under the leadership of able Administrator James V. Smith, who knows and understands rural America, is channeling vital and important resources into many rural communities to enable them to carry through with projects that arise from their own enterprise and industry. Programs of fundamental support in farming, housing, and the improvement of community facilities are reaching the people through programs of the Farmers Home Administration.

One essential element of rural America that benefits from programs of the Farmers Home is the family farm. It is true that more big farms—corporate farms—are developing, but the family farm should be the prevailing pattern of American agriculture. Hopefully it will remain so, if agriculture is to survive as a mainstay of the rural economy and community life.

In agricultural credit, Farmers Home Administration is dedicated to helping the one-family farm secure the financing it needs to survive and produce on a viable basis. FHA serves the family farmer—beginner or veteran—who is able and willing to work his way to success on the land, but does not have access to adequate credit from conventional sources.

During fiscal year 1971, FHA made loans totaling \$11.8 million to 1,765 such family farms in the State of Tennessee. Of this total, 374 farms in the Fourth Congressional District—which I am honored to serve in the Congress—were provided with \$2.5 million of credit for operating expenses or the purchase, enlargement or basic improvement of their farms. Other farm credit in substantial amounts is also being provided.

The Farmers Home Administration has become a major instrument of progress in providing housing in rural areas. FHA-insured housing credit now serves both farm and nonfarm rural people, including those in towns of up to 10,000. The agency generated some \$45 million of insured housing credit to provide more than 4,000 new or improved homes in rural Tennessee last year for families of low and moderate income. Tennessee's Fourth District is a leader in homebuilding—with 1,276 new homes realized from \$12.9 million of rural FHA housing credit between July 1970 and September 1971.

Farmers Home Administration also is the first agency to be successful in a widespread program of financing to assist in providing modern water and sewer systems to the people of rural America. FHA's rural community facilities program has brought 163 water systems and 16 waste disposal systems to town and farm areas still lacking these basic advantages in rural Tennessee.

Some 48 of these systems are in our Fourth Congressional District, made possible by \$6.8 million in Farmers Home Administration loan financing that the communities will pay back. We have famous examples of what water extension and modernization has meant in terms of business development and home improvement—for instance, Warren County, Tenn., where some three dozen industries, large and small, and several hundred new homes have been built on the lines of four rural community water systems built in recent years.

One of the greatest values of the Farmers Home Administration is its flexibility in rural development. For example, with the help of civic clubs and Department of Agriculture agencies, a group of farmers formed the Midstate Producers, Inc. The Farmers Home Administration supplied a \$39,000 loan to the corporation to buy land and build a livestock marketing center. The farmers of Cannon County now can market their livestock without enduring the hardship of hauling them long distances. This has brought on tremendous improvement in livestock production. Cannon County residents have also received housing assistance and financial assistance for water service. Many other counties throughout the Fourth District and Tennessee have been assisted by FHA.

So, Mr. Speaker, I commend and congratulate National Administrator James V. Smith of the Farmers Home Administration, and Tennessee State FHA Director Paul Koger for their fine leadership and for the great service the FHA is rendering the rural people of Tennessee and throughout America.

#### IT TAKES PEOPLE TO MAKE VIABLE COMMUNITIES

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, it takes more than agricultural prices and sales to build a sound economy for our countryside. We must diversify to provide off-farm employment opportunities for those who are not producers.

In this respect I would like to insert a copy of a letter sent to Dr. Butz from G. B. Gunlogson of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc., into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in which he points out the need for the development of industry in rural America:

DECEMBER 9, 1971.

HON. EARL BUTZ,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY BUTZ: I want to express my congratulations on your appointment to the office of Secretary of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture may now be in a better position than ever to initiate more effective programs to help the farm and other related problems, many of which are rooted in the imbalances which have grown up between the urban and country economies.

The time has come, in my opinion, when we must begin to look at farming as something more than a mere production machine. While only one family in seven living in the country is directly engaged in farming, the family farms form the main economic base for thousands of towns and small cities under 15,000 population. They help to keep vast areas of the country from becoming human wastelands. In many of these areas the character of the land is not suitable for large-scale farming.

It would be unfortunate for the country if agriculture should continue to become concentrated in the hands of big corporations and absentee landowners. These operations are usually centered in the richer agricultural areas. Yet it is here where we often find some of the most backward communities and poorest living conditions. It takes people to make viable communities.

Millions of people have been flocking into cities, some of which are now choking from overpopulation, while the great body of America remains relatively underdeveloped and underpopulated. This experience would suggest that the "rural development" programs which have been going on for 18 years need to be evaluated in the light of present-day realities. While rural pockets are being patched up, we need to redefine our goals with respect to the total countryside or 98 percent of the United States.

This total countryside includes farming, nearly all land area, natural resources, and available living space. It includes thousands of towns and some 70 million people. These resources form an inter-related system whose

potential for development is greater than it has ever been in our history. The production of raw products alone cannot support this system. Ways must be found to diversify and to develop industry. This can best be accomplished in conjunction with a thriving and broadly based land economy. Many communities are now making progress along these lines. I have confidence that you will find ways to help accelerate this progress. Some of these issues are discussed further in the attached reports.

Sincerely,

G. B. GUNLOGSON.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, last Sunday evening the Lithuanian-American Council of Lake County, Ind., held a large banquet and mass meeting in East Chicago, Ind. commemorating the 54th anniversary of Lithuanian independence. I was present at that gathering, and along with others, participated in the program with messages reminding the gathering and the local community of the necessity to continue efforts to keep up the fight, with other captive nations, to restore independence and free government to all countries enslaved by Communist tyranny. The following Resolution was submitted by Mr. Al G. Vinick, president of the Lake County Lithuanian-American Council, and the same was unanimously adopted:

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas, Lithuania's Declaration of Independence proclaimed on February 16, 1918, in Vilnius, whereby a sovereign Lithuanian State, having antecedents in the Lithuanian Kingdom established in 1251, was restored, and

Whereas, the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and re-settlement of peoples, continues in its efforts to change the ethnic character of the population of Lithuania and the other Baltic States, thereby committing the offence of genocide, and

Whereas, thousands of American citizens of Lithuanian descent have by all possible means demonstrated their concern for the plight of enslaved people of Lithuania, and now therefore be it

Resolved That we again express our gratitude to the United States Government for the firm and unwavering position of non-recognition of the Soviet occupation and annexation of Lithuania, and

That we respectfully request President Nixon to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums on behalf of the restoration of sovereign rights to the Baltic peoples, which policy was recommended to the President of the United States by the House Concurrent Resolution 416 of the 89th Congress, and

That we urgently request our government to make all possible efforts to have Simas Kudirka returned to this country with his family, and

That the copies of this Resolution be mailed to President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, to both Senators and all the members of Congress from our State, and to the Press.



## DEALING WITH POLLUTION

## HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, everyone is concerned about our environment. There are some individuals in our society, however, who, for some reason or other, want to push the panic button on our pollution problem.

The simple truth of the matter is that as long as men inhabit the earth, there will be pollution, and the secret of dealing with pollution is to keep one step ahead of it.

Contrary to what the panic button pushers contend, we are more than holding our end against pollution. Dr. McKinney, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Kansas, points this out in an article that appeared in the Kansas Alumni magazine. Because of the article's timeliness, I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and recommend that my colleagues read it closely.

## WATCH OUT FOR THE ECOLOGICAL CON MAN

(By Ross E. McKinney)

In recent months we have heard more and more about "unbreathable air, undrinkable water, inedible fish, eroded mountainsides, intolerable noise, scarred Alaskan tundra, and poisoned mother's milk." . . .

Each day brings new stories of environmental horror. Each new story must be worse than the last in order to get even a measure of attention from our ever-fleeting media.

Like a large wounded animal, the public has responded to this environmental danger with screams of lament. There is no hope for the future. All is lost. It is merely a matter of time before mankind is flushed down the tube, once and for all. There is doubt that we will live long enough to see the dawn of another century. The picture is painted with blacker and blacker hues. And like the wounded animal, the public cries out for life. Environmental pollution must be stopped. The world must be made pristine again. Time is of the essence. Do we have time or is it already too late?

As is normal in times of stress, various groups of people step forward to meet the challenge. All are eager to do battle. All have the answers we seek. Some of the answers are simple; some of the answers are quite expensive; and some of the answers are even magical.

Ever since the beginning of time man has been fascinated by magic. The sleight-of-hand artist, the Brooklyn-bridge salesman, the something-for-nothing specialist, and the ecological medicine man have held a special charm that has permitted the sucker to be taken without his realizing it. The name of the game is "Making It Without Any Effort." The con man makes it with a minimum effort on his part while the sucker loses what little he had.

Currently, we are involved in one of the largest con games ever played, the environmental con game. It is an easy game to play. It requires no skill and works best in a highly educated, technologically oriented, socially conscious society. There is no easier sucker than someone who has been exposed to a smattering of knowledge; who has tasted the fruits of technology; and who feels slightly guilty for having it so much better than his fellow man. Unfortunately, the environmental con man is not easy to spot. He comes in many shapes and forms. Most of

all, he wears the cloak of respectability. The environmental con man is well-educated, both technically and socially; but he has no conscience.

If we examine the facts carefully, we would find that environmental pollution is not something that suddenly caught up with us a few years back. It is not something that is strangely peculiar to the United States and other technological nations. It is not the end product of a greedy society that is consuming all the earth's resources at an ever-increasing rate. Environmental pollution has been with us since the beginning of time and will be with us until the end of the earth. We cannot escape from pollution but we do not have to live in a polluted environment. For centuries man has lived in an ever-increasingly polluted world. Slowly but surely, he learned that environmental pollution destroys life both actually and spiritually. Once he learned this, man had the key to solving the pollution problems once and for all.

One of the major aspects of our current environmental-pollution binge is its negativity. Everything about pollution today is negative. Unfortunately, two negatives do not make a positive. It is interesting to note that the negative approach to pollution appeals to most people. They like to think that they must be punished for having the good life. The more they enjoy life, the more they must be punished. Since suffering appeals to so many, it is not surprising to note that the environmental con men are preaching salvation through further suffering. Needless to say, further suffering can be obtained only at great cost to the public and gain to the environmental con artist. As long as we accept this strange philosophy of personal guilt for enjoying life, we will not make any real progress in solving pollution or in getting rid of our environmental con men. . . .

The con men have been very effective in undermining public confidence in existing pollution-control specialists. Existing pollution-control people have been blamed for allowing the situation to deteriorate to the sorry state that now exists. The public is being conned into believing that things are getting worse and worse. Actually, just the opposite is true. The situation is actually getting better and better. This progress is not being made by the environmental con men but by the plodding professional who does the work and is never recognized.

One of the current fallacies being expounded by environmental con men is that more money will solve all of our environmental problems. There is no doubt that more money will have to be spent for environmental pollution control. A clean environment is not free. But it does not need to cost as much as the environmental con men have indicated.

A typical example of the environmental con game is the construction-grants program for municipal waste-water treatment plants. Initially, the construction grants were proposed as carrots to help local areas recover after World War II. The professional people mistakenly thought that a little Federal support would help the local levels over the financial hurdles that had accumulated during World War II.

Unfortunately, the professionals failed to recognize the real impact of that request. Over the years the construction-grant program changed as the environmental con men recognized the real value of this incentive program. The rules were changed so that today the mayor of Lincoln, Neb., can publicize the fact that Lincoln will have its expanded sewage plant for only 20 cents on the dollar. The State of Nebraska will pay 25 cents on the dollar and the Federal Government has promised to pay 55 cents on the dollar.

Since everyone pays such a minor share of

the total cost, no one cares if the cost is inflated somewhat artificially. . . .

The only catch is that the real cost is well over a dollar for each dollar committed. The people could get the job done for a dollar per dollar cost if they would do it themselves; but they want something for nothing. They are suckers for the free-money concept.

The local politicians love this procedure because they get credit for bringing in all this free money to the local area. The pollution is created at the local level and can be solved only at the local level. Fragmentation of responsibility for funding has caused a loss of local control. Increased bureaucracy plays right into the hands of the environmental con men and they are having a field day at all levels—local, state, and Federal. . . .

The solutions to pollution lie with the professionals. There are no magic solutions; but there are new ways of doing things. There is a positive way of moving ahead but it takes lots of work and effort. It means that we are not going to solve our environmental pollution problems in just a few years of effort. We are going to be working on these problems from now until eternity. We can never stop working.

## ARMENIAN REVOLT AGAINST THE SOVIETS

## HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, February 18, 1972, marks the 51st anniversary of the Armenian revolt against the Soviets. This revolt was the first and only time in Soviet history that a Soviet-occupied country was able to successfully restore its independence after overthrowing the Soviet regime.

The Armenian revolt against the Communists was not a planned or organized event; it was a spontaneous uprising by a people who could no longer tolerate the gross injustices of the Soviet rule. On February 18, 1921, the central prison at Erevan was stormed by angry Armenian citizens. The day before, a large number of prisoners had been poleaxed and the rest awaited mass execution.

This rebellion marked the restoration of Armenian independence. The Armenian people were outraged by the massive brutality and abuse of the occupying Soviet rule. Unable to be subjected to these atrocities any longer, the people were banded together through common desperation.

After the rebellion, leaders of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation—Dashnaks—organized a new government and restored order to the chaos-stricken country. After the reorganization, the new government appealed to the free world for assistance in maintaining Armenia's freedom and eliminating once and for all the possibility of Soviet occupation or domination in the future. The plea was never answered and in August 1921, the Soviet forces returned to reoccupy Armenia. Unable to resist the Soviets without additional outside aid, Armenia was finally and permanently Sovietized.

The rebellion was not in vain. The resistance shown by the Armenians to the

earlier Soviet regime, proved to cause the Soviets to be more considerate and lenient toward a people who had the will and love of their country to die for it.

Today, in remembering the Armenian revolt in 1921, we should also remember all the nations under Soviet rule which have been subjected to the massive abuses of their Soviet rulers. We should also remember the brave Armenian people who stood up to help their country regain its independence.

MRS. D. HAROLD BYRD OF DALLAS,  
TEX.

### HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the great ladies of Texas died on February 15 in Dallas.

Mrs. D. Harold Byrd, the former Mattie Caruth, was a civic leader and philanthropist whose leadership and presence will be sorely missed in our city.

She was a patron of the arts and in business was chairman of two major corporations.

Mattie was the granddaughter of William Caruth who owned a plantation just north of present day downtown Dallas. Much of University Park is built on land once owned by Mattie Caruth Byrd's family and the sensational new shopping development, North Park, is located on land leased from the family. Her father contributed the land for Southern Methodist University.

In 1935, she married Brig. Gen. D. Harold Byrd, a successful oilman who began as an oilfield roughneck in 1918. Mrs. Byrd had two sons, David Harold Byrd, Jr., and Caruth Clark Byrd.

As a patron of the arts, Mrs. Byrd commissioned a 124-foot long painting of more than 200 personalities of the Bible for her church, the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas. The mural depicts the coming of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. It is reported to have cost in excess of \$500,000.

Mrs. Byrd traveled widely and during her travels acquired a collection of oriental antiques which is considered to be one of the best of any private citizen in the West.

Always active in the business interests of her family, Mrs. Byrd held corporate posts and directorships in various Dallas business enterprises.

Her activities and memberships included the Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the Dallas Women's Club and the Dallas Garden Club.

All of us who knew her well and those people of our city who benefited by her life and interests while not having the privilege of personal acquaintance, have lost a friend.

### FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR KIDNEY VICTIMS

#### HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the legislation I am introducing today will provide Federal assistance to persons who require hemodialysis treatment and kidney transplants, but are unable to afford the high cost of these services.

This bill is a major step toward substantially reducing the tremendous cost of treatment and making this care available for all those who require it.

The cost of hemodialysis, a process to clean the blood artificially is more than many people pay for a house. For those who suffer from kidney failure, this treatment is a downpayment on life itself.

Present costs for hemodialysis average \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year at a hospital. Treatment at home runs \$12,000 to \$20,000 annually. A kidney transplant costs about \$8,000 to \$10,000. Often hemodialysis must continue after the transplant operation. Health insurance programs have proven tragically inadequate for this kind of care.

Where does a family turn when faced with such a financial burden? For far too many, the only answer is poverty or the grave.

A few programs to help kidney victims are available, such as the National Kidney Foundation, State assistance programs, and Federal programs including medicare, vocational rehabilitation, and the Veterans' Administration. But these help only 10,000 of the 58,000 people stricken by this disease each year.

I take pride in the fact that Rhode Island was among the first of the New England States to provide financial assistance to kidney victims. This program has helped 60 Rhode Islanders in the last 6 years. Another 20 are presently undergoing hemodialysis while waiting for kidney transplants. Today 24 States have similar programs. But there is not enough money or equipment to help all those who require this treatment.

The time has come for the Federal Government to assume a leadership role in this area.

The legislation I have sponsored would amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to provide \$25 million in Federal matching grants to the States to help individuals suffering from kidney failure. The Government would provide 90 percent of these funds and the States would pay the balance.

I support the legislation which the House Education and Labor Committee is expected to approve this week.

In addition, I will support the efforts of my distinguished colleague, Mr. MILLS, to provide assistance for kidney victims through social security.

At the present time the vocational rehabilitation amendments would not

help those who are unable to be retrained for employment, such as children and the elderly. The social security approach would fill this gap.

When these bills come up for a vote in the House, I intend to support the legislation that will provide the most immediate and effective help for the largest number of kidney victims.

The urgent need for this legislation was recently described in the Providence Evening Bulletin of January 5, 1972 in an article by Bruce W. Honsinger. I insert this article in the RECORD, along with letters from the director of the Rhode Island Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services and the chairman of the State Advisory Committee on Hemodialysis and Organ Transplantation.

The material follows:

THE COST OF RENAL FAILURE CAN BE \$30,000 ANNUALLY—OR LIFE ITSELF

(By Bruce W. Honsinger)

Edward P. Travers lives against the day his \$30,000 major medical insurance policy is exhausted.

When the money is gone, and it probably will be about three years from now, he conceivably could be faced with a monumental decision.

The 43-year-old father of four could be forced to give up his home, most of his possessions and his job as the superintendent of schools in Bristol, and let welfare pay his medical bills.

Or, he could attempt to continue to pay the bills, and failing that, have companies refuse to supply the materials he needs for the maintenance of the artificial kidney machine in his home.

Mr. Travers could go two weeks, maybe three, without hemodialysis, an artificial cleansing of the blood. Then he would die.

His unhappy situation is an example of the dilemma facing patients with renal failure, who find that their regular Blue Cross and Blue Shield medical insurance no longer pays for the costs of their continuing treatment.

Those costs are high. The annual expenses for a patient undergoing dialysis three times a week in Rhode Island Hospital runs from \$30,000 to \$40,000, Mr. Travers calculates.

For a patient who undergoes dialysis at home, the cost is lessened.

Mr. Travers began home dialysis about two months ago, after his wife Eleanor, a registered nurse, learned to operate an artificial kidney during an eight-week training course.

He had been led to expect that the maintenance of the machine on loan from the state Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, would cost from \$5,000 to \$7,000 each year.

On his \$22,000 annual salary, he "could handle" that yearly medical bill on his own, he felt.

However, he has added up the prices of medical supplies, and found that for the first two months he was on the machine, the supplies cost \$1,400 a month. At that rate, one year of supplies would cost nearly \$17,000.

The superintendent thinks that expense can be brought down to \$1,000 a month, or \$12,000 a year, since he initially ordered more of some materials than he needed.

Pointing out that his take-home pay is less than \$22,000 a year after taxes and benefits are deducted, the superintendent said he "would not be able to keep up" with medical expenses, if, as he expects, they run \$12,000 a



year for supplies and \$2,000 a year for physicians' fees.

"Every cent I make goes now. Nothing is saved," he said.

Even if he could pay the bills initially, spiraling medical costs might eventually exceed the rate at which his salary increased.

Worst, he fears there will be no money left to pay for a kidney transplant, which doctors have said he probably can have in about three years.

And, without the transplant, the scenario of an energetic, highly-educated and much-honored man forced to subside on welfare could become reality.

Mr. Travers was the second person to enter Rhode Island Hospital's renal care unit. From February until late October of this year, he went to the hospital every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for an eight-hour treatment on the artificial kidney machine.

He completed his duties as superintendent by working nights and weekends, using his "time on the machine" for catching up on professional reading.

From February 1 to May 1, his Blue Shield Plan B insurance paid for the treatment. In May, however, Blue Cross re-examined its policy and decided that Mr. Travers was an "out-patient," not eligible for treatment under the Blue Cross program.

From May 1 on, his \$30,000 major medical insurance, also with Blue Cross, was used to pay for 80 per cent of the cost of treatment. The rest he pays himself. Mr. Travers estimates he now has \$12,000 to \$15,000 left in the depleted major medical policy.

A spokesman for Rhode Island Blue Cross explained why the plan stopped paying Mr. Travers' medical bills from the Plan B insurance. Since the service is relatively new to Rhode Island, "it was a matter of waking up to what was being done," and finding that hemodialysis is an outpatient service and not covered in basic Blue Cross contracts, he said.

"We do cover dialysis on an in-patient basis when it is part of overall treatment. But we would not cover admission strictly for dialysis," the spokesman said.

Mr. Travers differs with this view. He recently received a billing telling him that several thousand dollars had been used from his major medical insurance. The billing was accompanied by a form letter inviting comment on the medical insurance company's service.

Mr. Travers wrote back that the present Blue Cross policy on payment "is reducing the amount that would extend my life."

Hemodialysis is an eight-hour process that takes place in the hospital and should not be treated as occurring on an out-patient basis, he feels.

He pointed out that some Blue Cross contracts in other states do provide for hemodialysis. "Others," the superintendent added, "are trying to reject this responsibility, and say 'Just die, please, quickly.'"

If Blue Cross were to cover the illness, the plan would have to raise its premium rates, said the spokesman. "This is really a social, community problem because of the large amounts of money involved."

Initial steps are being taken to consider society's role in treating the illness.

A committee appointed by Governor Licht, the state advisory committee on hemodialysis and organ transplantation, is studying the problem.

The committee is considering Blue Cross' role in the continuing treatment of kidney failure. It also is investigating the possibility of eliminating indigency as a requirement for gaining state or federal assistance for hemodialysis, the Blue Cross spokesman said.

The Miriam Hospital and Rhode Island Hospital have rejected two proposals made by Blue Cross for coverage of kidney failure,

and the health insurance plan is now awaiting information from the two hospitals on the cost of treatment, the spokesman added.

Also, there is a bill under consideration in the U.S. Senate that would provide funds for those suffering from kidney failure.

But none of those proposals is reality.

And while they are being considered, the remaining funds in Edward Travers' insurance policy are being reduced.

But the superintendent is not without hope.

With home dialysis, his job is uninterrupted, expenses are down, and he is feeling better, feeling good enough to react to what he feels are some real injustices in this nation's health care.

He and his wife admit they are becoming more receptive to some sort of nationalized health care plan that would help share the cost of treating illnesses, such as his own, that cost far more to treat than even a wealthy man can afford.

For instance, noted his wife Eleanor, every year 50,000 people in the United States are struck with kidney failure. Of those, 10,000 are treated.

And the other 40,000? Well, Mrs. Travers said, there aren't enough machines, or treatment programs, or else the victims don't have the money and aren't covered by an insurance program.

"In that case, they just die."

Providence, R.I., January 24, 1972.

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,  
John E. Fogarty Federal Building,  
Providence, R.I.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ST GERMAIN: I wish to express the position of the Rhode Island Advisory Committee for Hemodialysis and Organ Transplantation as it relates to Bill S 2813 entitled "Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1971". This bill introduced in the Senate on November 5, 1971, by Senator Tower in behalf of himself, Senator Williams of New Jersey and Senator Boggs of Delaware contains certain amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which are of vital concern to Rhode Island as it applies to the State Program of Hemodialysis and Transportation services for individuals suffering from renal failure.

I think that you can take pride in the fact that Rhode Island was among the first of the New England States to participate through its State Vocational Rehabilitation Program and its State Medical Assistance Program through the provisions of Title XIX in providing funding for Hemodialysis and renal transplant services for eligible recipients of Vocational Rehabilitation and/or Medical Assistance.

Our early participation in this highly specialized and costly service began in November 1966. Our involvement in this type of activity was encouraged by our beloved late Congressman, the Honorable John E. Fogarty. It is interesting to note that the patient for whom the late Congressman Fogarty asked the Medical Director of the Rhode Island Medical Assistance Program to assume responsibility for funding is listed among one of our success cases. He is a young man in his early 30's, the father of five children, who was successfully transplanted in 1967 and was able to return to gainful employment as of January 1968. The total expenditure on the part of the State in this case amounted to \$17,000—a small price to pay for the rehabilitation of a person who was doomed to certain death.

To date the Vocational Rehabilitation and the Medical Assistance Programs have participated in funding a total of approximately 60 cases. Of these 60 cases we are pleased to report 30 cases have been successfully transplanted. In addition we have 20 people who

are presently undergoing hemodialysis while awaiting kidney transplantation.

We are indeed excited by the tremendous benefits which have derived from our State participation in these cases. It is for this reason that Bill S 2183 arouses such an enthusiastic reaction on the Rhode Island State Advisory Committee for Hemodialysis Agencies participating in these activities.

You will appreciate the fact that while we have participated in 60 cases, to date, there have been, in all probability, some persons who have perhaps gone without these services because of lack of funding. We feel that Hemodialysis and Renal Transplantation for patients with end-stage renal disease has proven its effectiveness; therefore every effort should be made to reach all of those individuals who require this service.

The members of the Rhode Island State Advisory Committee for Hemodialysis and Organ Transplantation strongly urge you to lend your enthusiastic support to the enactment of this bill. It is our sincere hope that you as a member of the Rhode Island Congressional Delegation, will share with us the same enthusiasm and conviction regarding the need for these services.

WILLIAM S. KLUTZ, M.D.

Chairman, State Advisory Committee  
on Hemodialysis and Organ Transplantation.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL  
AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES,  
February 1, 1972.

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN,  
Longworth House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ST GERMAIN: I am addressing this letter to you to express the position of the Rhode Island Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services as it relates to Bill S-2813 entitled, "Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments Act of 1971." This bill which was introduced in the Senate on November 5, 1971 by Senator Tower in behalf of himself and Senator Williams of New Jersey and Senator Briggs of Delaware contains certain amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act which would be of vital concern to Rhode Island as it applies to our State Program of Hemodialysis and Renal Transplantation service for individuals suffering from renal failure.

The Rhode Island Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services has been extremely active since November of 1966 in assisting many citizens of our State who require Hemodialysis and Renal Transplant services. Funding for these services has been provided through the Department's Vocational Rehabilitation Program and the Medical Assistance Program enacted under Title XIX.

Since 1966 the Vocational Rehabilitation and the Medical Assistance Programs have participated in funding a total of approximately 60 cases. Of these 60 cases, we are pleased to report that 30 cases have been successfully transplanted. In addition, we have 20 people who are presently undergoing Hemodialysis and who are awaiting Renal Transplantation. These most gratifying results more than justify the expenditure which in some cases has exceeded \$30,000.00.

While the Department has participated in 60 cases to date, there have been, in all probability, some persons who have perhaps gone without these services because of a lack of funding. We feel that now that this type of service has proven its effectiveness every effort should be made to reach all those individuals who require Hemodialysis and Renal Transplantation.

In order to accomplish this goal, additional financial support as provided for in Bill S-2813 is urgently needed. At the present time, the involvement of the Department

is limited to providing payment for Hemodialysis and Renal Transplantation services for eligible recipients of the Medical Assistance Program. Financial support from Vocational Rehabilitation is limited to the funds available during the fiscal year. It should also be noted that support from Blue Cross/Blue Shield and other third party health plans only scratches the surface of the cost of Hemodialysis and Renal Transplantation.

It is our sincere hope that you will share with us the same enthusiasm and conviction pertinent to the need for passage of legislation such as S-2813 in order to provide assistance to citizens of our State in need of these highly specialized and costly medical services.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. AFFLECK, Director.

## MISSOURI EDITORS SPEAK OUT

### HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, along with having the Nation's first journalism school, the State of Missouri is blessed with a number of good and outspoken editors. Among these is Tom Warden of the Gasconade County Republican whose journalistic abilities fortunately compensate for his politics and banjo playing.

#### MISSOURI EDITORS SPEAK OUT

Newspapers are not infallible.

Nor are they gifted with any extra-sensory talent for correctness.

As products of erring humans, they are subject to error—in spite of constant attempts for accuracy and exactness.

Errors in fact come from sloppy reporting.

But typographical errors—those heaven forbid kind of mistakes that pop up when letters become transposed and words are omitted—come from the nimble fingers of devilish little elves that lurk in the corners of newspaper offices.

Once a year—lest we become complacent—we like to remind ourselves of mistakes that have crept in to newspaper columns—ours and those of other knights of the typewriter.

It reminds us, too, that uncluttered corners leave no hiding places for those tricky elves.

The greatest terror of any editor comes from words that are not spelled the way they should be—but nevertheless form a correct spelling with a horrifying change in meaning.

The best example of this kind of typo was experienced by an editor who wrote an obituary about a suicide victim who had "shot himself to death."

Somehow—gremlins, again—the vowel in the word "shot" was changed to a different one . . . resulting in a correct spelling but an entirely different meaning as to the man's demise.

What a way to go!

Headlines can give an editor a chance to demonstrate his wit, as with a story on the dedication of a dam. The ceremony was rained out and moved to a nearby auditorium. The headline: "Dedication Not By a Dam Site."

Headlines can also make trouble.

The editor of a small newspaper in the Ozarks—facing a usually-dull week from the news standpoint—was quick to recognize the newsworthy merit of a story about the heroic efforts of a man who fended off an attack upon his wife by a maddened donkey.

The hero beat the animal away with a broom—making it the top story of the week, worthy of a full-page-width "banner" headline.

"Man Beats Donkey Off Wife with Broom" was, no doubt about it, a good headline. But as luck would have it, the headline was a wee bit too long for the allotted space. Too many letters.

So the editor did what any good headline writer does. He searched for a word with fewer letters and came up with a three-letter substitute for donkey . . . a bona fide word for a quadruped, allied to the horse.

The headline fit the space with the smaller word—made that issue a collector's gem.

We are not without sin in the error department. We have buried a man in a church basement . . . blown straw into a haystack . . . and hooked a guy-wire from a water tower to a wench, instead of a winch. There are undoubtedly others that our proof-reading banker neglected to chide us about.

The classic example of a misplaced character comes from the late Kansas editor William Allen White, who told of sending a young reporter to cover the departure of a prominent family from Kansas to Missouri. As the family left the house, one little girl turned her face to the heavens and said, "Goodbye, God, we're moving to Missouri." It was an emotional scene and worthy of quoting in the news story.

But somehow the comma was misplaced, an "e" was dropped and a space added. The resulting quote then read: "Good, by God, we're moving to Missouri."

There is nothing as indelible as a newspaper typographical error. Politicians say they were mis-quoted. Businessmen are misunderstood. Farmers blame theirs on the weather; lawyers lie out of their mistakes, and doctors bury theirs.

But a mistake in the newspaper cannot be excused, buried, misunderstood, or lied out of existence.

It is as glaring as a little boy's black eye, and almost as embarrassing.

## PROPOSES PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTY EXPENSES

### HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, if you were to ask if any of us have the solution to our economic problems, I am afraid that most of us would immediately confess that it is an exceedingly complex problem. I think, though, that a bipartisan group in this Congress is today offering at least part of the answer.

You have before you our amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. We propose a very simple thing—to open up many, many new foreign markets for American agricultural and industrial products.

Essentially, this will be done by offering the American businessman "free" access to these new markets by paying his import duty expenses with American-owned foreign currency. He must agree to pass his savings along to his ultimate customer, thus making his product more competitive on the world market.

We are talking about the utilization of some \$30 billion in American-held foreign currencies. Foreign import duties

average about 10 percent and at that rate, we can afford to finance about \$300 billion worth of American exports over the coming years.

New markets trigger a classic economic cycle. As our exports rise, we will in turn need increased raw materials from many of the developing nations. With this additional foreign exchange, they will turn to American business for goods to speed their development.

You can readily see that the U.S. Government's initial investment would be repaid in the form of increased U.S. tax revenues. More important to my friends back home is the sure knowledge that the local economy will receive a tremendous boost from the creation of new jobs and the raise in corporate profits which will result.

## FEDERAL LAND REVENUE SHARING

### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. George W. Healy, Jr., editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, in an editorial report points out quite succinctly the discrimination by our Federal Government between inshore revenue sharing from Federal lands and the revenue sharing from offshore Federal lands. I insert the editorial at this point:

[From Times-Picayune, Feb. 14, 1972]

FUNDS DUE, JUSTLY SHARED

(By George W. Healy, Jr.)

From time to time our readers have been reminded how the United States government for about half a century has shared revenues from federal inshore lands with states deserving those revenues.

The Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior a few days ago issued another report of its revenue sharing. During the six-month period that ended Dec. 31, 1971, \$23,977,480.68 in mineral leasing revenues received by the bureau was shared with 23 states and 19 counties.

Wyoming, with large acreage of federal land, received \$3,207,885.92, as the recipient of the largest single share. New Mexico was next, with \$5,576,308.30.

Amounts received from this six-month distribution by all 23 states on the list are tabulated with this report.

Earlier, The Times-Picayune reported a like sharing with 26 states of \$55,011,910.37 from 1970 revenues. In that instance Wyoming received \$18,011,910.37 to top the list, and New Mexico was second with \$12,964,835.88.

Both of these states and the others deserved every cent that they received from the federal government. Without facilities and services which were provided by these states and their subdivisions, production from the inland federal lands would have been impossible.

By the same token, the federal government could not realize vast sums from production of oil, gas and other minerals from federal lands off coastal states were it not for facilities and services provided—at their expense—by the coastal states and their subdivisions.

In 1970 alone Louisiana and its subdivisions spent, by conservative estimate, more than \$79,718,702 to provide government services and facilities—education, highways, health facilities and care, police protection



and other things—for 67,644 persons employed to make offshore fields productive and for members of their families. Without these people production could not have been achieved.

During the past five years the federal government has received approximately \$3,000,000,000 in bonuses, rentals and royalties generated by production from federal lands off Louisiana. How much of this money has been shared with this state? None.

Louisiana is not alone in having been discriminated against by the government in Washington. Since 1955 the central government has received more than \$6,000,000,000 from offshore exploration and production off the coasts of Louisiana, Texas, Florida, California, Oregon and Washington. None of these states has been given a share of these revenues.

The prospect that the Outer Continental Shelf off other coastal states will produce added millions in bonuses, royalties and rentals to the federal treasury, in our opinion, is bright.

When the citizens and officials of all coastal states learn that it is practicable to have protection of the environment and production from offshore federal lands at the same time, we predict a rapid acceleration of exploration for and production of minerals off all the coasts of the United States.

Louisiana, in our opinion, is a good example of the truth that "Do you want good environment or good oil production?" is an illogical question. Here, we've proved you can have both.

All coastal states, we are convinced, will be more receptive than they are today to proposals for sorely needed offshore mineral production when the Congress adopts legislation to give them a share of the revenues produced from federal lands off their shores.

The law, very equitably, provides for sharing of revenues from inshore federal lands. Until it treats offshore federal lands as inshore federal lands are treated, coastal states will suffer grave discrimination.

#### SEMIANNUAL FEDERAL LAND REVENUE PAYMENTS

(6-month period ending Dec. 31, 1971)

Alabama	\$6,745.02
Alaska	3,903,628.56
Arizona	94,467.13
Arkansas	4,173.74
California	1,284,544.95
Colorado	1,352,950.52
Florida	689.81
Idaho	158,315.98
Kansas	79,137.73
Louisiana	122,180.35
Michigan	12,986.44
Mississippi	4,754.78
Montana	1,119,916.62
Nebraska	520.88
Nevada	156,808.75
New Mexico	5,567,308.30
North Dakota	101,174.31
Oklahoma	93,366.23
Oregon	7,427.25
South Dakota	31,594.97
Utah	1,666,797.44
Washington	105.00
Wyoming	8,207,885.92
Total	23,977,480.68

#### PROVIDING VETERANS WITH BENEFITS OF OUTDOOR LIFE

### HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, on the request of the Allegheny Valley Barracks

No. 964, World War I veterans, a resolution is being introduced in the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives which would have the effect of permitting all Pennsylvania World War I veterans to avail themselves of Pennsylvania's excellent hunting and fishing grounds cost-free. It seems to me that this is an excellent way to provide a group of deserving veterans with benefits of outdoor life. What follows is the resolution which is being introduced:

Whereas, World War I Veterans of the Allegheny Valley Barracks No. 964 at a regular meeting unanimously voted to request our State Senators, State Representatives, and our Governor to enact legislation for the purpose of permitting all Pennsylvania World War I Veterans to be issued a Hunting and Fishing License without cost or fees so they may enjoy the outdoor life which is so available in our Commonwealth, and

Whereas, it is felt the loss of revenue by virtue of this request is insignificant in comparison to the availability for men of older years (all retired) to more readily enjoy the outdoor way of life, and

Now, therefore, it is respectfully requested that our Honorable Elected Public Officials enact proper legislation which will permit all World War I Veterans residing in our Commonwealth the privilege of fishing and hunting without the need of any license whatsoever, or charge of fee, providing they remain residents of this Commonwealth.

Resolved this 17th day of February, 1972.

#### A LITTLE GOLD WON'T GILD THAT EGG

### HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Life newspaper's editor and reporters take turns producing a column giving staff viewpoints. An article in the February 17 edition by Associate Editor Lexy McCulloch, which comments on the recent winter Olympic games, is, I believe, extremely pertinent.

The article not only looks into the amateur issue, but also reviews the financial and governmental complications involved.

The commentary follows:

#### A LITTLE GOLD WON'T GILD THAT EGG

(By Lexy McCulloch)

By the fading light of the Olympic flame they folded banners proclaiming "Yokoso Sapporo." The last poles of the slalom gates toppled in their places and bobsled runs and luge courses were left to await the melting sun.

Binding its wounds and shaking its wings, the American eagle rose from the snow like a bogus Phoenix from the ashes and climbed heavily onto the shoulders of the American Olympians who came near or attained the glint of gold for the victorious ride home.

I, for one, believe this is one time the eagle should move to the back of the bus.

American victories in Sapporo were victories of perseverance by the few for the pride of the many. The victors who heard our National Anthem played in their honor stood for us, but they stood alone.

But for the support of a town which rightly prides itself as the speed skating capital,

Dianne Holum and Anne Henning stood alone through the years of training which brought them hands down to victory.

"We" may have whipped the Dutch at their own game, but it took some doing, like going to Holland to train or driving to the rink at West Allis, Wis.

Any fan who knows his skiing knew the name Cochran when Barbara Cochran broke the decades of ice to bring home a gold medal in the slalom, but from whence did Susan Corrock spring to snatch the bronze in the downhill?

Barbara Cochran shares at least part of her success with a rope tow in the Cochran backyard in Vermont. The Eagle's publicity department has made good use of that story, Yankee ingenuity and all that. Perhaps Susan Corrock popped out of the Idaho snows full grown.

The U.S. sent the largest delegation of athletes to Sapporo, 131 in all. Yet we don't know or seem to care how they got there or how the few who made it won. That they won is all that matters, right?

Their victory is our victory you say. But what about those who trained, bruised and even broke to try for us? Is it that they weren't good enough or that WE weren't good enough?

This nation's enthusiasm for winter sports has soared beyond all bounds. Yet every year our Olympic hopefuls make little showing or else turn their backs on "amateur" standing for greener pastures where they are certainly more appreciated.

"Mercenaries," you sneer. "All that cold air has made them hear the jingle of money." And this summer you'll tune in the summer games to watch those more wholesomely consistent winning swimmers and runners.

That's just it. Our attitude is as different as winter is from summer. The idea of government support when mentioned in connection with the Winter Olympics makes our blood run cold and yet every year we, as taxpayers, support our summer Olympians by supporting the training ground that sits right next to the three R's in our schools.

Why should there be a difference? Perhaps you're sick to death of hearing about it, but why don't we know what a luge is and why can't we keep our nation's only bobsled run open?

We all know what high hurdles are, don't we? We wouldn't dare close the pool at Hinsdale Central High School, would we?

Still you insist there's a difference. Show me the difference when for the third time in Olympic history millions upon millions of dollars are spent so that the U.S. can host the winter Olympics.

At least in 1976 we'll only have to get up enough money to go as far as Denver to lay an egg.

#### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 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 Americans prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

## BUTZ FARM POLITICS

## HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appeared in the Des Moines Register yesterday which I believe is worthy of the attention of all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It speaks for itself and is as follows:

## BUTZ FARM POLITICS

The city of Des Moines seems to be a favorite place for Nixon Administration officials to vent their frustrations.

Vice-President Spiro Agnew chose Des Moines to start his campaign against the "Eastern establishment press," "liberal" TV network news broadcasters and other imagined enemies of the Nixon Administration. Earl Butz, the new secretary of agriculture, who seems to be taking a leaf from Agnew's book, came to Des Moines to the Farm Institute to attack some of the same targets.

If Butz had confined himself to blaming the press (he called it the "Eastern establishment press"), nobody would have thought much about it. After all, that isn't very original. Every politician blames journalism once in awhile, and politicians with the weakest arguments do it practically all the time.

But Butz didn't stop with the press. He repeated his attacks on labor unions for the dock strikes and seemed to be blaming the strikers for all the troubles facing farmers.

Prices of corn and soybeans, the leading export crops, have declined in the last several months. The obvious reason was the huge 1971 crops. Of course transportation strikes ought to be ended, and we favor the President's bill to establish an arbitration procedure for stopping crippling tieups. But it is deceptive to place as much emphasis as Butz does on the dock strike as a cause of lower prices.

The USDA Economic Research Service reported last week: "After being held down by the dock strike in October, exports of corn increased sharply in November and December. The October-December total of 160 million bushels is 4 million more than a year earlier. Exports are expected to continue well above a year earlier during the remainder of the marketing year."

Butz ought to consult his economists before making any more statements about the dock strike costing farmers a billion dollars in income.

Prices have not fallen more than would be expected if there had not been a dock strike holding up export movement of grain. This is not guesswork but based on the long-established relationship between corn supplies and prices. Market prices now are around \$1.05 a bushel in central Iowa, which is not out of line with a 5.5-million bushel corn crop and an increase in total feed grain supplies of 15 per cent above a year ago. Prices averaged \$1.40 a year ago with a crop of 4.1-billion bushels.

If, however, prices of corn and soybeans were thought to be too low because of the dock strike, the Butz Department of Agriculture had a remedy at hand. It could have supported the proposal in Congress for a grain reserve program. Or, even without that legislation, it could have bought corn and beans to hold the commodities until ocean shipping opened up again.

Instead, USDA bought a puny 13 million bushels of corn, about the production of one Iowa county, and now has stopped purchasing.

Butz' harping on the dock strike leads to suspicion that it is a ploy to divert the dis-

satisfaction of farmers from the Administration to labor unions.

Butz also belittled the environmental groups who are worried about pollution caused by the use of chemicals in agriculture. He showed little sympathy with consumers who think food prices are too high. He went overhead flattering farm people and Midwesterners for their hard work and patriotism. He told farmers he was spending more money to raise their incomes. He invited farmers to feel persecuted by a number of "villains."

Butz blamed the farmer's troubles on the "East," the press, labor, environmentalists and consumers who want price controls on food. That is not exactly agricultural statesmanship. It is diverse, Agnew-style politics, and is not in the farmer's interest.

## SUPPORT OF USING MONEYS FROM THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND FOR NONMOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION SUPPORT SYSTEMS: THE BICYCLE

## HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, in 1956 the Federal Highway Act authorized cooperative assistance in planning and constructing an Interstate Highway System. Today we take for granted the 4-lane wonders which can send us virtually anywhere in the United States. The system supports a trucking industry which has converted our eating habits from seasonal dependency on local crops to allow a year-round supply of fresh fruits and vegetables. Speed limits have climbed and the rate of highway tragedy has dropped. In sum, a superior mode of individualized ground travel was developed in less than 15 years to allow us to move safely and efficiently throughout the country.

In spite of these great strides, however, we still need better mass transportation, a better air transport system and an integration of the highway system with the communities it serves. We have recognized some of those needs at this time and will obviously support future systems as recommended means arrive for consideration.

My purpose here today is to focus the attention of my colleagues in the House on a portion of the problem of integrating the highway system to its home communities. The issue of which I speak is the use of moneys from the highway trust fund for the development of safety lanes or bicycle paths which allow nonmotorized transportation to interface with—that is, cross—the superhighway system.

The Bicycle Transportation Act would allow that such funds can be used also in the construction of bicycle shelters, parking facilities and for bicycle traffic control devices.

Support of such a system would counter some of the less desirable effects that our interstate and State superhighways systems have had, especially in urban areas. This potential nonmotorized transportation system which could so

quickly become a reality would, for example, allow safe transport of millions of schoolchildren under or over busy highways and along busy streets. With no provision for safe passage of nonmotorized vehicles via a safety lane or bike path, it is no wonder that we must crowd our restless children into buses and burden them with a tedious bumper-to-bumper route. In addition, a bicycle transportation system enhances the responsibility of a young citizen for himself and eliminates carpools for those other activities just out of walking distance or away from public bus routes.

Furthermore, the extensive use of bicycles by adults has a historical basis. In the 1890's and early 1900's bicycles were a quite popular means of transportation and recreation. A monthly magazine, *Outing*, covering all sports including "wheeling," as cycling was often called during that period, included a great variety of ads both for cycles and for sundry accoutrements, and included articles with such titles as these: "Wheeling in North Georgia," "From Chicago to San Francisco," "Coasting Down Hill a Mile a Minute," "Over Jersey Highways to the Sea," "From the Schuylkill to the Potomac," and "Wheeling Through the San Joaquin." Only when the automobile appeared did the widespread use of pedal-power decline.

Today adults again increasingly prefer the use of the bicycle to that of the motor vehicle. The adult who uses a cycle as a means of commuting finds it invigorating, economical, more direct, and, in many cases, speedier than any of the present modes of moving for short distances about a city.

Mass transportation is still inadequate and automotive traffic is causing serious congestion, intolerable air pollution, health hazards, and noise in our metropolitan areas. We need to respond favorably to the plea for a nonmotorized pollution-free bicycle support system. Such a system would greatly reduce the safety hazard to apprehensive motorists who are alarmed by the quick, controlled movements of a competent cyclist. It would encourage novices to venture forth, and, in general, open the way to an equilibrium between fast-moving, motorized traffic and more leisurely pollution-free transportation.

Turning from the urban problems just discussed to less populated areas we are faced with a problem of geographic isolation by the highway system. While greatly assisting the movement of people and goods over long distances the highway system has curbed the movement of local traffic. The cost of interfacing with highways is practically nonexistent when compared to the cost of the highway and the motor vehicle support system. Just as we provided the cohesiveness in developing an interstate system of roadways, we need now to encourage and provide support in developing local planning for interaction with that great Federal highway system as well as State highways which have done so much to bring towns together only to split communities apart.

There is a stirring among the States. Oregon, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, In-



diana, Illinois, Kentucky, Florida, Texas, and Colorado and States in the Connecticut River Valley are exploring the need for a nonmotor system. Cities across the country are trying to resolve their difficulties. New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Houston, and San Antonio are some of the larger cities deeply involved with the idea of bike paths and safety lanes. Many smaller cities all along the west coast from San Diego to Santa Barbara have initiated local nonmotorized transportation support systems. Local jurisdictions must become involved with roads under State jurisdiction and likewise States must interact ultimately with the Federal highway system.

We have created the most efficient roadways in the world. Now we must accept the responsibility of interfacing those roadways with bicycle paths. Over one-quarter of our population cycles each year, and that figure could undoubtedly soar. Let us provide the leadership needed to support what is both a most rational means of transportation in these times of auto exhaust pollution, and a traditional American pastime as well—the bicycle.

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

#### HON. WILLIAM R. COTTER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 1972

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues the regrettable and continuing subjugation of Lithuania and the two other Baltic States of Estonia and Latvia by the Soviet Union.

This past February 16 marked the 721st anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian State when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251 and also the 54th anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania in 1918. During the course of the years, the Baltic peoples have suffered for centuries from the "accident of geography." From the West they were invaded by the Teutonic Knights, and from the East by the Russians. The remarkable spiritual and ethnic strength which has been essential over the centuries for the survival of the Baltic States is still very much alive today. This vitality is reflected in the Baltic peoples' continued resistance to their Soviet oppression. Although armed guerrilla warfare ended in 1952, nonviolent resistance continues still.

This same dedication to the ideals of freedom is reflected today in our own citizens of Baltic extraction as well. Their worthy contributions to the American way of life are well known.

I am certain that all my colleagues and all freedom-loving people everywhere will join with me in paying tribute to these courageous people on these important anniversaries.

At this point, I insert a resolution passed by the Hartford Branch of the Lithuanian American Community of the USA, Inc. Mr. Steponas Zabulis, the

president of this organization, was kind enough to share the resolution of this fine organization with me and I want my colleagues to be aware of it:

#### RESOLUTION

We, the Lithuanian-Americans of Greater Hartford, assembled this 13th day of February, 1972, at the Lithuanian Club in Hartford, Connecticut to commemorate the restoration of Lithuania's independence, do hereby state as follows:

Whereas, the 16th of February, 1972 marks the 54th anniversary of the restoration of independence to the more than 700 year old Lithuanian State, and

Whereas, on June 15, 1940, the Soviet Union forcibly occupied and illegally annexed the independent Republic of Lithuania, which fact has been officially confirmed by the findings of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression of the House of Representatives, 83rd Congress of the United States, and

Whereas, the subjugation of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation, and

Whereas, the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continue in its efforts to change the ethnic character of the population of Lithuania and the other Baltic States, thereby committing the offence of genocide,

Now, therefore be it resolved, That we again demand that the Soviet Union shall withdraw its armed forces, administrative apparatus, and the imported Russian colonists from Lithuania, thus permitting the Lithuanian people to freely exercise their sovereign rights,

That we again express our gratitude to the United States Government for the firm and unwavering position of non-recognition of the Soviet occupation and annexation of Lithuania,

That we respectfully request President Nixon to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums on behalf of the restoration of sovereign rights to the Baltic peoples, which policy was recommended to the President of the United States by the House Concurrent Resolution 416 of the 89th Congress.

That the copies of this Resolution be mailed to President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, and Congressman William R. Cotter.

#### NEW YORK STATE CURLING CHAMPIONSHIP

#### HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to inform you and the Members of the House today that the Ardsley Curling Club of New York, for the first time in its history, has won the New York State Curling Championship. The team that accomplished this outstanding feat was led by Mr. Edward Brandt, who had as his teammates Edwin Sibert, James Christie, and Donald Wismer. To gain this championship many matches are played among competing clubs throughout the great State of New York. As a sports enthusiast, I know you share with me in wishing this team suc-

cess in the national championship that will take place in Chicago this March.

#### RESOLUTION OPPOSING H.R. 10914, THE HARTKE-BURKE BILL

#### HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, just 1 week ago today the board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution opposing H.R. 10914—the Hartke-Burke bill. The resolution was passed unanimously both by the chamber's board and by its world trade committee.

I have requested that the resolution be printed because I believe that many Members will be interested. Although the resolution strongly opposes H.R. 10914, it is moderate and thoughtful in tone. It acknowledges the problem, but points out the proposed solution only creates more problems without necessarily solving the first one.

The resolution follows:

#### RESOLUTION ON HARTKE-BURKE BILL

The Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce shares with all responsible Americans the concern for the reduction of our high rate of unemployment and for the preservation of American job opportunities. We recognize the close interrelationship between domestic and foreign economic policies promoting and seeking to maintain a fully employed, innovative and diversified production and technological base in the United States.

For many years our Chamber has advocated a course of moving toward freer and fair international trade between the countries of the world. We have consistently opposed artificial solutions to the problems of increasing imports while at the same time recognizing the need for mechanisms which temporarily restrain the effect of these imports on business and jobs in the United States.

We agree with the thrust of the opening sentence of the preamble of the Hartke-Burke bill. However, we must reject as rash and hasty the actions of the bill aimed at accomplishing these desired objectives without first determining with reasonable certainty the role of the so-called multinational company in creating, preserving or reducing United States jobs as well as their effect upon our balance of payments and the overall economic conditions in this country.

We must oppose the Hartke-Burke bill as legislation which (1) is based upon unproven assumptions as to the effect of capital exports and commodity imports upon United States jobs and economic conditions, (2) is diametrically opposed to United States foreign policy of the past 40 years, (3) is likely to cause widespread retaliation by our foreign trade partners and (4) totally fails to take into account the legitimate objectives of the American consumer to obtain high quality products of a varied nature at a reasonable price.

We, therefore, urge that the United States senators and representatives from the State of Minnesota oppose the enactment of the Hartke-Burke bill and use every effort to assure its defeat. We also urge the Congress to make an immediate in-depth study and to conduct full-scale open hearings in order to determine the effects of United States capital exports and commodity imports into the United States upon jobs and economic conditions, and also to assure that effective foreign trade legislation be passed which

will continue the United States' role of working toward a system of fair, multi-lateral and nondiscriminatory trade and investments which will recognize the legitimate needs of both American consumers and those employees, companies, and industries most vitally affected by the increased penetration of imports on United States markets.

### CREDIT UNIONS PRODUCE RECORD YEAR

#### HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in 1971 this country's more than 23,000 credit unions set yearly records based on growth in assets, loans, and savings. At

year end, assets in the 23,333 credit unions were estimated to exceed \$21 billion, an increase of 17.2 percent, or \$3.1 billion for the year. At yearend, savings in the credit unions totaled more than \$18 billion, while loans outstanding were more than \$15 billion, both records.

Not only do the dollar figures increase, but credit unions are also setting membership records. At the end of 1971, there were 24.3 million credit union members in the United States, an increase of more than 1.5 million members from last year and an increase of more than 180,000 members from the month of November.

I am enclosing in my remarks a copy of the National Credit Union Administration's monthly credit union statistics for the month of December which shows the phenomenal growth of credit unions:

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Item	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	Increase or decrease (—) from				Increase or decrease (—) from			
	Outstanding this monthend	Previous monthend	3 months ago at annual rate		Outstanding this monthend	Previous monthend	Year ago	
			Amount	Percent			Amount	Percent
Total assets/liabilities and capital	\$20,845	\$260	\$2,528	14.2	\$21,032	\$293	\$3,082	17.2
Federal	10,426	119	1,236	14.2	10,582	193	1,721	19.4
State	10,419	141	1,292	14.3	10,450	100	1,361	15.0
Loans outstanding	15,858	151	2,092	14.9	15,977	129	1,871	13.3
Federal	7,875	81	1,096	15.9	7,946	90	977	14.0
State	7,983	70	996	14.0	8,031	39	894	12.5
Savings	18,246	208	2,112	13.7	18,319	290	2,796	18.0
Federal (shares)	9,200	113	1,144	15.1	9,264	177	1,635	21.4
State (shares+dep.)	9,046	95	968	12.3	9,055	113	1,161	14.7

Note: Monthly figures, except where otherwise indicated, are preliminary estimates based on reports furnished by a group of Federal and State-chartered credit unions that account for about 30 percent of credit union assets. Estimates are revised annually, mainly to incorporate recent benchmark data.

#### CREDIT UNIONS—SELECTED DATA

Item	This month	Last month	Year ago
Number of operating credit unions <sup>1</sup>	23,333	23,345	23,656
Federal	12,754	12,757	12,977
Charters issued	23	46	28
Entered liquidation <sup>2</sup>	26	38	40
State	10,579	10,588	10,679
Number of members (thousands)	24,323	24,200	22,819
Federal credit unions	12,869	12,792	11,966
State credit unions	11,454	11,408	10,853
Average savings per member	\$753	\$745	\$680
Federal credit unions (shares)	720	710	638
State credit unions (shares + deposits)	791	784	727
Delinquency rate: <sup>3</sup>			
Federal credit unions:			
Number of loans	3.1	3.2	3.5
Amount of loans	2.0	2.0	2.7
Repayments ratio: <sup>4</sup>			
Federal credit unions	9.3	8.9	9.4
State credit unions	7.2	7.0	6.9
Loan-to-share ratio:			
Federal credit unions with assets of:			
\$2,000,000 or more	85.9	86.6	92.0
\$500,000 to \$1,999,999	85.4	86.1	90.6
Less than \$500,000	85.8	86.4	90.1
Liquid asset ratio: <sup>5</sup>			
Federal credit unions with assets of:			
\$2,000,000 or more	52.4	52.1	44.9
\$500,000 to \$1,999,999	88.6	88.4	76.8
Less than \$500,000	135.7	135.4	122.9

<sup>1</sup> Data for Federal credit unions based on complete reporting.

<sup>2</sup> Net of Federal credit unions that resumed operations during the month.

<sup>3</sup> Loans delinquent 2 months or more as a percentage of the number or amount of loans outstanding as reported by monthly respondents.

<sup>4</sup> Repayments in current month as a percentage of outstanding loans at end of preceding month as reported by monthly respondents.

<sup>5</sup> Represents the sum of U.S. Government securities, savings and loan association shares, and loans to other credit unions as a percentage of notes payable and share accounts larger than \$5,000.

Note: Ratios and averages based on data not adjusted for seasonal variation.

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#### HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON'S LATEST NEWSLETTER

#### HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have just issued a newsletter and am submitting it for the RECORD as a part of the official proceedings of the House. The newsletter contains the usual heading of my previous newsletters, as follows:

Newsletter from your Open Door in Washington, Congressman Albert W. Johnson, 23d District of Pennsylvania, Newsletter 21, February 1972.

I have inserted 12 pictures in the newsletter, in addition to the usual picture of myself before the open door. While I realize the RECORD does not reproduce pictures, they may be seen by interested persons by examining the newsletter as filed in the official records of the House. The newsletter is as follows:

DEAR FOLKS IN THE 23D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: The Second Session of the 92nd Congress is now underway and President Nixon has delivered his message on the State of the Union with a background of an almost unanimous prediction by economists that 1972 will be a banner year, with the Gross National Product soaring to \$1 trillion, 150 billion, an increase of \$106 billion over 1971. He called on Congress to pass his previously-outlined legislative program.

#### SELECTED DATA FOR DECEMBER 1971

Loans outstanding in credit unions increased \$151 million in December on a seasonally adjusted basis. This was substantially smaller than the November rise and about 20% smaller than average monthly increases since mid-year. Based on fourth quarter trends, loans were increasing at an annual rate of 14.9%, compared to 13.3% for 1971 as a whole.

Members' savings rose \$208 million in December after allowing for seasonal influences. The December increase was larger than in the preceding month but equal to the average monthly increase, July-November, 1971. Savings growth during the fourth quarter, at an annual rate of 13.7%, was considerably slower than during 1971 as a whole.

Loan-to-share ratios drifted slightly lower and liquid asset ratios edged somewhat higher during December (see back page of release).

In terms of dollar expansion, 1971 was a year of record breaking growth in assets, loans, and savings in U.S. credit unions. At yearend their assets totaled \$21 billion, an increase of \$3.1 billion (17.2%) for the year.

It has been my custom to devote a "Newsletter" to some of the interesting events in the district during the past year. This year was certainly one of action in the district and I am pleased to present some of the highlights of 1971 for your information.

#### THE NEW 23D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Most everybody breathed a sigh of relief when the Legislature re-instated our present 10-county district without change, and then added a part of Clarion County including Clarion Borough in order to make a district having the required 471,000 population. The plan that had passed the House ripped the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and most of Clinton from the district and then added Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, and Jefferson counties. However, pressures from all over the state cause the Senate of Pennsylvania to come up with sensible districts. The people in my opinion have a vested right to some continuity of their district, with an opportunity to vote for or against their sitting Congressman if they decide to do so. This district as now set up will make this choice possible.

#### CENTENNIALS AND CELEBRATIONS

The people of the district are proud of their history, and they fittingly celebrate milestones as they occur. Here follows a few of the more interesting events of 1971.

#### THE OIL CITY CENTENNIAL

One of the biggest events was the Oil City Centennial celebrating one hundred years as a city. The history of Oil City is both glamorous and thrilling. In 1859, it was a little village called "Cornplanter" with a general store, a grist mill and several dwellings. It was a favorite stopping place for raftsmen, steering logs from Coudersport in Potter County to Pittsburgh. The hotel was the "Moran House" and a descendent of the original owner is Ed Moran, a resident of



Oil City, and seen in the picture in the derby hat.

I had the honor to be the speaker at the opening ceremonies at noon on August 12th. The picture shows me at the microphone delivering the keynote speech.

Oil City started to really grow in 1859 with the discovery of oil by Colonel Drake on the bank of Oil Creek, 17 miles from Oil City. Soon oil was being discovered in great quantities. In 1862 Andrew Carnegie paid \$40,000 for the Storey farm near Oil City and in two years the oil discovered on the farm made it worth \$5 million. Carnegie was then 27 years old. No doubt this strike helped make Andrew Carnegie the great success he later became.

#### BRADFORD CELEBRATES OIL DISCOVERY

Oil was discovered near Bradford in 1871. This led to the mushroom growth of the city and development of the largest oil field in the Nation during the next 30 years. From August 16 to the 22nd, Bradford staged the "Bradford Oil Centennial" under the chairmanship of Sam Gregg. It was a tremendous affair ending on August 22nd with the largest parade ever staged in Bradford. Mrs. Johnson and I rode in the parade with great delight. Many speeches were made during the week, one of the best by H. H. Danielson, the District Manager of Pennzoil United, Inc. before the Kiwanis Club. He traced the history of the Bradford field and pointed out the total oil produced by the field to August 1971 was 647 million barrels, for an overall gross revenue of \$2.50 per barrel or the sum of \$1.6 billion. He estimated that only 30 to 50% of the oil in place had been produced to date.

Another matter of great interest to Bradford and the area is the completion and operation of the new Instrument Landing System at the Airport, together with 15,000 candle power landing lights. New control instruments were installed; greatly overtaxing present quarters at the airport. The Federal Government provided \$358,250 towards the Instrument Landing System and the lights. I was glad to be a part of this new facility which is a tremendous safety factor. I recently visited the airport to view the new system and instruments and posed with Tony Volpe, the Flight Station Manager.

#### A SESQUICENTENNIAL AT PLEASANTVILLE

Another historic celebration was the Sesquicentennial conducted by Pleasantville, in Venango County. The town was settled in 1821, and in 1868 had 3,000 people, also the result of the Drake Oil Well discovery. Pleasantville is located 5 miles from the Drake well and is 5 miles from the site of the now ghost town of Pithole which at one time had 15,000 people. Mrs. Johnson, our granddaughter, and I rode in the parade which attracted over 10,000 people. I posed for this picture there with Mayor Ralph Archer (left) and Arthur C. Covell, President of the Borough Council (on the right). This was a very enjoyable event.

#### LUDLOW ALSO CELEBRATED

Ludlow in McKean County also celebrated its 100th Anniversary on July 3rd and 4th. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Nelson headed a local committee that did a tremendous job. We attended the dinner staged for visitors and local residents and we were amazed at the large numbers of people who came "back home" for the event. Ludlow has a great history of achievement in the leather industry.

#### LABOR DAY AT WEEDVILLE

Each year on Labor Day, Weedville in Elk County starts the fall season off with a celebration which draws a large crowd. The action centers around their very fine school. For a small community they put on a real worthwhile parade. Mrs. Johnson and I were honored by a place in the parade.

#### SWEDISH FESTIVAL AT MT. JEWETT

Mt. Jewett in McKean County, proud of their Scandinavian background staged their annual Swedish Festival. This is a week set aside for former residents, mostly of Swedish descent to return home for a visit and celebration. I rode in the long parade on August 19th and then went to the school auditorium where I had the privilege of crowning the festival queen. I am pictured placing the crown on Miss Gail Storm, chosen by the Judges, who were Juanita Lane of Turtlepoint, Hazel Jordan, Smethport, Guy Willey of WKZA, Kane, and Alpha Tantalo of Bradford.

#### THE "FALL WEEKEND" AT BELLEFONTE

The 23rd District fittingly observes the beauty of the Fall foliage. Annually Renovo stages a "Flaming Foliage Festival" which increases in size and splendor each year. Clarion, in the new 23rd District, has a glamorous celebration on the same day. 1971 saw a new festival presented at Bellefonte on October 16th, called the "Fall Weekend." I delivered the address at the formal "opening ceremonies" at 1 p.m. Present at the opening were various officials and we posed for this picture. They are left to right: Richard Bridge, of the U.S. Olympic Games for Canoeing, myself, Mayor Ellis Keller, State College, Mayor Chauncey Long, and Nicholas Pelick, President of the Bellefonte Chamber of Commerce. In my remarks I congratulated Bellefonte on this new venture which will be built around the activities of the Wild Water Boating Club and Bellefonte's interesting history. Bellefonte boasts of members on the Olympic Canoeing and Kayak teams and plans to make this an annual event.

#### A NEW WATER SYSTEM FOR ST. MARYS

1971 saw the realization of a dream that came true for St. Marys, Pennsylvania. On Sunday, October 24th they dedicated their new Laurel Run Reservoir and Water Plant at the cost of \$8.5 million. The Federal Government provided \$2,150,000 which I was pleased to assist them in securing. Like most thriving communities, St. Marys had outgrown its water supply. An authority was formed by civic-minded citizens. They purchased the local water company, went up Laurel Run and built a new reservoir with a capacity of 875 million gallons of water. The very finest purification plant was erected. I was the dedication speaker, and afterwards posed for this picture at the control station with Harrison C. Stackpole of St. Marys, authority member and ardent promoter of the project. I recommend readers of this newsletter to visit this new improvement and see a remarkable new water plant.

#### ROUTE 8 RELOCATION NEAR FRANKLIN

All over the 23rd District new highway projects attracted attention in 1971. One of the most important was the ground-breaking for the relocation of Traffic Route 8 near Franklin at the Polk cutoff with a new 4-lane limited access concrete pavement approximately 7 miles long to cost \$11.9 million. There were many prominent persons at this event as it signals the eventual construction of a new Route 8 north and south. I was called on to speak on the occasion, and pointed out this road is the "Highway of Presidents" having been traveled by President Garfield, and also President Grant in 1862. Some of us posed for a picture, and in the picture to the right of the Route 8 sign is Jacob Kassab, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Assemblyman Kahle, and myself. This is a badly needed improvement, financed 50% by Federal funds.

#### PROGRESS AT MINE DRAINAGE TREATMENT PLANT

On June 27, 1970 I delivered the dedication address at the opening of the new Experi-

mental Mine Drainage Treatment Facility Plant at Hollywood, in Clearfield County. It is said the greatest pollution in Pennsylvania is caused by mine drainage, and this plant, which cost over \$1 million with a Federal grant of \$700,000, is designed to research methods to control this pollution. They have achieved a breakthrough in this task by utilizing autotrophic bacteria to oxidize the iron in these waters with the use of low cost limestone. On September 6th I again visited the station and posed for this picture with Harold L. Lovell, its enthusiastic project director. The various states are watching this facility and expect productive results.

#### LOCK HAVEN STATE COLLEGE DEDICATES A STUDENT CENTER

Other communities also staged dedications. A real delightful one was the dedication ceremonies for the Parsons Student Community Center at Lock Haven State College on October 23rd. I was pleased to be present and posed with Dr. Francis N. Hamblin, the new College President for this picture. The center was erected in honor of Dr. Richard T. Parsons, President of Lock Haven State College for 28 years, who made an inspiring address. The Master of Ceremonies for the affair was a fine young man named Ron Jury who hails from Clearfield. Also present from Clearfield was Ashley Woolridge, the Alumni President.

Dr. Hamblin, formerly from the University of Arizona, was attired in a western formal outfit with cowboy hat. He crowned the Homecoming Queen and seemed very popular with the students. The center is a real fine addition to the student life of the college.

#### SPORTSMEN HEAR NOTED SPORTSWRITER

On March 27th I attended the annual dinner of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Camp Association at Bradford, which dinner, called the "Oberammergau of Sportsmen," attracted over 400 persons. Warren Page, noted sportswriter, was the speaker. In the group picture taken at the event are, from left to right: Assemblyman Victor Westerber; Judge Glenn Mencer; Duane Hagg, President; Judge William Potter; Warren Page; Henry Onofrio, Secretary; myself, and Griffith Herold, Toastmaster. I was called on for a report on the Fish Hatchery. It will now be located at the Kinzua Dam, as water obtained on Marvin Creek was not usable for fish production, it having 1.99 parts-per-million of manganese and 1.29 parts-per-million of iron. I also reported on the status of gun control legislation which I oppose.

#### MEDICAL CENTERS—A VITAL NEW VENTURE

Many communities in the district are building or have built medical centers to attract doctors and provide an opportunity for high standard medical care. One such area is Penns Valley in Centre County, where they broke ground for their center on August 8th to serve 9,000 residents. I was invited to be present and delivered one of the dedicatory speeches. I am pictured at the microphone with Reverend Geraldine Shawda, a board member, in the background. The center will cost \$132,780, financed by a Federal grant of \$46,808, and a remarkable response from local residents. John Decker is the President of the Health Association. Snow Shoe is also establishing a center, to cost \$132,060, have been awarded a Federal grant of \$47,760 with the area providing the remainder of the funding. Centers completed are in Sheffield and Marienville. Under consideration is St. Marys. I consider these projects outstanding local achievements.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ACTIVITIES

Most communities in the district have active Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Development Corporations. All are striving to obtain new industries for their areas and help local firms expand. Warren has a very live Chamber, and they frequently stage

what they call an "Early Bird Breakfast," inviting speakers for the occasion. I spoke to this group twice in 1971, the last time being on November 24th. In the picture I am addressing the meeting. Recently I was the luncheon speaker for the State College Chamber. The DuBois Chamber has fought for flood control and I am pleased to state the President's budget contains an additional appropriation of \$700,000 for this \$3.2 million project. Cheap imports have destroyed jobs in the district, as has a very unfavorable Pennsylvania business tax climate. The increase in the Gross National Product, the revaluation of the dollar and wage and price controls all will contribute to a healthier 1972 and make the job of local Chambers much easier. Space does not permit my relating contacts with the other fine Chambers of Commerce in the district which were most productive.

## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

As usual, I have a few publications available for distribution: Official 1971-1972 Pennsylvania road map; 1972 Congressional Calendar; Our Flag; Our American Government.

And now, in closing, I trust you have found this Newsletter both interesting and informative.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT W. JOHNSON.

## LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

## HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 17, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 54th anniversary of the Republic of Lithuania, founded on February 16, 1918. It is also the 721st anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian State. These two events are very important to all Lithuanians as they commemorate their past freedom and present aspirations for future independence and freedom.

Today, many nations of the world have gained their freedom and independence. Most of these new nations had been under colonial domination for decades. The Baltic States, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia, are examples which contradict the trend toward independence so vividly seen in recent years. Although they were independent nations in the beginning of this century, they were again dominated by a foreign power, the Soviet Union, during World War II. The United States has never recognized the domination by the Soviet Union of the Baltic States or their integration into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On February 16, 1918, the Republic of Lithuania was established as a free state. This was after more than a century of subjugation by the Russian Empire. Not until June 15, 1940, were the Russians to subjugate Lithuania again. In the short 22 years of freedom, the Lithuanian people developed a strong and flourishing republic.

The achievements and progress of the Lithuanian people during their short period of freedom demonstrate that not only are they able to be a self-sufficient country but that they have the will and strength to make Lithuania a great nation.

Under the provisions of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939, the Baltic States were placed in the Soviet sphere of influence. On June 15, 1940, Soviet occupation forces entered Lithuania. Mock elections were staged in which only Moscow-sponsored candidates appeared on the slate.

The Lithuanian people never accepted the Soviet domination. On June 22, 1941, 1 year after the initial Soviet occupation, the Lithuanians revolted against the Soviet rule. The reestablishment of the independent state was proclaimed and a provisional government was created by the leaders of the revolt. The provisional government was disbanded 6 weeks later by the German armies as they marched into the Soviet Union. The revolt cost the Lithuanians 12,000 in casualties.

Resistance continued after the Soviet reoccupation in 1945. In the period between Soviet reoccupation and 1953, approximately 50,000 Lithuanian patriots were killed resisting the Soviet occupation. The Soviets, in an attempt to eradicate the national resistance, deported about every sixth Lithuanian to distant areas in the Soviet Union or concentration camps where many perished from exposure to the harsh conditions, starvation, or execution.

The Lithuanian people continue today to resist the Soviet rule. Desperately, they try to maintain their traditional heritage while the Soviet Union attempts to destroy any trace of native Lithuanian culture.

Today in commemoration of the anniversary of once-free Lithuania, I urge all Americans to remember the brave Lithuanian patriots who continue to strive toward regaining their independence, to become a free Lithuanian State once again.

## RESPIRATORY AWARENESS WEEK

## HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, being a leader among the cities of the United States is not a new experience to the progressive city of Compton, Calif.

To meet the needs of her citizens, Compton has taken dramatic steps which have set the pace for other cities to follow.

Under the dynamic leadership of Mayor Douglas Dollarhide, the city of Compton has undertaken new programs to bring industry into the city, to upgrade housing, to provide quality education for her children, and to improve the health care system for her residents.

In keeping with the spirit of leadership, Mayor Dollarhide has taken a new initiative to help the public become aware of the dangers of respiratory diseases.

By proclaiming the week of February 21-25, as Respiratory Awareness Week, which, incidentally, is another first for the city of Compton, Mayor Dollarhide has brought local government together with academic institutions, other govern-

ment agencies, public and private organizations, and citizens' groups in order to help the public first, become aware of the dangers of respiratory disease, and second, participate in preventive measures against the incidence of respiratory disorders.

The program includes pamphlets, posters, newspaper coverage, radio slots, lectures, demonstrations at the local high schools, and a testing and a demonstration operation at Martin Luther King, Jr. General Hospital.

This imaginative project is a cooperative effort between the city of Compton, Compton College, Martin Luther King, Jr. Hospital, and Abbey Rents, Inhalation Therapy Division.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mayor Dollarhide, the Compton City Council, and the community-minded citizens of Compton who are involving themselves in the preventive and educational measures that will be initiated to help curb the incidence and the effects of respiratory disorders in the city of Compton.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the proclamation signed by Mayor Dollarhide proclaiming February 21-25 as Respiratory Awareness Week:

## PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Respiratory disorders are increasing in the United States by 12,000 sufferers per month, and

Whereas, it is further estimated that three to five percent of the general population suffer from varying degrees of bronchial asthma, and

Whereas, there are more than 20 million respiratory disorder patients in the United States, and

Whereas, it is now well known that our nation's most rapidly growing health problem is chronic respiratory disease, most notably emphysema and chronic bronchitis, and

Whereas, these two diseases alone have doubled in the past fifteen years for each five year period, and

Whereas, over 20 million persons in the United States have chronic obstructive lung disease of varying degrees, and

Whereas, there is an emergent need for local government in conjunction with academic institutions, other government agencies, public and private organizations, citizens' groups and citizens to help the public become aware of the dangers and to participate in preventive measures against the incidence of respiratory disorders,

Now therefore, I, Douglas F. Dollarhide by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of Compton, do hereby proclaim the week of February 21-25, 1972, as Respiratory Awareness Week, and urge all concerned citizens to involve themselves in the preventives and educational measures that will be initiated to help curb the incidence and effects of respiratory disorders in our community.

## PRESIDENT NIXON IS KEEPING HIS WORD

## HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, last week the President of the United States withdrew an additional 4,100 soldiers from Vietnam.



On January 20, 1969, there were 532,500 Americans enduring the perils of an Asian war. Today, there are 127,100 Americans in Vietnam who are planning to come home.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon is keeping his word.

#### TO BE COMMENDED

### HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, as it was my privilege to participate in the recent Conferences of African and American Representatives at Lusaka, Zambia, it was with more than passing interest that I read the recent news article that General Motors Chairman Richard C. Gerstenberg will visit South Africa to see to it that GM is doing everything possible to hasten equality there.

I applaud Mr. Gerstenberg's personal interest and, in particular, the principal purpose of his trip late in March or early April. My recent visit to Africa has strengthened my sincere belief that an African-American economic partnership must be developed, and it must develop through a combination of public and private cooperation.

I also realize that there has been a call by some that would make American trade or investment with South Africa virtually impossible under present circumstances. I do not believe that Congress is prepared to go as far as this proposal suggests. I submit that it can well be argued that to remove American business from South Africa completely would serve to strengthen their existing forces of repression.

Mr. Gerstenberg's intended visit and its purpose is most timely. I am further impressed by his strong words and I quote him:

There is no room for prejudice in General Motors—and we mean just that. If we have any person at management level in any GM facility who cannot function within this policy, or is not giving it full attention, then he will simply no longer be able to work for General Motors.

May I urge each of my colleagues to read the following article as it appeared in the February 11, 1972, edition of the Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., on Mr. Gerstenberg's ringing declaration for racial equality:

GM CHIEF TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICAN PLANTS  
(By Dennis Shere)

General Motors Chairman Richard C. Gerstenberg said he will visit white-dominated South Africa in a few weeks to "assure myself that GM is doing everything it can to hasten the day of equality" there.

GM has been criticized for operating plants in South Africa, which has a policy of apartheid (separation of the races).

Gerstenberg said he has told his U.S. management personnel they must fully support GM's equal employment opportunity policies or they "will simply no longer be able to work" for the firm.

Gerstenberg became GM chairman last month after the retirement of James M. Roche, who also went on record in favor of hiring minority groups and supporting minority businesses.

In discussing GM's role in South Africa, Gerstenberg said everyone familiar with the situation recognizes that the situation recognizes that "restraint to racial equality are extremely difficult to eliminate."

But he said that everyone should hope that racial equality in South Africa will be achieved.

Last year, at the GM annual meeting, the Episcopal Church of America—which owns common stock in GM—proposed that stockholders ban the firm from manufacturing activities in South Africa because of its racial policies.

The Episcopal shareholder proposal was overwhelmingly defeated as was expected. But the move received strong support from the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, only black member of the GM board, who spoke on its behalf during the meeting.

Gerstenberg will be the first GM top officer to visit South Africa in several years when he travels there in late March or early April.

Roche did not visit that \* \* \* try during his seven years as president and then chairman of GM. But he went to South Africa in October, 1964, when he was an executive vice-president.

Spokesmen for GM said Gerstenberg's latest statement to managers and personnel directors of the firm is the strongest he has made on the subject of racial equality.

Gerstenberg disclosed his position and the upcoming South African visit in a speech yesterday to 100 representatives of investment institutions, universities and foundations who met at the GM Technical Center in Warren.

During the speech, Gerstenberg also announced that GM will hire some 250 additional professional researchers—increasing the staff to 750—and expand its facilities at the technical center in the next five years.

He said the expansion—largely in the areas of atmospheric and biomedical research—comes at the urging of the firm's science advisory committee, which is made up of six of the nation's top scientists.

Gerstenberg said GM regards equal employment opportunity as "both a moral and a legal issue."

He said his statement on managerial support of the firm's employment policy came "last week, in the first talk I made as chairman of General Motors to a group of our managers and employees."

He said he repeated it in a meeting Tuesday with all of GM's personnel directors.

In his statement to the management personnel, Gerstenberg said:

"As you are all aware, the policy of General Motors Corp. is that everyone will be given an equal opportunity in employment without regard to his or her race, religion or national origin."

"This is a policy of General Motors and every member of management must implement this policy."

"Now, there may be many personal prejudices in connection with this problem. These are being expressed in different ways throughout the country, and each person is entitled to his own opinion."

"However, the position of GM in these matters is unmistakably clear. There is no room for prejudice in General Motors—and we mean just that."

"If we have any person at management level in any GM facility who cannot function within this policy, or is not giving it full attention, then he will simply no longer be able to work for General Motors."

"This is strong language but I assure you it is no stronger than our conviction. We are determined that equal employment oppor-

tunity be not only a policy but a fact in every plant and every office of General Motors."

#### THINKING THINGS OVER

### HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the issue of busing is one which weighs on the hearts of all Americans at this time in history. Mr. A. D. McIntyre, Jr., of Mobile, Ala., one of my constituents, has sent me an excellent article by Vermont Royster which appeared in the Tuesday, February 8, 1972, issue of the Wall Street Journal. Since the article makes several good points about this important issue, I would like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

The article follows:

THINKING THINGS OVER

(By Vermont Royster)

SUFFER THE CHILDREN

For anyone with a grisly sense of humor—sick humor, in the current phrase—there is bound to be sardonic laughter in the rise of school busing as a social and political issue outside the South.

For one thing it does expose some monumental hypocrisy. Over many years those in other parts of the country have treated the issue as one peculiar to the Southern states. Objections to hauling children all over the countryside to obtain a preconceived "racial balance" in the public schools were supposed to stem only from racial prejudice and to be raised only by Southern white racists.

Any other objections to this kind of busing—whether on educational grounds, the disruption of neighborhood cohesion, inconvenience to the children or parents, or considerations of cost—all were disdainfully dismissed as merely the rationalizations of die-hard segregationists. Where, as sometimes happened, blacks in the South likewise objected they were dismissed as "Uncle Toms."

It was treated, in short, as a purely regional issue. The rest of the country looked on with smug equanimity as court decisions, government policy and public pressure forced area-wide school busing on community after community. After all, so said the rest of the country, it's not our problem.

Well, it is now. In the North, the Midwest and even in the Far West, in community after community, there have of late been eruptions of public protest when the same policy of area-wide busing came to be applied. And every poll of public sentiment is now showing that school busing for arbitrary racial balance has become a nationwide issue.

Congress is having to come to grips with it both as a substantive and a political issue: The House has already passed anti-busing legislation; it is also considering a Constitutional amendment banning busing. The Senate, to the agony of so many Presidential hopefuls, is finding it daily harder to avoid the issue because the people back home—all over the country—are forcing it.

In this, too, there is cause for sardonic laughter. Of all those Senate presidential hopefuls with school-age children only Senator Jackson (the most "conservative" of the Democratic aspirants) has his children in a Washington public school. The others, liberals all, send their own children to private schools while proclaiming their devotion to busing for everybody else.

But for all this exposed hypocrisy there is, in all truth, nothing to laugh at, sardonically or otherwise. The whole business has become too sad even for sick humor.

A part of the sadness lies in the fact that this great convulsion over school busing comes at a time when the public, in the South and elsewhere, is at long last casting aside old prejudices. Just recently the National Opinion Research Center, as cited in a Wall Street Journal story, found that 80% of the nation (including half of the Southern white population) today accepts integration in schools and other aspects of public life. That is, acceptance of integration and opposition to school busing have grown together.

This paradox is only a seeming one. What the evidence shows is that it is no longer correct to treat the school busing issue as solely a "racist" one. Many blacks, as recent demonstrations witness, also oppose area-wide busing. So too do many whites who are not only not "racists" but actively support racial integration in the school system. The busing issue now transcends the old labels.

This ought to be understandable to anyone who can put aside stereotyped thinking. There is, first of all, something absurd about busing a child, who lives within a few blocks of an elementary school, a half-day's journey across country, with some starting before dawn and returning long after dark. For years the country labored expanding its school system to avoid just this sort of necessity. Now when it isn't necessary we are reverting to it in the name of having the "right" racial quota.

The expense of it is ridiculous. The cruelty of it is that it takes a small child and makes him consume an 8 or 10 hour day for a few hours of schooling, and puts him in the position where the friends of his school are not the friends of his neighborhood or vice-versa. He (or she), aged six or ten, has life disrupted over a social policy of his elders.

And that, I think, gets us to what is really sad about the way we, the elders, have gone about the long overdue and necessary task of ending the segregation and isolation of the blacks among us.

It was a happenstance of history that the first major decision of the Supreme Court striking down the old laws and customs of segregation came in an elementary school case. The other court decisions and the various civil rights laws came afterward. But that happenstance focused the issue, first and foremost, on the school system.

And nowhere have we since applied the pressure as implacably as on the elementary school system. In the schools the courts have said that there is a legally correct "balance" and that if necessary children must be moved around to enforce it.

Where else have we said the same thing? Segregation has been struck down, and properly so, at the college level also. But no court has ordered any public college to truck a certain portion of its white students to a black college, or the other way around, to enforce the quota concept.

The courts and the statutes have attacked *de facto* segregation in neighborhood housing by striking down racial covenants and limiting the rights of sellers and renters. But nowhere is there a court decision or a law compelling people to move from one neighborhood to another, by a governmental fiat, to achieve some preconceived idea of what constitutes a correct neighborhood balance of the races.

The reason why this has not been done is quite plain. The people, white and black, would consider it outrageous; it could not be done by anything short of a Soviet type dictatorship. And the people would be quite right. The law of a free people ought to prohibit segregation of any of its citizens in any form. A law to compel people to move

from one place to another would make our society no longer one of a free people.

But what we, the elders, have refused to decree for ourselves and our own lives we have, by some tortured logic, decreed for our children. However you may dismiss the inconvenience or the cost of this wholesale busing, we have asked our children to suffer what we will not. And the wrong of that cannot easily be dismissed.

#### MARRIAGE: "MY PERSONAL ADVICE IS DON'T"

### HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am certain all of my colleagues have heard about one of the outstanding communities in my district, the home of former Speaker Champ Clark, Bowling Green, the county seat of Pike County, Mo.

I enclose the following quote from the Bowling Green Times to show that the community has always given outstanding service to any who sought help:

MARRIAGE: "MY PERSONAL ADVICE IS DON'T"

As reported recently, members of Bowling Green Merchants Association decided to reorganize as the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce in 1972. As part of the process, records of the old Chamber of Commerce (which ceased to function in 1964) were obtained.

A brief check through boxes of the old records showing meeting minutes, bank records, and a lot of other dry, dull material with little value. But there was one letter in the stuff that made the search worthwhile.

It was a 1962 letter written by the secretary-treasurer of the Chamber at that time, a man with a dim view of matrimony. He'd received a letter addressed to the Chamber by an Illinois man asking about the legal requirements for getting married in Bowling Green. The Chamber secretary dutifully answered:

DEAR MR. —: On behalf of the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce I acknowledge receipt of your letter requesting information as to what is needed to get married here in Bowling Green Missouri.

As to the question of whether to get married or not to get married, the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce has no official opinion. However, my personal advice is Don't.

However, if you are determined to get married either here or elsewhere, I will attempt to give you benefit of my limited knowledge on the subject. (The good secretary went on to do so in detail.)

If you have any further questions concerning this matter or if there is any other information that I can give to you or obtain for you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

In the meantime, stop, think, reconsider, and remain a happy bachelor.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Now that's service. We thought about including the Chamber secretary's name, to give him the recognition he deserves. But just think for a moment . . . somewhere in Illinois there's a jilted bride, now an old maid, perhaps, still trying to figure out why her once-eager boy friend got cold feet about going to Bowling Green, Mo., to tie the knot. The poor girl might get the notion to tie

the knot . . . right around the neck of that one-time Chamber of Commerce secretary.

### MISS JENNIE BURRIER 100 YEARS YOUNG

### HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, everyone says that our greatest national asset is our youth—our children. I agree that this is a great national asset, however, I also contend that our No. 1 asset is the wisdom and spirit in the minds of our senior citizens. Such is the case of Miss Jennie Burrier who recently celebrated her 100th birthday. The Frederick News-Post gave its readers some insight into the spry Mount Pleasant woman in a recent feature article which I now would like to share with you:

MISS JENNIE BURRIER LOOKS BACK 100 YEARS  
(By Monica Schairer)

She sits at her window watching life go on outside. The quaint lady is Miss Elizabeth Burrier, and she's been watching the activity outside her Mt. Pleasant home for a century. She resides with a brother and sister, Darwin Burrier and Mrs. Ada Filler, and a niece Miss Rhema Fogle.

The small, spry woman who marks her 100th birthday today, has lived a life filled with hard work, family togetherness, warm friends and religion.

"Miss Jennie," as she is known to most, was born on a small farm located five miles northeast of Frederick in the Mt. Pleasant district. She was the second born of John William and Mary Katherine Burrier; five brothers and sisters followed.

Her childhood days are remembered working in the fields with her brothers and sisters as well as performing the household tasks assigned to girls.

She chuckles when remembering sleigh rides with her brothers, joy rides that usually ended when the sleigh overturned.

Miss Jennie busied her small hands with crocheting and spent leisure hours reading, particularly the Bible.

One of her proudest memories is that of being church treasurer for 50 years. A church member since the age of 14, Miss Jennie was given the task of collecting 5 cents per month from each parishioner who wished to retain membership in the Mr. Pleasant Reformed Church, now the Faith-Mt. Pleasant Charge of the United Church of Christ. She was also a member of the Ladies Missionary Group as well as a Sunday School teacher.

As father time caught up with Miss Jennie, she was unable to make the weekly jaunt to the church, so now, the church comes to her.

Her pastor, the Rev. L. Richard Batzler marvels at the woman's constitution, remarking, "Miss Jennie is such a quiet, pleasant woman. I always see her sitting by the window watching all the life outside. She has always been interested in what's going on."

Rev. Batzler recalls Miss Jennie as an avid reader in her younger days, especially of the Bible, however at age 100, failing eyes have curtailed her reading.

Her neighbors describe Miss Jennie as "very congenial, truly a friend when you need one." Up until last year, Miss Jennie set about her annual task of making taffy for friends and relatives at Christmas.



As for the question of matrimony, Miss Jennie prides herself on her spinsterhood, stating "I never wanted to get married (though she had many opportunities according to her sister) mainly because I just wanted to be my own boss."

Miss Jennie isn't too enthusiastic of the life style of today's younger generation, saying that she thinks "all that long hair just looks terrible."

Not an ardent believer in women's liberation 100 per cent, she sums up her feelings in a brief, "I don't even think women should wear pants!"

Neither mystic philosophy or modern science has yet devised a formula for longevity.

Miss Jennie confesses she has no secret to 100 years of happy living but partially attributes it to "retaining your zest for life." She adds that her non-indulgence in anything "harmful" might have helped too.

But she sums up the situation by quietly saying in an almost prayer, "I just thank God for living."

**ADDRESS OF TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK BEFORE THE USO 10TH ANNUAL DINNER**

**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, recently, His Eminence, Terence Cardinal Cooke, archbishop of New York, delivered the address at the USO 10th annual dinner in New York. In his address, the Cardinal discussed the moral fiber of our Armed Forces in Vietnam.

Also, at this dinner the Cardinal was presented with the USO's gold medal award.

Therefore, I insert his remarks in the Record and encourage my colleagues to read them:

**ADDRESS OF HIS EMINENCE TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE**

I am very grateful for this Award which encourages me once again to rededicate myself to the spiritual service of the members of the military family at home and in various parts of the world. In my visits to our servicemen, I seek to be a source of encouragement to them but actually they are a source of inspiration to me in their constant efforts to promote peace in the world. I wish that every one of you could travel with me and discover the depth of goodness in the young men and women who serve our nation.

We are all concerned by the war in Southeast Asia as well as the danger of war in other lands. We pray for peace and we hope that with God's help our young men will all leave Vietnam very soon.

You who have loyally supported them in the excellent and saving personal work of the USO, will not neglect them as they return home. Indeed your sensitivity and insight into human needs that led you to provide the important supportive services of the USO here in New York and around the world will effectively welcome them back to society. Your understanding of the social and psychological needs of young men and women and your goodness to them is precisely the attitude that is required today. In the name of the youth of America and their families whom all of you have served so well during their years of military service, I thank you.

There are a few thoughts that I would like to share with you this evening. I have made three trips to Vietnam and look forward to a fourth very soon. What I saw, first of all, in Vietnam was tragedy. The savagery of the Vietcong and the fury that is turned against them. There is nothing attractive about that. The sight of the wounded; stories of torture and massacre; boredom and isolation—temptations to drug addiction and despair—all this confronts an interested visitor.

But there is in Vietnam another story, and we cannot afford to miss it. It is the way in which the majority of our young men have conducted themselves under grave stress. What has emerged, from the years of this dreadful conflict is an untold story of evident goodness and the heartfelt generosity of the overwhelming number of our soldiers, sailors, marines, and air men. Regrettably, the easiest news to sell is bad news—and perhaps our own fascination with sensation is partly to blame—but because of that our nation has lost a heartening lesson regarding our "under-30's." If hundreds of men lost their morals and good sense in Vietnam, hundreds of thousands discovered a potential within themselves for true sympathy for human beings, however different in culture they might be. The inner momentum of a true personal generosity urged them to assist the least of their brethren in a strange land. They found in their hearts a tender love of children and of the elderly and the sick. They showed an openness of heart that would flatter the men of any age. All this outpouring of kindness occurred while their lives were in danger and their young hearts longed for home.

Insofar as most of the news from Vietnam has been filled with fire fights and smoldering villages—facts we must face—it has submerged this—one of the greatest stories of our time. These young men came fresh from our so-called affluent society, a society in which national purposes and moral standards have become obscured. These young men drew from their inner spiritual resources a dynamic goodness that some say has disappeared from the world. I have seen them returning from long and hazardous marches or ending a tour of nerve-wracking sentry duty. I have seen them then devote themselves selflessly to neglected children and to unwanted lepers, to digging wells and building chapels, entertaining the aging and giving their money and personal service to every good cause for the benefit of their fellowmen. In their open-handed generosity, they have shown a love of human beings that crosses every line of age, color and style of life.

War does not breed virtue. But under stress a man's strengths and weaknesses appear.

In Vietnam the idealism and generosity of our twenty year olds rises before us. It demands that we attempt to create a society in which their virtues can find a proper outlet. They are not perfect and they do not have the experience and perspective some of their seniors enjoy. But these young men and women are real and promising and they are what America will be in the year 2000.

Let us welcome our young men and women home from their years of sacrifice in war and tell them that we wish to join with them in a national effort to help people live together in unity and peace and human dignity. Let us tell them that we welcome and need them here in the United States, that we cherish their spirit of love and generosity to the widows and orphans, the lepers and aged of a distant and distressed land. In God's Providence, they may yet turn the tide against war and hatred; they may be the idealists who will succeed. Let us welcome them with a renewed sense of faith in America and Americans, a firm hope under God for the fulfillment of destiny and an ever-increasing love and respect for our fellow citizens.

**CARE FOR THE SPINAL CORD INJURED**

**HON. STEWART B. MCKINNEY**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, the keynote of social legislation in the past 10 years has been equal opportunity; an equal opportunity for all Americans to achieve that position in his or her community to which their ambition and ability entitle them.

In the past months, I have been actively engaged in a field which deals with men and women who seek not only an opportunity to live again, but to give again of their immeasurable spirit and talents. In a very real sense, we in Congress, hold the remedy; a remedy which would clear up the sclerosis of health care services for the spinal cord injured individual.

In this regard, I would like to share with you my message to my constituents dealing with this problem and with one man who embodies the spirit and hope which I see for the future:

JANUARY 31, 1972.

One of the most rewarding aspects of being your Congressman is the contact I have with the fine young men and women of our District, not only during the grueling days of the campaign, but in the day-to-day functions of running a Congressional office. From this group, one young man brought special significance to me and the others with whom he worked.

During my campaign, "David" acted as both advisor and communications expert for me. I would often find myself strongly tested by his knowledge of the issues and his persistence in defending what he thought was the right course. For his role as advocate of social issues, he was given the auspicious title of "liberal in residence."

Along with his dogged individuality, David brought something else to my office. For along with his strong intellectual talents, he carried a burden which, for most of us, would overwhelm any desires to be part of a team and offer all we had. David, you see, is a quadriplegic, paralyzed from the neck down in an automobile accident. With only youthful determination and modern medicine, was he able to contribute his best resource, his mind.

Today, David lies in a nursing home, his family shattered by the financial and spiritual burden, and his hopes and health failing every day under the pressure of pain.

David is not unlike many of our young men and women who, through both war and accidents, lie helpless in homes and hospitals throughout the United States. The greatest tragedy is not their paralysis, but the paralysis of this country to take those steps which would bring new life to these gifted people.

If you or I were to suffer spinal cord damage today, it would be mere chance what our care would be. For despite our great resources, we have failed to coordinate our vast medical facilities. By sheer irony, we are over-gifted, with too many general hospitals treating the spinal cord injured and no comprehensive center where the patient can get the maximum of care at minimum expense.

It would come as a shock to most Americans if they realized that we rank a poor second to many countries in the world in our treatment of this affliction. In Ireland, England and Australia, there are special centers

where the injured are taken directly from the scene of the accident, by helicopter, to the center where a whole team of experts stand ready to minimize his injury and supervise rehabilitation.

And what do we do? In essence, we keep the paralyzed alive, with the exception of a few very good centers which could and should be the pilots for a new program.

The challenge we face is the organization of the resources at hand into a comprehensive system of care. From the moment of the accident through the period of rehabilitation, the spinal cord injured should be at a special center which deal with this problem. This is not impossible for it is working in other parts of the world.

In respect to New England, I have already met with several experts in this field who are now in the process of establishing a Regional Spinal Cord Office in New England. This is just one small step to the eventual goal of bringing to the spinal cord injured the opportunity to serve his country, at a very small price in relation to the very great price we pay to keep the fine young people like David in a home away from home.

#### ENGINEERS' WEEK

### HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, the week of February 20 through 26, 1972, has been proclaimed by Gov. William A. Egan as Engineers' Week in Alaska. During this time, all Alaskans are called upon to extend the recognition and honor due to the engineers in our State.

Alaska, with its vast natural resources and immense potential, provides an ideal setting for the engineering profession and its practice, as described by Governor Egan in his proclamation:

To develop ways to utilize, economically, the materials and forces of nature for the progressive well-being of mankind in creating, improving, and protecting environment, in providing facilities for community living, industry, and transportation, and in providing structures for the use of mankind.

I would like to add my tribute to that of Governor Egan in recognizing the engineering profession in Alaska. For the benefit and interest of my colleagues, I am inserting the proclamation of Engineers' Week in Alaska into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### PROCLAMATION: ENGINEERS' WEEK

Engineering is the profession in which a knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences gained by study, experience, and practice is applied with judgment to develop ways to utilize, economically, the materials and forces of nature for the progressive well-being of mankind in creating, improving, and protecting environment, in providing facilities for community living, industry, and transportation, and in providing structures for the use of mankind.

Members of the profession in Alaska in cooperation with other agencies have continued to serve the public in the aforementioned manner.

It is appropriate that the profession be recognized at a time when we celebrate the birthday of George Washington, one of America's first engineers.

Engineers' Week provides an opportunity

for the public and the engineering profession to become more mutually acquainted and the public, therefore, to better understand the works of engineers.

Therefore, I, William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, do hereby proclaim and call upon the people of our State to observe the week of February 20 through 26, 1972, as Engineers' Week in Alaska, and I urge all citizens of Alaska to join in extending recognition and honor to our engineers.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1972.

WILLIAM A. EGAN,  
Governor.

### PRESIDENT NIXON'S HISTORIC MISSION TO CHINA, STATE OF THE ECONOMY LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY

### HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recent issues of my newsletter, Capitol Comments, discussed the President's trip to China and the state of our economy—two major topics of the day in Washington.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in these important subjects, I include copies of the newsletters in the RECORD:

#### SOME TRUTHS ABOUT THE BUDGET, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT

Following the President's annual State of the Union Message, the submission of the Federal budget for next year, and the Economic Report of the President, thoughtful Members of Congress and citizens throughout the country have been carefully considering all three of these documents.

It is customary and traditional for the President to make an optimistic report to Congress and the President's State of the Union Address was brimming with optimism, glowing predictions and all-is-right-with-the-world rhetoric.

Abraham Lincoln—called "Honest Abe"—once said that "you can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all the time."

The truth of the matter is that this Administration has switched from a balanced budget approach to fiscal policy to an era of full-blown deficit spending.

During the past three years deficits have exceeded \$30 billion—the deficit is estimated at \$38.3 billion and many predict the deficit will exceed \$40 billion in the red this year, an election year.

What the President is proposing is heavy spending in 1972, with \$12.3 billion in impounded funds from this year being added to amounts appropriated for next year for heavy Election Year spending.

The submission of an unbalanced budget—in fact a deficit budget which the President calls a "full employment budget"—is contrary to the traditional conservative Republican principle of balanced budgets.

Recently Secretary Connally of the Treasury Department said in a speech to the United States Chamber of Commerce and business executives that the country should be "applauding" the proposed \$40 billion deficit. News reports stated that "a thundering silence" greeted this admonition from the Secretary.

The Economic Report of the President recently released reveals that unemployment has increased from 3.3 percent when this Administration took office to 6.1 percent currently—the highest unemployment rate in ten years. In terms of people out of work, the total has increased from 2,500,000 in 1963 to 5,500,000 currently.

The Economic Report indicates that the Administration hopes to cut the unemployment rate to 5 percent by the end of this year, which means that for most of the year the rate will be more than 5 percent—and much more than 5 percent for such groups as young people, minorities and employees in low-paying positions.

Coupled with unemployment are these hard economic facts:

The balance of payments deficit in foreign trade is at its highest point in history—\$56 billion 600 million.

Interest rates have reached their highest peak in 100 years.

The Nation last year experienced its first trade deficit since 1888.

The Consumer Price Index—an index which measures the cost of living—has risen 13.7 percent in the last three years.

No matter how flowery the rhetoric or how rosy the picture, the Economic Report and other official documents provide the truth on the state of our economy.

In addition, the war issue is not resolved but continues, along with these economic problems. Utopia has not arrived and there exists a frustration and an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in the Nation—in spite of optimistic rhetoric.

Continued efforts must be made by all branches of Government to solve these problems—and this Congress will continue to act in concert with the President to combat these problems in the public interest.

The President once again referred to the need for welfare reform and revenue sharing with states and local governments. He also referred to the need for new revenues because of a shortfall in revenues and indicated he is considering a recommendation for a new tax called a value-added tax, which is a form of national sales tax.

Your Representative has supported both welfare reform and a modified Federal revenue-sharing with states and local governments. Welfare reform legislation with work incentives included has passed the House and is pending in the Senate and your Representative is co-sponsoring a revenue-sharing bill. It is my further position that in adopting revenue-sharing, important and vital programs for Rural America should not be eliminated in the process of aiding big cities and the several states.

The Second Session of the Ninety-Second Congress will be an historic and productive session and yet a difficult session in an election year. However, Committee hearings are now continuing and being scheduled to carefully evaluate the President's proposals and to further develop programs which Congress will initiate and consider necessary in the public interest.

#### PRESIDENT NIXON'S HISTORIC JOURNEY TO CHINA COULD PRODUCE SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

As this is written, President Nixon is winging his way to China on his historic mission to re-establish friendly relations with this isolated Nation of 800 million people. As the first President to visit mainland China, the President faces many challenges.

He will be negotiating with shrewd—even brilliant—Communist leaders who have demonstrated their ability to transform a Nation and its people from a backward, disorganized country to a nuclear power. These are hard, tough, calculating men although they have indicated they will roll out the red carpet



for the President and extend to him traditional Chinese hospitality.

A famous student of the Far East once commented that it is impossible to understand the Oriental mind because Orientals tend to think in terms of centuries while the Occidental world tends to think in terms of shorter periods—years or decades. The question is whether any concrete results will be achieved other than building a bridge for friendlier relations between the two nations.

As the President embarked on his historic mission from the White House, he emphasized again a warning to the American people against expecting anything other than the establishing of closer relationships and a dialogue as a basis for further discussions, negotiations and friendlier relations between China and the United States.

However, many of us who know and respect President Nixon expect that some sensational announcements and developments may occur as a result of his trip to China. There is speculation that there may be some announcement with respect to the conflict in Southeast Asia—perhaps a neutralization and cease fire—or perhaps an indication of some treaty agreement between the United States and China with a large-scale Marshall-type China aid plan to be proposed and announced.

There has been much elaborate and detailed groundwork and planning for the trip—with the President's principal foreign policy advisor at the White House, Dr. Henry Kissinger, having held long preliminary discussions with Chinese Communist leaders. As the President travels to China on this historic mission, Americans of all political persuasions wish him well—we wish him success—and we wish him a safe journey, God-speed and divine protection.

President Nixon himself, at the recent National Prayer Breakfast, made this appeal regarding his trip:

"As you pray in the future, as these journeys take place, will you pray primarily that this Nation, under God, in the person of its President, will to best of our ability, be on God's side."

#### AMERICAN EXPORTS

### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, I join Congressmen WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD and WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD today in cosponsoring a measure designed to expand American exports. The legislation's aim is to make American manufactured goods and agricultural products more competitive in the foreign marketplace by using U.S.-owned foreign currencies and debt repayments to pay foreign import duties. Such duties currently average approximately 10 percent.

This investment would result in a boost for our economy by creating new jobs and raising corporate profits. In turn, our productive capacity would be expanded and technologically upgraded, and our tax revenues would increase.

The United States owns and is owed vast sums of foreign currencies which over the years have lost much of their value through devaluations, inflation, and changes in exchange rates. The chief sponsors of this bill indicate that the

amount of foreign currency now held by the United States or owed to our country, coupled with the amounts foreign nations owe us in dollars, totals approximately \$30 billion. Based on an average 10 percent duty, this fund could potentially finance \$300 billion worth of American exports.

As foreign demand for American goods increases, the U.S. will require greater imports of raw materials, thus providing emerging countries with additional foreign exchange with which to buy American machinery and other goods needed for their economic development. The legislation promises to set in motion an economic cycle of great benefit to the United States and to foreign nations, at no cost to American taxpayers.

### HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

### HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to comment on the recent activities of one of our members, the distinguished gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CHISHOLM). While I am not in a position now to endorse any one candidate, I feel the candidacy of SHIRLEY CHISHOLM deserves noting.

In the past, we have heard arguments that an Irish Catholic could not be President, but that barrier is gone. And others have argued that a person of Greek origin could not be Vice President, but that barrier is no longer. And still others have said that a person of Polish origin would not have a chance to aspire to high office, but that stumbling block is past.

Now there are those who are saying that a black person could never be Vice President or President, but SHIRLEY CHISHOLM is out to disprove that. There have been others who have said a woman cannot handle the job of President, but SHIRLEY CHISHOLM does not believe that. And there are many who argue that a black woman cannot get anywhere in the world of politics, but SHIRLEY CHISHOLM is proving them wrong.

Her campaign is a tribute to this country and its tradition of democracy. The fact that a woman who is black can seriously consider running for the highest office in the land is a sign that the dictates of our Constitution still hold strong in this Nation.

Moreover, her campaign is dispelling the myths that money and power win the prestige of office. Her efforts are among the people, working with grassroots organizations in homes, church basements, civic halls—anywhere a group of supporters can gather and tell the people about their candidate.

She is exciting blacks, whites, chicanos, youth, women, men, and others about her candidacy and her views. She is showing America that anyone with a good idea and the will to tell it to the

people can become actively involved with politics.

Whether SHIRLEY CHISHOLM wins or loses the Democratic nomination for President is not important. What is significant is that she is running and running well. She is serious and being taken seriously. America is still a land where anyone, regardless of race, creed, sex, or country of origin can be the President of the United States.

### BRISTOL, CONN., POLICEMAN OF THE YEAR

### HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the Exchange Club of Bristol, Conn., in making its selection for Policeman of the Year for 1972, found it impossible to select one from among a galaxy of deserving recipients. This is a dilemma shared by many civic organizations seeking to pay special honor to the dedication and devoted service of our local police. In recognizing one person, it is hoped that not only the valor and high esteem of a single individual is put in focus, but also the many acts of kindness and service beyond duty that exemplify the lives of the people to whom we entrust the protection of our property and our lives.

The solution of the Exchange Club of Bristol was simple—yet of a wisdom that recognized the singleness of purpose and selflessness of these men and their sister associates whose labors are often long and tedious and thankless, in spite of risk and the ever present terror of danger. The Exchange Club solved the problem by naming each and every member of the department "Policeman of the Year."

It is a special pleasure to salute these gallant men. The editorial from the February 17 issue of the Bristol Press answers for all of us the question a policeman often asks: "Is it worth it? Who cares?" We care. The article follows:

#### OUR POLICEMEN OF THE YEAR

The Exchange Club of Bristol paid a long overdue honor to the Bristol Police Department Monday night by naming each and every member of the Department "Policemen of the Year."

Although the award had been singular in recent years, the collective honor was as fitting to all our policemen, as it is to award a World Series pennant to an entire team rather than the so-called star players.

Law enforcement is a team effort—consisting of dedication, patience, self-sacrifice, ability and (when called for) courage. The combined efforts of Bristol Police this past year resulted in a 25 per cent reduction in crime—a record just reverse of those being compiled by other municipalities across the nation.

From the plainclothes detective to the administrators and the average cop on the beat—it's a thankless job, meaning long hours despite the weather for pay which borders merely on the adequate side of the ledger.

Does Bristol have outstanding policemen? Of course we do. We also have had at times policemen somewhat less than outstanding. But, the honor afforded our Police Department collectively is a well deserved accolade.

Hopefully this recognition might ease the sting some of our law enforcement officers have felt as of late. Faced with an all too common practice of verbal assaults from the citizenry, particularly the young, and the sad dilemma that wages they bargained for in good faith might not come about, one could almost understand a policeman asking himself, "Is it worth it? Who cares?"

We believe the Exchange Club said it for the entire community—and said it well—that by their diligence and proven ability the Bristol Police Department to a man is deserving of the respect from each of us . . . and the occasional lapses in proper conduct of a few should never sway our residents from the admiration of and appreciation for all.

#### TO REESTABLISH THE RECOMPUTATION PRINCIPLE IN MILITARY RETIRED PAY

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1968, when President Nixon was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, he pledged to reinstate the "recomputation principle" in military retired pay.

Today, 4 years later, we have yet to see an administration proposal which would equalize the retirement pay of uniformed services personnel of equal rank and years of service.

But, there is hope.

On October 29, 1971, the Secretary of Defense stated that the recommendations of the President's Interagency Committee on Military Retirement were under careful study within the Department of Defense. He also stated that the Department of Defense hopes to develop appropriate legislative recommendations, based on the Interagency Committee study, for forwarding to the Congress early in 1972.

To follow up on this, President Nixon, in his state of the Union message on January 20, 1972, stated:

I will submit to the Congress an overall reform of our military retirement and survivor benefit program, raising the level of protection for military families.

But still, we in the Congress have not received these recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, instead of recomputation, the administration's primary goal is to reduce draft calls to zero by July 1, 1973, and achieve an all-volunteer force.

I say that one of the best ways to achieve a volunteer force is to live up to promises made to our servicemen by reestablishing the principle of recomputation in military retired pay.

In 1969, when I first came to Congress, I introduced a bill which would equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed service of equal rank and years of service.

In July 1970, the Department of Defense was opposed to this legislation. The Department reported:

After careful consideration of the matter, it has been concluded that the Department of Defense cannot, at this time, recommend favorable consideration of any of these bills.

Due to this opposition, my bill died in the 91st Congress, but, in February 1971, with opening of the 92d Congress, I reintroduced an identical bill in order to reestablish the recomputation principle.

Hopefully, Secretary Laird's statement on October 29, 1971, and President Nixon's statement on January 20, 1972, signals a change in the administration's attitude toward fulfilling the moral obligation to retired servicemen.

#### GOVERNOR OGILVIE'S TOP PRIORITY

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, while back home in my district during the Lincoln Day recess I noticed a full page newspaper advertisement outlining the achievements of Governor Ogilvie's administration in the field of aid to education. While the ad is acknowledged to be part of a political campaign, I just wanted to say that the accomplishments it outlines are real and as the ranking member of the Appropriations Subcommittee funding education programs at the Federal level I am very proud of what our Governor has achieved.

His courage in pushing for adoption of our State's first income tax law has been rewarded by the massive improvements in our educational system throughout the State and I salute him for it. Perhaps if more States were to follow a similar course, it would lessen the pressures we feel for ever-increasing appropriations for education at the Federal level and also assure that the control of our educational system will remain at the local and State level where it belongs rather than being brought more under Federal control as so many would prefer.

I insert the text of the ad in the RECORD at this point and recommend its message to my colleagues.

The ad follows:

#### GOVERNOR OGILVIE'S TOP PRIORITY

Governor Ogilvie has done more for Illinois education than any other governor in history.

He's doubled state appropriations to grammar and high schools. (More than 2 billion, 700 million state dollars in three years.)

He's increased state appropriations to universities and colleges by more than 64%. (From \$925 million in the last three pre-Ogilvie years to more than \$1.5 billion under Ogilvie.)

He's doubled the number of Illinois State Scholarships—from 29,000 in the last pre-Ogilvie year to more than 70,000 this fall. Now Illinois can meet every meritorious request.

In his three years as governor, Ogilvie's state appropriations for education total 4 billion, 233 million dollars—an increase of \$1 billion, 913 million over the three pre-Ogilvie years.

This tremendous input of state funds represents a major effort on the part of Governor Ogilvie to help relieve citizens hard-pressed by local property taxes.

It also represents two new four year colleges.

Four new junior colleges.

Five new medical schools in downstate Illinois.

And over twelve hundred new grammar and high school classrooms. (All built at a 1/3 saving through the efforts of the State School Building Commission.)

It represents doubled state aid for pupil transportation.

Doubled support for special education for the handicapped.

And tripled vocational training opportunities.

But the governor's commitment to our children doesn't end there.

It's also represented by a brand new school breakfast program that's put more than 6 million breakfasts into the empty stomachs of needy children during this school year.

And Ogilvie's also increased the school lunch program eightfold—from \$7 million in the last pre-Ogilvie year to more than \$54 million this year.

Where has all the money come from?

The state income tax. Most of which goes toward education.

When Governor Ogilvie proposed that tax, he knew it wasn't going to be popular. But he had the courage to do what was right regardless of political expediency.

And what could be more right than making sure your child gets a good education?

GUY R. MOLONY

**HON. HALE BOGGS**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following editorial printed in the New Orleans Times-Picayune on February 15, 1972, entitled, "Orleans and Soldiers of Fortune," with reference to the late Guy R. Molony.

Mr. Molony was one of the most colorful citizens of my community whose exploits in Latin America are legendary. The editorial follows:

#### ORLEANS AND SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

Death of Guy R. Molony, former superintendent of police and once a soldier of fortune, revives memories of how importantly New Orleans figures in the turbulent days of Central American countries about two generations ago.

His background for exploits in Middle America came in the Boer War and the Philippines. He returned to New Orleans and it was to become a way station to and from revolutions.

Mr. Molony was in his early 20s when he sailed off to become a machine gunner in a Nicaraguan revolution. Next, aboard an oyster lugger, his destination was Honduras and another revolution in association with Gen. Lee Christmas. That particular attempt was not successful, but the next, also based from New Orleans, achieved its goal.

Gen. Christmas once remarked that he had served as many presidents in Central America as he had years of service there—20. He was a plantation-born Louisianian. It was while Mr. Molony was chief of police that he was a blood donor to the general.

After police work for the McShane administration, Mr. Molony returned to Honduras



as a businessman but was caught up in another revolution in 1931. Angered by the turn of events, he later related, he patched up an old machine gun, rounded up some other refugees and joined government forces to put down the uprising. His interest in Honduras led to his long-term operation of a rice mill there.

Reminders of how New Orleans figures in many of the colorful episodes in Central American history are becoming scarce.

## RIVERTON HIGH SCHOOL HONORED

### HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the State of Wyoming has been selected to receive the 31st annual National Bellamy Flag award this year. As an outstanding school, representative of the best in education in Wyoming, Riverton High School in Riverton will be the standard bearer for the State high schools.

The award honors Francis Bellamy, author of the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. He wrote the pledge in Boston in 1892 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

The Bellamy Flag award is an outdoor flag, which will be flown over the Capitol and presented to Riverton High School on Columbus Day 1972, the 80th anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance.

Wyoming takes pride in this presentation, particularly the community of Riverton, whose education system has enjoyed a reputation for excellence.

I am pleased to insert for the RECORD, an editorial and a news article which appeared in the Riverton Ranger on January 27.

The material follows:

#### JOB WELL DONE

Rising costs of education and challenges to the educational methods have brought schools, boards, teachers and school administrators under attack. Wyoming Taxpayers Association took tenure and the salary schedule to task, claiming it serves to discourage individual initiative and to patronize the substandard teacher.

Defenders of the system maintain that the security the salary scale offers and tenure all but guarantees and encourages imaginative, innovative teaching methods.

Let's mark up a score for this point of view with the announcement yesterday that Riverton High School has been selected as the national winner in the 31st Bellamy Award.

The points mentioned in the selection of RHS as the school best representing high quality education in Wyoming include:

A proficient administration.

A dedicated, professional and accomplished faculty excelling in academic and extra-curricular activities.

A student body active and respected in decision making.

An accomplished alumni.

A constant and strengthening rapport with the local press.

A community that realizes the value of its youth, offering praise for youth endeavors.

An active program to curb dropouts.

Progressive practices in career education. Bridges built over the cultural gaps.

An educational philosophy keyed to student participation and student well-being.

The accumulation of awards, honors and the varied accomplishments of the school and RHS products, students and alumni, are brought together by the Bellamy Award.

In times, when nothing is immune from challenge and proof, let's chalk up a score for a job well done at Riverton High School as exemplified by the school's selection for the Bellamy Award.

#### RIVERTON HIGH WINS 31ST NATIONAL BELLAMY AWARD

Riverton High School is being announced today as the national winner of the 31st annual Bellamy Flag Award, representative of the quality high schools in the State of Wyoming, which was selected to be the honored state for 1972.

Executive Director of the National Bellamy Award Committee Margarette S. Miller said, "The National Bellamy Award makes no pretense at selecting a 'best school' in a state. It simply selects a school that is 'representative' of all fine public high schools in the chosen state. Thus, Riverton High School has been chosen and designated as the standard bearer for all Wyoming high schools. Riverton will retain the honor for a 50 year period in the distinguished group of outstanding and representative secondary schools throughout the nation."

The 31st annual Bellamy Award will be presented in formal ceremonies to Riverton High School for the State of Wyoming on Columbus Day, October 12, 1972, the 80th anniversary of the Pledge of Allegiance. The presentation ceremony will follow a traditional pattern with band and choral arrangements including "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Pledge of Allegiance," and "America, the Beautiful."

#### BELLAMY FLAG

The Bellamy Flag Award is a large outdoor flag that will be flown over the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. on May 18 of this year and honors Francis Bellamy who was a minister, journalist and advertising man and authored the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The Pledge of Allegiance was written by Bellamy in Boston, in 1892, under the auspices of the "Youth Companion" magazine, for the National Public School Celebration of Columbus Day, commemorating the nation's quadro-centennial. The Bellamy Award gives conspicuous acknowledgment to the vital role the public school, an instrument of the American ideal, plays in helping to mold and to realize the ideals and goals of the country.

In announcing the award to Riverton High School, Dr. Miller said, "The Bellamy Award is not an honor to be obtained by the mere efforts of administration, faculty and students during the year of study." Led by Riverton Principal Floyd Hart, Riverton had made a bid for the Bellamy Award nearly a year ago and has continued to support this bid. Originally one of 14 schools nominated the field was narrowed to two—Riverton and Cheyenne East—late last year with the final selection being announced today. Semi-finalists were Riverton, Cheyenne East, Lander, Cheyenne Central, and Sheridan. Dr. Miller said, "The school (Riverton) is chosen for its long history of accomplishment along with its continuous accumulation of awards, honors, innovation in teaching, the accomplishments of the alumni, faculty, and the present student body. The manner in which a school stresses the American Way of Life, as patterned by the nation's founders, is important."

#### TEN POINTS

Dr. Miller outlined ten points for which "Riverton High School, designated by the Bellamy Advisory Board as representative of all quality public schools in the State of Wyoming, has been selected as the recipient of the 31st annual Bellamy Award for these

specific reasons," she said. The ten points detailed were:

The proficient performance of duty by the administration in organization, ability, judgment, school and community leadership, loyalty and pride in the school are ever in force by Floyd Hart, Principal of Riverton High School, and James H. Moore, Superintendent of Riverton Public Schools.

A dedicated, professional and accomplished faculty excelling in academic and extracurricular activities on state, national and international levels; those who want to be "more than just a teacher . . . to be an educator."

A student body active and respected in decision making; students who take pride in their school facility; students diverse in cultural background and typically American; students who are a "vital force in the school's progress" with a strong voice in the establishment of school policy with their recommendations heeded and encouraged.

An accomplished alumni prominent in all walks of life having contributed highly in the fields of law, the armed services, science, medicine, government and education.

A constant and strengthening rapport with the local press which offers full coverage of Riverton's "efforts to develop excellence in a wide range of activities for young people." The Riverton Ranger is a tremendous supporter of education. The school publication Write On rates high in state competition having led last year in news writing, editorial, photography, and advertising with 24 individual honors received from the Wyoming High School Press Association for "excellence and social concern" by individual student writers.

A community that senses and realizes the value of its youth by offering praise for endeavors to work together for the betterment of the community as well as the school. For example, unselfish Riverton youth voted to give up the traditional Homecoming Parade of floats so that their efforts and money would go into a community project of greater significance and value—the March of Dimes—working with community leaders to raise \$3500 the past year.

Project Pascal, the federally funded \$2.5 million project designed "to curb the dropout problem" a five-year experimental and possible model program for the United States.

Innovative and progressive educational practices including the Occupational (Career) Education, an exemplary and experimental program to provide career education and opportunities for all students. Block scheduling, the elimination of teacher-directed compulsory student halls allowing the choice of study privileges with time allowed above academic instruction for cultural enrichment. Riverton was the first school in Wyoming to develop this system and one of the first in which it worked efficiently to receive commendation by the North Central Accreditation Association.

Bridging the culture gap. An Indian coordinator conducts a summer program "to provide course work in high school subjects while emphasizing the uniqueness and value of Indian culture."

The educational philosophy keyed to the welfare of the students with participation, involvement toward greater benefit to the students rather than the administration, teachers and parents; with strong emphasis that the individual contribution of teacher or student adds prestige for all the staff, for all the students, for the entire school family.

#### COMMUNITY EFFORT

Dr. Miller recognized that "Fine schools take the concerted effort of every member of a community. The educational experiences and training gained at Riverton High School should produce a strong foundation for the young people to mature into responsible adult citizens.

Quoting California Congressman Charles H. Wilson, Dr. Miller said, "Education is the single most valuable investment we can make in the future of our country."

Dr. Miller will be planning and conducting the National Bellamy Award presentation to be held here on October 12. The presentation will draw educators and students from throughout the nation.

As a part of the honor which is to stand for 50 years for the school, each issue of the student newspaper Write On is to include under its masthead indefinitely "1972 Bellamy Award School—State of Wyoming."

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS

The 1971 National Bellamy Award winner was Dillard McCollum High School in San Antonio, Texas. Winning the award in 1970 was Lead, South Dakota, High School.

In the 31 years, this is the first time the award has been made to a Wyoming school. Other recent winners were Holyoke, Massachusetts, 1969; Hibbing, Minnesota, 1968; Flowing Wells High School, Tucson, Arizona, 1967; Cherry Creek High School, Englewood, Colo., 1966; Pierre S. DuPont High School, Wilmington, Del., 1965; Wausau East Senior High School, Wausau, Wisconsin, 1964; Central High School, Harrison, Tennessee, 1963, and West High School, Waterloo, Iowa, 1962.

#### FROM HENRY WATTERSON'S FAMOUS ORATION ON LINCOLN

#### HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, as pertinent to the annual recognition of Abraham Lincoln, and under leave accorded I am placing in the RECORD a portion of the famous oration of Henry Watterson who, years ago, was editor of the Courier-Journal of Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Watterson was, himself, famous for his orations on public figures and subjects, and was a genius of the first order. Among his accomplishments was that of a love of music. He was a brilliant performer on the piano.

Recently, a centenarian of Bowling Green, Ky., and one of the few remaining Spanish War veterans, sent to his lifelong friend, Maurice H. Thatcher, a printed page reproduced hereinafter. Mr. Thatcher is a few months senior to this man with whom he maintains correspondence, Mr. A. M. Causey.

Mr. Thatcher is a former Member of this body, representing the Louisville, Ky., district, and is now the oldest ex-Member of Congress. He is one of the few Representatives that live beyond the centenarian milepost. Since retiring from Congress, he has remained in Washington, D.C., but has maintained his citizenship in Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Thatcher has been a lifelong student of Lincoln, and undoubtedly has been inspired and influenced thereby.

He also was the author of the legislation which redeemed the neglect of the Congress to authorize funds for the improvement, maintenance, and care of the Lincoln Birthplace Farm in Kentucky which the Government received in 1916 from the Lincoln Farm Association, headed by Mr. P. F. Collier, the publisher.

The shrine, under the Thatcher Act, is

now a place of beauty, and free to the public, and administered by the National Park Service.

The indicated citation follows:

#### A BIT OF KENTUCKY HISTORY THAT A FEW PEOPLE MAY NOT KNOW

Shortly after the Civil War Henry Watterson, who was a Colonel in the Confederate Army moved to Louisville, became Editor of the Courier Journal. He became a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln. His writings attracted national attention and he was invited to speak to Lincoln Union Club meeting held at the Chicago Auditorium February 12, 1895.

The following is a portion of his address, probably the greatest tribute ever paid to any man:

"Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel, reared in penury, squalor, with no gleams of light or fair surroundings; without graces, actual or acquired; with none of fame or official training; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life to be snatched from obscurity raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and entrusted with the destiny of a nation.

"The great leaders of his party, the most experienced and accomplished public men of the day, were made to stand aside; were sent to the rear, whilst this fantastic figure was led by unseen hands to the front and given the reins of power. It is immaterial whether we were for him, or against him: wholly immaterial. That, during four years, carrying with them such a weight of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the vast space allotted him in the eyes and actions of mankind, is to say that he was inspired of God, for no where else could he have acquired the wisdom, and the virtue.

"Where did Shakespear get his genius? Where did Mozart get his Music? Whose hand smooth the lyre of the Scottish plowman? God, God, and God alone; and as surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God, was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence, no drama, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells the story of his life and death."

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON—FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN?

#### HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, although the Monday Holiday Act has changed the dates upon which we previously celebrated many of our historic and patriotic holidays, there are literally thousands of Americans who choose to continue recognizing these commemorative occasions on the days they were meant to be recognized. In this respect, although yesterday was the official holiday designated by the Monday Holiday Act to celebrate Washington's birthday, I feel that today, the actual birthdate of George Washington, should not go unnoticed.

As we all know, the American Legion is a national organization made up of outstanding persons who are dedicated to the betterment of our great country and who have made it their responsibility to stand up for America. In the

past, I have inserted various articles and resolutions endorsed by this fine organization. Today, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial from the American Legion News Service entitled "George Washington—First in the Hearts of His Countrymen?"

The editorial follows:

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON—FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN?

"First in war, first in peace, and in the hearts of his countrymen." This famous phrase was part of the "Funeral Oration Upon George Washington" delivered December 26, 1799, before the houses of Congress by Gen. Henry Lee.

Is George Washington still "first in the hearts of his countrymen?" Or have we sounded the final funeral dirge honoring the memory of the father of this great nation before its 200th birthday?

A New York newspaper editor and Legionnaire pointed out recently, in a letter to the Legion's National Americanism Division, that only one editorial was carried on Washington out of 47 major dailies he surveyed and suggests a major organization, such as The American Legion, help correct this "neglect."

To understand why Washington's memory is being neglected, one must understand why Americanism is being eroded in this country. One must understand that Washington, "the father of our country," is part of America. This complacent attitude of not honoring Washington, is strong evidence of patriotic decay, a decay of loyalty and devotion to the principles and ideals upon which our nation was founded.

George Washington, as "father of his country," was a father in many ways. He was commander in chief of the American forces in the Revolutionary War, chairman of the convention that wrote the U.S. Constitution, and the first president.

Like our country's present commander in chief, Washington had many political enemies and critics who attacked him during the war. And some of the problems that plagued Washington, can be likened to the problems that have confronted our President in the Vietnam War. Washington was undermined by Benedict Arnold, a man whose name has become a synonym for a traitor to one's country by giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Political opportunists, who are allowing their political ambitions to divide and destroy our nation, have made attempts to undermine the President's efforts to end the Vietnam War. These people have fought for legislation which would tell the enemy exactly when, where and how we are going to withdraw troops, openly endangering our fighting men's lives. These are the same short-sighted lawmakers who endorsed changing our patriotic holidays to Mondays for commercial purposes. Those holidays included Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans Day.

Rarely does one hear a citizen give voice to his outraged feelings over these actions. Why? We are too smug; too self-satisfied. We are not lacking in courage, but we are too lazy intellectually to care, except during a national crisis, about having a hand in national policies.

In the near future America must come to her senses. Her people must realize, the Communist plan for subverting America includes the down-grading of patriotic observances and national heroes. Loyal Americans must determine whether we are interested in preserving the nation that we and our forefathers defended or allow it to be destroyed from within. To keep Washington first in our hearts, we must see to it that Americans with a sense of history and appreciation for its meaning occupy seats in our legislative halls.

Display the American Flag on February 22, the birthdate of George Washington!



## TALENTS OF TWO LOCAL AUTHORS

## HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the Sixth Congressional District of Connecticut encompasses a vast and diverse area, and a population with a myriad of talents and skills that is unequalled. We are especially proud of the recent release of books by two area authors. Bridgewater resident Leonard A. Stevens' most recent book, "Explorers of the Brain", has earned accolades as has the sleuthing of Ladislav Farago in his latest book, "The Game of the Foxes".

For the interest of my colleagues, commentaries on these books—from the New Milford Times and the other from the Lakeville Journal—follow:

[From the New Milford (Conn.) Times, Feb. 10, 1972]

NEW MILFORD AUTHOR SAYS: WRITING BOOK ABOUT SPIES REQUIRED SOME SLEUTHING  
(By Ladislav Farago)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following article was written by Ladislav Farago, New Milford author, whose latest book "The Game of the Foxes"—an account of German espionage activities in the United States before and during World War II—is reviewed this week on the editorial page.)

Toward the end of World War II, in the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence where I worked, I read a top secret report about a brilliant ruse of the British Secret Service during the Teheran Conference of November 1943, and how it was instrumental in assuring the security of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. The story of this ingenious coup intrigued me even more two decades later. In 1965, I decided to commemorate it in a book.

I received enthusiastic support for my project from Sir Reader Bullard, His Majesty's Ambassador in Persia at the time of the Conference, and Sir Fitzroy MacLean, the distinguished British politician who had served as the most intrepid secret agent in the area during part of the war. But I found it difficult if not impossible to obtain the documentation I needed from official British sources.

I, therefore, turned to that gold mine of historical research, the depositories of American and foreign documents in Washington, D.C., in the hope that I would find in them what I could not procure in London. In my past efforts, it was in the Office of the Chief of Military History, the Library of Congress and especially the National Archives where I invariably discovered unpublished papers bearing on my quests. Thus the revelation in my book "The Broken Seal" that Herbert O. Yardley, the foremost American code-cracker in his own time, was a Japanese agent, had come from his dossier in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, preserved in the unindexed, uncatalogued collection of captured documents in the Library of Congress. In a similar manner, much new documentation that went into the writing of my biography of General Patton was found among the thousands of papers held for those willing to dig for them in the Office of the Chief of Military History of the Department of War.

In January 1967, I called at the National Archives, told Robert Wolfe and Richard Bauer, custodians of the captured German records, of my special interest in this sideline of the Teheran Conference, and was taken by them on a guided tour to the mass of declassified but uncatalogued documents. On

this occasion, I was allowed into a dimly lit loft where a great number of the stray German papers were piled up, most of them awaiting indexing to join on the open shelves literally millions of documents.

Knowing of my studies of intelligence and espionage in general (War of Wits) and my special preoccupation with the espionage history of World War II (Burn After Reading), they opened up for me sources in which they thought I could find the documentation I was seeking.

I did find considerable original material about German spies stationed in Iran and at least some substantiation for the scoop the British had scored—and much more than that. In some 800 yellow boxes of microfilm I discovered thousands of frames of photographed documents untouched since their capture and microfilming during the closing weeks of World War II, among them the most secret files of the German Foreign Ministry, Wehrmacht High Command and the Nazi terror machine. Most important from my point of view, some thirty of the boxes contained the archives of the Abwehr branch in Bremen, with the complete paper work of this important bureau as well as copies of hundreds of documents from the Abwehr's big Hamburg outpost.

Suddenly, my interest in the Teheran Conference turned into fascination with this new material that held out the promise of an authoritative book about those segments of the Abwehr that were primarily responsible for the clandestine coverage of the United States and the United Kingdom. Even as my decision to write my Patton biography stemmed from my discovery of the General's unpublished diaries, my determination to write this history of German espionage in World War II originated in the finding of this collection of forgotten documents, the very existence of which was known before.

I like to have a sense of proportion about windfalls in research. My own definition of such a discovery is to find something nobody else is looking for. It was, indeed, not the original spotting of presumably lost documents that fill me with pride as a researcher, but the hard work that ensued—trying, often against seemingly impossible odds, to gain confirmation, corroboration and substantiation for German claims contained in the papers and to reconstruct the operations they revealed.

The beginning was fortuitous and easy. But the proper exploitation of this unique material proved a difficult and tedious job. In bringing it into sharp focus I had the help of living sources—of men and women who had the good fortune of participating in the events and maneuvers the documents exposed for the first time, and could be persuaded to share their memories with me.

They included Colonel Nikolaus Ritter, Lieutenant Colonel Hermann J. Giskes, Dr. Karl-Heinz Kraemer, Mr. Dusko Popov, Sir John Masterman, Professor H. H. Trevor-Roper, Major Jules Boeckel, the late Captain Arthur Leslie Nicholson, Professor Louis de Jong, Captain Henry M. Denham, Lord Granville of Eye, Herman Gyllenhaal, Nils Hamerby, Dr. Fritz Hesse, General Wilhelm Meyer-Detring, and many others.

The list is long but by no means complete. For reasons of security and other considerations, I am not at liberty to identify some of my primary sources. But I am anxious to assure them that, unmentioned though they must remain, my debt of gratitude to them is real and great.

I am also deeply grateful to Vice Admiral Sir Norman Denning for his advice and helpful recommendations, to Dr. O. John Rogge, former U.S. Assistant Attorney General, to the late Adolf A. Berle, whose documentation and guidance proved invaluable in the presentation of my evidence in the case of John L. Lewis.

Finally, my appreciation and gratitude for the assistance I received in the preparation of this book in Washington, D.C., especially at the National Archives, go to Dr. James B. Rhoads, the Archivist of the United States, Dr. Mabel Deutrich, Director of the Military Archives Division, and Dr. Robert Wolfe, the Acting Chief of the Captured Records Branch. Without their help this book could not have been written.

I wish to note that my own collection of Abwehr and related papers have been assembled over nearly thirty years. This together with a vast selection of other unpublished material will be deposited with a learned institution under agreement that it be available without restrictions to all legitimate scholars.

## THE BOOKWORM

(By Jim Stuart)

On a recent vacation, and quite by accident, we bought and read a paperback copy of a book called "The Tenth Fleet," an engrossing and fast-paced yarn about the U.S. effort in World War II to outwit Nazi submarines in the Atlantic.

We bought this book, many miles from New Milford, because we knew its author, Ladislav Farago, was a resident of New Milford who also wrote the best-selling "Patton—Ordeal and Triumph," on which the Academy-award movie "Patton" was based.

When we got back from vacation what should be waiting on our desk but a review copy of Mr. Farago's latest book, "The Game of the Foxes," an imposing volume about German espionage activities prior to and during World War II in the United States and elsewhere.

This is to report we have just finished reading "Foxes" and find it, like "The Tenth Fleet," engrossing and fast-paced. We unreservedly recommend it to World War II buffs as well as to anyone who has a taste for intrigue and danger on a global scale. That should include just about everyone, so we have little doubt that Mr. Farago's latest volume will be enormously successful. It deserves to be, if for no other reason than that the book is a masterpiece of what would seem painstaking research.

Doing a book on spies and their activities would, we should imagine, be no easy task. After all, spies don't as a rule go around telling just anyone what they have been or are up to. Pinning them down, so to speak, is a rough go. But Mr. Farago manages it all beautifully, and in "Foxes" he presents us with a mixed bag of spies, double agents, petty crooks and master criminals, ranging all the way from Adolf Hitler and his ace spymaster, Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, head of the Abwehr, down to a feckless young lady who was forced by an evil stepfather to hang around waterfront bars in Staten Island and Brooklyn to get information on ship movements. The latter exhibit, incidentally, came to be known as the "Waterfront Mata Hari."

We were surprised to learn from Mr. Farago's book that Hitler apparently had very little use for spies, considering them and their activities somewhat distasteful. At the very least, Mr. Farago says, Hitler was uneasy in the presence of espionage people and was somewhat frosty in his dealings with his top intelligence people.

Nonetheless, and guided by Admiral Canaris, the Germans developed a spy network before and during World War II that was formidable, involving at one time more than a thousand agents in this country.

Mr. Farago's book also is fascinating in its account of the difficulties a spy faces. It is one thing, apparently, to collect information in a hostile land, and quite another to get the information to your boss in time for it to mean anything. The Abwehr partially solved this problem—and later ran afoul be-

cause of the solution—by radioing information to Abwehr headquarters in Germany. Agents in this country also used mail drops in such countries as Switzerland, but this wasn't too satisfactory because of the time element and also because the British surveillance of mail eventually became highly efficient.

While "The Game of the Foxes" is full of the exploits of numerous foreign agents plying their trade in this country in the 1940s, our favorite spy is a chap named Simon Emil Koedel, a slithery type who finally was arrested in 1944 following a long and successful career in espionage for the Germans. Mr. Farago agrees that Koedel was, to say the least, highly skilled, not only at getting valuable information but also at eluding the authorities.

We rather respect Koedel, in fact, for his inventiveness and his astounding gall. This superspy was not one to skulk around back alleys chatting with derelicts. He, whenever possible, went right to the top and, for one reason or another, had little trouble getting the information he wanted straight from the horse's mouth. He got a lot of good stuff, for instance, straight from the American Ordnance Association, a quasi-confidential trade organization composed of munition makers, who naturally were privy to top war department secrets. Koedel got on the mailing list of this outfit merely by writing to them, stating he was a big stockholder in a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of munitions. Just for toppers he sent along his Army discharge papers (he was a corporal in World War I in the U.S. Army) with his letter.

Soon, as a member of this organization, he was attending secret lectures on armament and inspecting defense plants. This contact, as Mr. Farago states, was "a gold mine for a spy."

But, like most of his colleagues, Koedel finally came a cropper. He was, incidentally, the chap who stationed his stepdaughter in waterfront bars to pry information out of unwary sailors.

We gather from reading Mr. Farago's book, too, that the Germans were not overly generous with their agents. Indeed, it seems most of this skulduggery was pretty much a labor of love.

But Koedel, intriguing as he was, is only one of the stars in Mr. Farago's constellation of double-dealers.

This book, which we understand is being considered for a movie, is, as we said previously, a must for anyone who likes to live a little vicariously. Not many of us would make very good spies, but there is something in almost everyone that savors the world of cloak and dagger, a world Mr. Farago presents expertly and with great wit in "The Game of the Foxes."

[From the Lakeville (Conn.) Journal, Feb. 10, 1972]

**SPEAKING OF PEOPLE: HE'S WRITTEN A BRAINY BOOK**

(By Allison Wyrley Birch)

Sigmund Freud and those who came after stirred humanity up and made it consider the mysterious, inner and invisible self—what Leonard Stevens of Bridgewater and New Milford calls the "Thou" of us, but no one has yet been able to pin down that elusive and bewildering "Thou" that each of us is.

For many years—centuries even—people have placed the vagabond soul of man in the liver, or the heart or the brain. "We still don't understand the physical base of the mind," Stevens says, "although we now suspect it's cornered in some section of the brain. Sinews, bones, and glands we understand, along with the workings of the heart and inner organs, but nowhere has the 'life' of us been located with any certainty."

Leonard A. Stevens, who has written a

total of 12 books and uncountable magazine articles, joined science in the search for man's soul. He has interviewed approximately 60 eminent brain scientists here and in Europe, and has spent a tremendous number of hours researching back through written history.

The result is his newest book, *Explorers of the Brain*, just published by Alfred A. Knopf. It's written for the unscientific investigator—as well as the science student—and it reads like a great drama, with a look at the still-impossible brain transplant, split brain operations, memory transfer and other incredible, fantastic possibilities for the future as science unclothes more and more veiled areas in the human skull.

Leonard Stevens, who lives with his wife and four children in Bridgewater and works in New Milford, is a tall, friendly fellow who combines a scientific bent with an inquiring journalistic mind.

He started out as an engineer, but switched—after detouring to the service during World War II—to majoring in journalism and speech. He took his B.S. and M.A. degrees at the State University of Iowa and then worked for about five years as news editor for radio station WSUI in Iowa City and for the Hoover commission. Mostly, he's been a free-lance writer covering diverse subjects in Alaska and along the California coast.

*North Atlantic Jet Flight*—a book for young adults—gave him the opportunity to ride on an upended box between the two pilots of a North Atlantic jet and *Elizabeth—The Passage Of A Queen* took him across the Atlantic on the QE1 on her 424th voyage.

Leonard Stevens is now working on a book under contract that is a history of the medical science of the nervous system. It's an outgrowth of *Explorers of the Brain*, just as that was an outgrowth of a book called *On Growing Older* that Stevens wrote for the President's Council On Aging in 1964—a book strongly endorsed, incidentally, by Dr. Paul Dudley White.

Study of the brain Stevens believes to be the ultimate science. Through it we can understand and curb violence and much of the social confusion we suffer from. It may help solve many of the abstruse intricacies of personal existence. "We aren't going to really know who we are until we get inside the head and explore inner space," he said. "The brain is the seat of the soul—it relates to everything that involves us, both personal and social."

Leonard Stevens has written a very exciting book. Talking to him I could sense how much of himself he invested in his search, and the resultant excitement passes from him onto the pages of his book.

## SETTING THE RECORD IN BALANCE

**HON. RICHARD T. HANNA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, it is neither unique or unexpected that in the course of debate comments occur which are inconsistent with or unrelated to fact. Statements also appear that may do a considerable injustice to persons or institutions not provided with the opportunity for instant and adequate response. It is, however, my opinion that whenever possible, the RECORD should be available for response by those at whom allegations or charges have been made.

So it is that I take this opportunity for a response to allegations made

against the Asian Development Bank which appeared on page 2044 dated February 1, 1972. The allegation was to the effect that the ADB is run "by the Japanese, with the Japanese, and for the Japanese."

I find it difficult to believe that the gentleman making this sweepingly general charge seriously entertains a conviction that it is grounded in truth and fact. However, the respondent should have the access accorded the allegation so I have inserted below the body of a letter received from Mr. Takeshi Watanabe, President of the Bank, which presents in a detailed factual fashion the precise position, and condition of the Asian Development Bank as dictated by its organic law, its practices and its performance.

The letter follows:

ANNEXURE TO MR. TAKESHI WATANABE'S LETTER OF FEBRUARY 15, 1972, TO THE HONORABLE MR. RICHARD T. HANNA

The substance of the allegations recorded in the "Congressional Record—House" page 2044 dated 1st February 1972 is that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is run "by the Japanese, with the Japanese and for the Japanese", that it might "as well be an agency and a branch of the Japanese Government" and that the Bank's finances go to support industries which are Japanese-controlled, Japanese-owned and Japanese-operated.

2. The ADB is owned by 36 countries of whom Japan is one; Japan's share holding in the Bank is neither more nor less but exactly the same as that of the US namely 19.892% of the total shares. So far as the voting power goes, Japan, similarly, has neither more nor less but exactly the same as that of the US, namely 16.471% of the total voting power of all members of the Bank. Thus, from the point of view of share-holding and of voting power, Japan does not have any greater power than the US has—it is exactly in the same position.

(a) So far as the operation of the Bank is concerned, under Chapter VI of the ADB Charter, the supreme controlling body is the Board of Governors on which again Japan has exactly the same representation as the US with exactly the same voting power.

(b) On the Board of Directors, which is resident in Manila and which, under Article 31 of the Bank's Charter, has the responsibility for the direction of the general operations of the Bank, Japan and USA have exactly identical representation and voting power. This indicates that Japan has no greater controlling voice than, for instance, the US. Further, there has not been any occasion so far wherein a decision was arrived at the Board of Directors by exercise of votes; decisions have been by ascertaining the "sense" (i.e., general view) of the Board as a whole; nor has there been any case wherein the US representative has had to be in any posture of confrontation with the Japanese representative.

(c) According to Article 34.1 of the Bank's Charter, the President has to be "a national of a regional member-country". The President's term is five years. Mr. T. Watanabe was elected for a first term in November 1966 and for a second term in April 1971, both actions being taken by the Board of Governors consisting of representatives of all the member countries of the Bank. On both occasions, the decision was unanimous; in particular, the US supported the election of Mr. Watanabe not only on the first occasion but also, after five years of experience of his methods of managing the Bank, in the second election in 1971. It has to be further noted that, unlike other international financial institutions, the Vice Presidency of the Bank is not a matter of mere appointment by the Presi-



dent. The Vice-President (according to Article 35.1) has to be elected by the Board of Directors on recommendation of the President. The Board of Directors elected in December 1966 and then again in June 1971 (in each case for a term of five years) and by unanimous vote a non-Japanese Vice-President (Mr. C. S. Krishna Moorthi). According to the regulations of the Bank, the Vice-President is the deputy of the President and acts for the President when the latter is out of Headquarters. Mr. C. S. Krishna Moorthi, the Vice-President, is a robust-minded financial expert with considerable experience of economic development. The President and the Vice-President have worked most closely and cooperatively and in the true spirit of international officials. The actions of the President have been fully available to the Board of Directors (and to the fullest membership of the Bank including the USA) and the confidence of countries in his actions (under the responsibility of the Board of Directors for the direction of the general operations of the Bank) has not evoked any challenge by any member and certainly not by the US: this has been demonstrated by the unanimity, including the vote of the US, at his reelection in 1971.

3. The staff which assists the President consists of 197 professionals (apart from non-professionals who are mostly of Philippine nationality). The 197 professionals have been drawn from 34 nationalities. The number of professionals of Japanese nationality is only 13.7% of the total professional strength. Of the 10 Heads of Departments and Offices, there is only one who is of Japanese nationality; there is thus no Japanese national predominance in the staff that could orient the ADB to act in a manner other than consistent with its international character.

4. Loans are made by decision of the Board of Directors where the Japanese and the U.S. position are equivalent; they are not decided by the President.

5. All the loans of the Bank are made to developing member countries; all the loans are made (after thorough appraisal of the project) on the basis of *international procurement of goods and services in the member countries of the Bank*; financial competitiveness consistent with technical acceptability is the criterion on which procurement is done; any competitive advantage that Japan may have had by reason of its proximity to the region and also by reason of the heretofore low cost structure of Japanese industrial production may tend to get affected by recent currency realignments and other international actions under which U.S. pricing *vis-a-vis* Japanese pricing may undergo a "tilt" *inter se* in favour of the U.S. on world markets.

6. Of 85 loans made so far, 52 have been to Governments and 17 to public authorities and public corporations; in respect of these, there can be no question of ADB loans helping to finance Japanese-owned or controlled or operated industry; of the balance, 16 have been to development finance institutions in member countries; and sub-lending by these institutions is controlled by internal policies of such institutions which are thoroughly appraised and examined by the Board of Directors before each loan is approved.

7. On all the above counts, nothing emerges that would justify even an insinuation that the ADB "might as well be an agency and a branch of the Japanese Government."

8. If Japan, in the estimation of parties concerned, enjoys any special respect in the ADB *vis-a-vis* other members, it should be attributed essentially to the fact that the Government of Japan has been kind and generous enough to be the largest donor (under Article 19 of of the ADB Charter) of Special Funds, and on liberal terms too, to add to the resources of the Bank for lending on concessional terms. It is regrettable, but yet factually correct, that (though Japan

and the U.S.—the two largest share-holders of the Bank—started action almost simultaneously to endow the ADB with such Special Funds) Japan has made substantial contributions already while substantial U.S. contributions are yet awaited. Apart from limited resources made available for technical assistance operations, Japan has so far made available Special Funds resources of over \$100 millions and is expected to make further such endowments in the coming years; on the other hand, (apart from limited resources for technical assistance operations), the efforts of the U.S. Administration to endow the ADB with such Special Funds, repeated every year over the past four years, have not met with success in previous years and show indications of producing results only this year. This comparative situation for which neither the ADB nor Japan is responsible, may give parties the feeling that Japan has, as a matter of fact, been more involved in the ADB's capacity to operate than has been, as of the current moment, the U.S.; such an impression, however, would correlate only to the resources placed by Japan at the disposal of the Bank and not to any insidious or behind-the-scene effort by Japan to achieve control, or even domination, in the framing of the policies and in the day-to-day operations of this international institution.

### POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

#### HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, the proper criterion to be considered in the confirmation of Supreme Court Justices is certainly a current and troublesome problem.

An article in the American Bar Association Journal of February 1972, by the Senator from Arizona, BARRY GOLDWATER, illustrates the errors that can be made in seeking to forecast the future conduct of any Judge who has been appointed for life.

I believe my colleagues will find the study both interesting and informative: POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

(By Barry Goldwater)

In December, the Senate of the United States gave its advice and consent on the President's nominations of the 99th and 100th Justices to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senate's confirmation of Lewis F. Powell and William H. Rehnquist was preceded by the efforts of a few members of the Senate to scrutinize and judge the nominees solely on the basis of their political philosophy.

The Senators who did so made no bones about it. They were concerned with knowing whether the nominees' judicial and political philosophies fitted the same mold as their own views on the social issues of the day. Their position, as expressed by four liberal members of that committee, was particularly evident at the hearings held by the Senate Judiciary Committee on Mr. Rehnquist's nomination.

I was reminded of a recent poll reported in *Life* in which two legal scholars (Professor Albert Blaustein of Rutgers and Roy Mersky of the University of Texas) set out to grade ninety-six prior Supreme Court Justices. Professors Blaustein and Mersky chose a panel of sixty-five academic experts to

evaluate all of the Justices on the quality of their individual contributions (Chief Justice Burger and Justice Blackmun were omitted because they were so recently appointed). Only twelve were rated as "great" by the panel. Of the rest, fifteen were considered "near great", fifty-five were rated "average", six "below average" and eight "failures".

As I listened to the critics of Mr. Rehnquist, I wondered how the twelve Justices selected as "great" would have fared under their liberal-oriented criteria. It would be interesting, I thought, to take a look at the words and deeds of those twelve great Justices to see how they might stack up against the test used by the current liberal wing of the Senate.

#### "OUR CONSTITUTION IS COLOR-BLIND"

Let us begin with an early Justice who is hailed today for his stands in solitary disagreement with his colleagues against segregation, a man who is well known today for his assertion that "Our Constitution is color-blind." And yet, prior to serving on the Court, this Justice had been a member of a slave-owning family in Kentucky, a bitter foe of the Civil War amendments and a critic of federal civil rights legislation. In 1854 he began his political activities by joining the Know-Nothing Society, a secret organization having for its purpose the restriction and destruction of the influence of foreigners and Catholic priests in our political affairs.

In 1859, upon being nominated for a Congressional seat, he set out to prove himself the more devoted defender of property rights in slaves. He not only endorsed the holding of the *Dred Scott* decision that Congress lacked power to exclude slavery from the territories, but also claimed that that case meant that Congress was duty-bound to pass laws for the full protection of the rights of slaveowners.

Later, running for election as Attorney General of Kentucky, he denounced President Lincoln's promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation and came out strongly against the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

Once he became Attorney General, this Justice argued several cases involving slave issues and civil rights. In *Kentucky v. Palmer*, 65 Ky. (2 Bush) 570 (1866), he prosecuted a Union general for being guilty of the crime of aiding slaves to escape. In *Bowlen v. Kentucky*, 65 Ky. 5 (2 Bush) 5 (1867), he asked the Kentucky Court of Appeals to overturn a lower court decision that had permitted the introduction of Negro testimony against a white defendant indicted for larceny.

We might also observe that in the 1865 elections for state legislature this man took the stump in support of "a thorough union of all citizens who . . . are opposed to the admission of the Negro to the ballot box or to the enjoyment of other political advantages".

He is, I should mention, none other than the first John Marshall Harlan, author of the famous dissent in the Supreme Court's decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896).

#### JUSTICE HAD A PALTRY FOUNDATION IN-LAW

Turning to another early Justice whose background may cause some raised eyebrows, I should like to discuss a man of whom it is said: "Judged by the standards of the present day, or even by those of the Eighteenth century colonial America, he was given a paltry foundation in the law." In fact, Friedman and Israel, in their authoritative new biography of the Justices of the Supreme Court, state that the extent of his formal education included six weeks of attendance at George Wythe's law lectures at William and Mary and some reading from Bacon's *Abridgement*, and that is all. This future great was both a slaveholder himself and an

official of the American Colonization Society, which was dedicated to the transportation of free Negroes back to Africa.

It is particularly striking to notice that seven years before the famed decision of *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cr. 137 (1803), this Justice had argued before his future tribunal that "the judicial authority can have no right to question the validity of a law, unless such a jurisdiction is expressly given by the Constitution"—a conferral which he knew was not expressly granted. Yet, in 1803, it was he who ruled in *Marbury v. Madison* that an act of Congress was unconstitutional, a decision that is considered perhaps the most important in Supreme Court history. Of course, I am referring to the unanimously recognized great, John Marshall.

Here we have a man who in his pre-Court days argued vehemently that the Court could not review and veto acts of a legislature and who turned around seven years later and wrote the most famous decision of his career, holding that the Court could do that very thing. We might remember this incident when we hear criticism made of the positions taken by judicial nominees as advocates for the United States Government or as private practitioners on behalf of their clients.

Next, let us review the history of another Chief Justice. Like Marshall, this one was a member of the Colonization Society and was born into a slave-owning family. A descendant of a prominent Maryland Tidewater family, he sided with rural area representatives as a member of the Maryland legislature and remained a states'-rights man in that body.

Once, as attorney in a case, the future Chief Justice argued: "The African race in the United States, even when free, are everywhere a degraded class. . . . The privileges they are allowed to enjoy are accorded to them as a matter of kindness and benevolence rather of right." Later, as Attorney General under President Andrew Jackson, he rendered opinions that repeated his view that slavery was basically a problem for the states alone—except that he allowed that the Government might pass fugitive slave laws upholding the property rights of Southerners.

#### HIS COURT MIGHT ABDICATE RIGHT OF JUDICIAL REVIEW

During this same period he gave some suggestions that a Court headed by him might abdicate its right of judicial review. He said: "The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the judges and on that point the President is independent of both."

In these days of marked contest by Congress to reassert its role in relation to that of the President, imagine how these words would go over with our liberal friends! In a similar manner, the spokesmen for civil liberty would undoubtedly be horrified at the following words written by this future Justice upon the occasion of hearing about a riot caused by workingmen whose savings had been wiped out a year before by the collapse of a Maryland bank. He wrote his son-in-law: "There ought not to have been a moment's hesitation about the use of fire arms, and the firm and free use of them the moment that force was attempted by the mob. The first stone thrown . . . should have been the signal to fire." So said Roger Brooke Taney in 1835. Shades of Kent State and Washington's May Day disturbances! Can you picture how this inflammatory message would be received by some radical spokesmen were they to be expressed today?

The last Justice selected by the panel from the 1800s leaves little to grasp in examining his pre-Court history. As the youngest person ever to sit on the Supreme Court, his prior record did not offer much opportunity for making distinct points about his philosophy.

The one and only case which brought this

lawyer to national attention was one in which he was retained to uphold the money interests of Massachusetts speculators in lands which they had snapped up from a corrupted Georgia's legislature. According to Friedman and Israel, the young attorney thus began "the work he was to complete as a judge—a transformation of the contract clause of the Constitution into a bastion for the rights of property. . . ."

In view of the sparseness of material on this individual in his pre-Court life, I am taking the liberty of mentioning his view on an important political question which he expressed nine years after taking his seat on the bench. I use this reference only because it was made in the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts relative to the composition of the state legislature in which he had earlier been a member and because his remarks seems to reflect a long-held position.

When the convention reached the issue of determining the basis of representation in the state senate, he rose to attack the idea that population should serve as the basis of seats in the senate rather than the amount of taxation derived by each county. He said: "Cases may be easily supposed, in which, from the peculiar state of society, such a basis would be universally deemed unsafe and injurious. Take a State, . . . where there are five or ten thousand wealthy persons, and 90 or 100 thousand artisans, reduced to a state of vice, and poverty, and wretchedness, which leave them exposed to the most dangerous political excitement. . . . Who would found a representation on such a population, unless he intended that all property should be a booty to be divided among the plunderers?"

Elsewhere in the same speech the Justice, whom I shall reveal as Joseph Story, said: "The more numerous the body, the greater the danger from its movements. . . . Where in these views is the spirit of human compassion that some liberals deem necessary in candidates for the High Bench?"

Let us turn now to twentieth-century men who have been chosen as outstanding Justices. First we might study the background of a personality who is known today as the "peoples' attorney". By 1895 the peoples' attorney ". . . was rapidly becoming a millionaire. He was esteemed in the nation's highest financial and business circles. Big businessmen and heads of great corporations were among his clients and friends." When he was appointed to the Court in 1916, he had become a millionaire twice over.

In 1902 he incurred the wrath of Samuel Gompers by proposing to take away from unions their immunity from suit by incorporating them. "If unions are lawless," he said, "restrain and punish their lawlessness: if they are arbitrary, repress their arbitrariness. . . . The unions need something to protect them from their own arbitrariness." Two years later he found something. When acting as counsel for an employer's organization, he obtained an injunction ending a union strike.

As further indication of his concept of industrial relations, he declared in an address before the Central Labor Union in 1905 that labor "should strive to make earnings of any business as large as possible" and "should not limit the production of individuals".

In 1899, the peoples' attorney was, all at the same time, an investor, a director and a lawyer in the shoe industry monopoly held by the United Shoe Machinery Company. In this capacity he publicly opposed legislation which would break up the monopoly by overriding a provision of United's contract which forced a shoe manufacturer to use United's entire line if he wanted to use any at all. In his brief on behalf of United he argued: "We have found in Massachusetts that in certain things we have got to have a monopoly."

#### "THE SUPREME COURT IS ALL WRONG"

On the occasion of the Supreme Court ruling of 1913 holding that manufacturers of patented articles could not fix the price at which retailers sell their product to the consumer, the peoples' attorney angrily wrote: "The Supreme Court is all wrong. . . . When a Court decides a case upon grounds of public policy, the Judges become, in effect, legislators."

Do these revelations reflect a sensitivity to the protection of the poor and the weak? Did a statement signed by seven past presidents of the American Bar Association declaring "he is not a fit person to be a Member of the Supreme Court of the United States" indicate that degree of recognition by his brethren at the Bar that would meet the approval of our liberal colleagues in the Senate today? Yet, if the Senate had conformed to the test now suggested by them, the nation would never have had the services of Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

#### JUSTICE OPPOSED POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS OBJECTORS

Moving to another Justice now celebrated for zeal for social justice, we encounter an individual who, as Dean of Columbia Law School, was sorely troubled with the view that judges "should consciously endeavor to mold the rules of laws to conform to their own personal notion of what is the correct theory of social organization and development."

When public discussion centered on a decision which invalidated the New York Workingmen's Compensation Act of 1910, the future Justice rallied to the defense of the decision on the theory that the mere fact the goal was economically desirable did not justify the taking of property from the employer. He stated: "The proper method of securing the economic benefits of workmen's compensation . . . is 'by the orderly process of constitutional amendment. . . .'"

During the controversy over another human rights law, the New York Tenement House Act of 1901, he endorsed a court ruling exempting an apartment house owner from the law. He admonished: "The view that it is possible to base judicial decisions upon some vague notion of social justice finds frequent expression in these days of hasty and ill-considered criticism. Social justice may mean anything, and therefore, as a basis of judicial decision means nothing."

But there is more in the man's record that leads one to suspect that his appointment to the Court would never have been cleared by today's liberal standards. Sitting on a presidential board of inquiry reviewing conscientious objector cases in World War I, he "entertained a profound repugnance" toward the political or nonreligious objector. A year after Armistice Day, he observed: "One can but wonder what forces are at work in our social and educational life to produce the ill-balanced and distorted intellectual processes by which these young men, in many respects intelligent, had worked out their social philosophy." Even as to religious objectors, he felt "many were plainly fanatics, with abnormal mental experiences . . ."

As Dean of Columbia Law School, he expressed much the same thought about youth at large. In 1917, he stated: "I observe generally that the average college student of today has a radical tendency."

Finally, I should mention his role in supporting the efforts of the J. P. Morgan estate against Colonel Ownbey. In this unusual case, the future Justice argued before the Supreme Court that Ownbey had not been denied any fundamental right simply because neither he nor his attorney had been allowed to testify or offer proof denying the allegations in the case against him. It mattered not that the Morgans were thereby enabled to seize everything the old Indian



scout owned. Speaking in defense of the ancient Delaware practice which effectively prevented Ownbey from being represented in the court below, the Morgans' attorney proclaimed that the correction of old methods ought to be left to the legislators, not the courts.

Now if this view indicates a deep-seated commitment to individual liberties of the kind required by my liberal friends, I should be very much surprised. Had this nominee been disapproved on the ground of his approach to questions of human liberty, however, the Court would have lost its future Chief Justice, Harlan Fiske Stone.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE BEGAN CAREER CONVICTING CRIMINALS

Next we might examine the past record of a Chief Justice who began his career convicting criminals, first as deputy city attorney, then in the county district attorney's office and later in the state attorney generalship. As a state attorney general he denounced "Communist radicals", attacked his election opponent for opposing a bill to make school children salute the flag and blocked the nomination of a liberal-minded law professor to the state supreme court.

As a governor, he was a leading proponent of the wartime order removing all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and putting them in concentration camps. Opposing the return of the evacuees in 1943, he told a conference of governors: "If the Japs are released, no one will be able to tell a saboteur from any other Jap."

Through most of his career in state politics he was regarded as a favorite of what his biographer calls right-wing politicians. William Randolph Hearst promoted him for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1944. The *Saturday Evening Post* described him admiringly as an "ardent believer in States' rights". His name, if you have not guessed it by now, is Earl Warren.

Another man revered as a defender of personal liberties got his start as a police court judge after which he became prosecuting attorney for his county. In the course of this experience he is said to have tried more murder cases than he could ever remember.

Backed by the Ku Klux Klan, he was sent to the United States Senate. From the time he came into that chamber, he was a leader against all efforts to pass an antilynching law. On the Senate floor he sarcastically charged that the attempt to pass such a law "could well be designated a bill to increase lynching".

As an ironical twist on fate, this Justice, later known for his dedication to freedom of speech, was chairman of a special Senate committee that demanded the delivery to it under blanket subpoena of all telegraph messages transmitted by a daily newspaper and magazine publisher over a seven-month period in 1935. The newspaper firm was forced to go to a United States court to get an order enjoining the committee from copying and using these telegraph messages.

Perhaps the most interesting characteristic of the nominee, at the time his name was before the Senate, was his total silence during vigorous argument over whether or not he had ever been a member of the Klan. Holding his silence throughout the entire confirmation proceedings, it was later proved that he had taken the oath of a Klansman early in his political career. Yet, I suppose most observers would believe that subsequent events have definitely vindicated the appointment of Justice Hugo L. Black to the Bench.

#### JUSTICE LEAVES GREAT PROBLEMS TO LEGISLATURE

Another of the Supreme Court's dozen greats had, during his eighteen years on the New York Court of Appeals, established a reputation for adherence to the theme that solutions to the great problems of the twentieth century are for the legislature.

For example, in the 1920s he wrote an opinion upholding a statute of the State of New York which gave preference to its citizens over aliens in the construction of public works.

Was this discrimination in opposition to human rights? "It is not enough", he said, "that it may seem to us to be impolitic or even oppressive. It is not enough that in its making, great and historic traditions of generosity have been ignored. We do not assume to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the legislature."

In 1927 he handed down a decision in favor of a husband who had, in a moment of fury, caused the arrest of his innocent wife. The judge held that neither statutes nor the Constitution granted women legal rights in cases such as this. Their remedy must lie in legislative action, not judicial interpretation, he held.

An examination of his cases on criminal law in the New York Court of Appeals indicates that he carried over the same strict view of interpretation into this field. In general, he gave great weight to the interests of society in effective law enforcement. Consider, if you will, the 1927 case in which he held there was no violation of personal liberty by a state statute which automatically provided for life imprisonment once a criminal was convicted for a fourth time. Admitting that this would result in too cruel a punishment in some instances, he nevertheless did not consider the statute to be in conflict with the Constitution.

A year earlier, in *New York v. Deford*, 150 N.E. 585 (1926), he had held that evidence obtained through an illegal search and seizure was admissible in a criminal proceeding. Though the defendant had been unlawfully arrested and the evidence against him obtained by lawless force, the future Justice ruled evidence could still be used against him.

In so ruling, the judge had expressly rejected a growing line of federal decisions that were at variance with his opinion. His attitude toward the issue is reflected in his reasoning that the pettiest peace officer would have it in his power, through overzeal or indiscretion, to confer immunity upon an offender for the most wicked crimes.

"A room is searched against the law, and the body of a murdered man is found", he wrote. "The privacy of the home has been infringed, and the murderer goes free. . . . We may not subject society to these dangers."

Again, I must ask, what evidence of a "breadth for vision" is demonstrated on this record? Would my liberal colleagues find that these decisions cast a cloud over the judge's commitment to justice, so they could not have supported his nomination? I wonder if Benjamin N. Cardozo would be confirmed today under the doctrine of the New Left?

Another great Justice was a Boston Brahman, an irreverent agnostic, economically upper-class. In his personal politics he was rated a conservative. It is said that almost by instinct he tended to mistrust Democrats.

Judged by some today as "the greatest judicial liberal the Court has known", it may be interesting to consider some of his personal pronouncements on the nature of human beings. He wrote: "I only mean that when one thinks coldly I see no reason for attributing to man a significance different in kind from that which belongs to a baboon or to a grain of sand."

He also said "that man at present is a predatory animal. I think that the sacredness of human life is purely a municipal ideal of no validity outside the jurisdiction."

#### JUSTICE CALLED HIMSELF A BETTABILITARIAN

The theme running through his letters and papers is that might makes right. Professor Francis E. Lucey of Georgetown University Law School describes his philosophy as meaning that since "the binding force in law is nothing but physical force applied

through decisions of courts to the bad man, namely the man who runs counter to the dominant groups' completely changeable tastes, the only important thing in law is to try to predict how public policy, i.e., dominant tastes will change, and in changing change decisions. The smart judge should keep his eye on fast developing tastes and write a minority opinion based on the same betting that some day that minority taste will be the dominant taste in public policy." And so he called himself a bettabilitarian.

According to this view, if the dominant taste in the community was changing from one of great emphasis on the rights of the accused to a call for law and order, judges should change their decisions in line with the latest trend. If society should be changing its taste from a regard for the advancement of minorities to a protection of the interests of the majority, his judicial philosophy would mean that a smart judge had better begin to change his decisions accordingly.

For one who held no personal standard for testing the goodness or badness of public policy, "except what the crowd wants", the drastic turnabout in his position on the great issues of the day would have seemed the practical thing to do. But whether this eccentric approach to questions of human liberty would have enabled Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., to be confirmed by present-day liberals raises a serious question.

When the name of the next of the twelve great Justices was before the Senate as a nominee, Senator George Norris charged: "Perhaps it is not far amiss to say that no man in public life so exemplifies the influence of powerful combinations in the political and financial world as does . . ." he. As a Wall Street lawyer, he had been a lawyer for the American Petroleum Institute, arguing that the Federal Government had no power and no means by which to retain control or direct oil companies in the production of oil.

Early in his career he represented other vast commercial ventures. In the late 1880s when heavy electric light cables on poles were falling to the ground, frequently killing people, this great man represented the electric light companies in pleading that city orders to get the wires underground were "an invasion of the rights of property". In deciding in favor of New York City, the court rebuked this position. The companies, the court said, "are without excuse, and when they claim that the destruction of these instruments of death . . . is an invasion of the rights of property, such claim seems to proceed upon the assumption that nothing has a right to exist except themselves."

Later, as Secretary of State in Harding's Administration, this man became known for his "narrow and uncomprehending insistence at all cost on the most extreme interpretation of American property rights, notably in our oil diplomacy . . ." As Secretary of State, he violently fought recognition of Soviet Russia until there should exist "convincing evidence" of a restoration of "private property, the sanctity of contract and the rights of free labor".

Finally, to give away the game, I will mention that this great figure was attacked during debate over his nomination for having already resigned a seat on the Supreme Court in order to run as a candidate for President of the United States. It was charged that his example would establish a precedent tending to lower the standard of the Supreme Court down to the level of the political machine. How this question and the over-all record of Charles Evans Hughes would look to the judicial philosophy theorists today is an intriguing question.

#### REMAINING JUSTICE A "STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST"

The remaining Justice among the twelve greats is the only one who appears to have

had an impeccable past record as a liberal. Strangely enough, he is also the only one whom *Life* appraises as fitting "President Nixon's definition as a 'strict constructionist'."

His pre-Court background reads like a "Who's Who" of liberalism. He was one of the founders of the American Civil Liberties Union, a legal adviser to the N.A.A.C.P. and counsel to the National Consumers' League. He participated in a number of important human rights cases, such as support of the Oregon maximum hour labor law and the District of Columbia minimum wage law.

He wrote editorials in the *New Republic*, arguing that labor injunctions must go, an article for the *Atlantic Monthly* that denounced the terrorist methods used against Sacco and Vanzetti and worshipful essays about Justices who cherished civil liberties.

"Once on the Court, however," *Life* says, "he adhered to strict judicial restraint." This philosophy is well illustrated in an opinion he wrote upholding state right-to-work laws, which make it unlawful to forbid employment to a person simply because he does not belong to a union. He wrote: "But even if a law is found wanting on trial, it is better that its defects should be demonstrated and removed than that the law should be aborted by Judicial fiat." He added: "The Court is not saved from being oligarchic because it professes to act in the service of human ends."

Applying this philosophy to other issues before the Court, the Justice upheld the practice of states of allowing their police, without a warrant, to search and seize a person's papers and effects, rejected the view that speech and press were absolutes and refused to embrace the general approach that speech and press are "preferred" freedoms. In other significant opinions he held that a state may try a man after he had been acquitted of a federal crime based on the same facts, voted to uphold criminal prosecution of Communist Party leaders under the Smith Act, and concluded that a state could require Jehovah's Witness children to salute the flag on pain of expulsion from public school.

#### ONE CANNOT PREDICT HOW A JUSTICE WILL VOTE

From these cases alone, it is evident that Justice Felix Frankfurter could not be counted upon to deliver his judgment routinely in support of the latest accepted tenet of the liberal program. More than any other illustration, the judicial record of Justice Frankfurter should prove it is impossible to predict with certainty how a Justice will vote once he joins the nation's highest Court.

In truth, those who would use the judicial philosophy test are engaged in an utterly fallacious practice. I believe it is safe to say that, if the criteria suggested by the liberal element of the Senate had been applied to the twelve Justices selected as great, only one of them would have been assured of his seat on the Court. There was something tangible and significant in the background of each of the other nominees that could have disqualified him from acceptance by the judicial philosophy advocates.

There is a real spark of independence that ignites men once they become immune from all political pressures. As Justices, they sit as neither conservative nor liberal, but as intelligent human beings doing their utmost within their God-given capacities to search for and uphold the truth.

The President of the United States should be given broad leeway in choosing judicial nominees who might reflect the same broad philosophy as his own on major matters of the day. Thereby the will of the people, as indicated by an election for a nationwide office, can be given some possibility of expression. So long as a nominee is a man of high ability, scholarship, integrity and diligence, without any significant conflict of interest in his past record, he should be confirmed by the Senate.

## ILLINOIS JAYCEES EX-OFFENDERS PROGRAM

### HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago—upon the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United States Jaycees—the president of that organization challenged the membership to create an environment for change through people. He told them:

We must connect with the less affluent people, reach into the heart of the fenced off world, find out what can be done for humanity.

Happily, the Jaycees in my home State of Illinois are meeting that challenge in a most effective manner. With other members of the House Judiciary Committee subcommittee No. 3 on juvenile delinquency, penal reform, and copyrights and patents, I have been deeply interested in the problems of this Nation's system of corrections for some time now. We have toured correctional facilities and observed programs to aid offenders in six States and the District of Columbia. Much of what we have seen has been appalling. Little has been encouraging. However, the work of the Illinois Jaycees is most encouraging and most enlightening.

For more than a year the Illinois Jaycees have sponsored a program known as the Illinois Jaycees Ex-Offenders Employment Project. The chairman of the program, an inmate in the Illinois State Penitentiary, recently addressed a subcommittee hearing in Chicago to explain the employment network to us. I wish to submit his prepared statement here for the benefit of all:

STATEMENT OF JAMES L. TRIMBLE, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS JAYCEES EX-OFFENDERS EMPLOYMENT PROJECT BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE 3, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, DIRKSEN FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 29, 1972

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Committee Members: My name is James L. Trimble. I am a member of the Joliet-East Jaycees. Because of my age, I am in a category called "Exhausted Rooster" which, besides other connotations, indicates that some use can still be found for Jaycees beyond the normal 21-35 age requirement. Since its inception last year, I have served as chairman of the Illinois Jaycees Ex-Offenders Employment Project. I have also served, and am still serving, a 3-5 year sentence in the Illinois State Penitentiary, where I am identified as No. 68543. My co-chairman, Dave Blumenthal, and records coordinator, Ray Larsen—who deserve most of the credit for the project's success—were unavoidably detained this morning.

Speaking of invitations, the one addressed to me arrived, via the Warden's Office, slightly more than 48 hours ago. I use this as an excuse for my sloppy statement and presentation, but at the same time I assure you of my appreciation for the privilege and opportunity of being a witness before this distinguished body. I might add that, when I first heard the news—via the prison grapevine—of your communication, it was translated into "subpena"—which, to put it mildly, wasn't exactly music to my ears! (Who can forget the Valachi case?) Later, when official-

ly apprised that yours was an invitation rather than a command performance, I was at once pleased, appreciative, and honored. The point I am really trying to make is this: there was not the slightest hesitation on the part of the Warden or other prison officials to make it possible for me to accept your invitation if I so desired. To accept or not to accept was a decision left solely to me. Later on in this statement you will become familiar with the great progress that has been made in the Illinois Penal System in the past years. In my own view, however, *nothing* points up the enlightened attitude and progressive concepts now in effect than the situation where an inmate is even *permitted* to be in a position where such an invitation could be extended, much less accepted. Which brings on the sudden thought: perhaps Chairman Celler was *unaware* of my prisoner status which, obviously, lends even greater emphasis to my original thesis.

In the brief amount of time between receipt of the Committee's invitation and my appearance this morning, we concentrated on putting together a brochure—a sales kit, if you will—which would give you an insight into the nature and scope of the Ex-Offenders Employment Project. We managed, despite carrying on with normal prison duties and with limited facilities available to us, to produce five such kits, which have been made available to you. It would be our earnest hope that these would receive your diligent attention when more time is at hand and when their contents might be given the consideration we feel they deserve. If time permits this morning, I will of course be only too happy to respond to any questions to the best of my ability, either in connection with my statement or with respect to the brochures, and I will not hesitate to be frank with my answers.

In order to understand the implications as well as the success to date of the Ex-Offenders Employment Project, it would be well to give you a bit of background information concerning the who-what-when-how of our endeavors. Briefly, for years an effort had been made to establish a Jaycee Chapter within the confines of the Illinois State Penitentiary. The idea was sparked by the downtown Joliet Jaycees, who—aware of the spread of chapters in other states in recent years—were eager to emulate their contemporaries in other areas. Frankly, the idea was repeatedly resisted and rejected. It was only after the creation of the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the appointment of Mr. Peter B. Bensinger to head this new agency, that the Joliet Jaycees finally got the go-ahead to extend a chapter at the Joliet Adult Reception and Diagnostic Center. With the wholehearted support of newly-appointed Warden John J. Twomey, as well as that of Center Superintendent Wilson M. Meeks, the first penal chapter in the Illinois Penal System was formally chartered on the last day of May, 1970. This is a significant date, we think, for it serves to highlight—even confound many outside-prison-walls observers—the magnitude of the progress and achievements of the Joliet-East Jaycees in a period of less than two years.

Even more interesting and revealing, perhaps, is the fact that the chapter is composed of inmates assigned to the permanent detail at the Reception and Diagnostic Center, whose maximum strength has never exceeded some 30 active members. While it is hoped, and planned, that other chapters may eventually be established at Joliet and at Stateville (where some 2,500 inmates reside), the fact remains that, at the moment, the 30-odd members of the Joliet-East Jaycees have made notable contributions to the welfare of their fellow inmates and to the State of Illinois by and through numerous projects, the Ex-Offenders Employment Project included, to clearly and unmistakably prove the merit of the enlightened methods inau-



gured by Director Bensinger and his associates of the Illinois Department of Corrections.

The Joliet-East Jaycees conceived, implemented and now operate a book-purchase program for the entire 2,500-inmate Joliet-Stateville Prison Complex. Previously, inmates found it almost impossible to purchase, through outside sources, titles of their choice—pornography excluded, of course!—and limited access was complicated by cumbersome rules, a this-is-the-way-it-has-always-been-done attitude, and the usual prison bureaucracy. Now, however, thanks to the initiative of the inmate members of the Joliet-East Jaycees, and to the encouragement of officialdom, inmates are privileged to purchase, at a substantial discount, book titles of almost any nature. To date, more than 1,000 such books have been purchased through this project, the Joliet-East Jaycees have themselves reaped a small profit to finance their many other projects, and the resultant benefits to all concerned are literally beyond calculation.

The Joliet-East Jaycees have conceived and inaugurated many, many other projects, not the least being their idea for the establishment of a Drug Coordination and Information Council in Joliet. The Jaycees spearheaded the project, made from their own extremely limited funds the first contribution toward the establishment of a clinic to provide counseling for youthful drug users, were editorialized throughout the country for their efforts, and are now preparing (thanks to legislation spearheaded by Director Bensinger) to journey outside the walls for "rap sessions" and other contacts with civic, fraternal, veterans, social, youth and other groups in furtherance of an accelerated drug abuse program. The Joliet-East Jaycees won a "Sweepstakes Award" from the United States Jaycees for their establishment of a blood donor project a year ago that even today brings letters of appreciation from around the country. They have donated to orphanages, edited a magazine sponsored softball and horseshoe tournaments, invited and entertained—within prison walls—scores of outside Jaycee chapters, and—get this, gentlemen—brought "Playboy" Magazine into the penitentiary! Talk about enlightenment, this is it! For the first time in history, Hugh Hefner's publication is now widely distributed within the walls, the "Playmate of the Month" is standard equipment in almost every cell—and who else but the Joliet-East Jaycees made it all possible?—with a slight profit on each sale, let it be said.

But without doubt the most significant and far-reaching project of this chapter—and here I am prejudiced—is the Ex-Offenders Employment Project, which was, in fact, the first project undertaken by the Joliet-East Jaycees, though it required considerable time to actually put the plan in motion. Initially, even at the first formal meeting of the chapter, all manner of ideas, proposals and suggestions were put forth, bandied about, rejected, postponed, et cetera.

It must be remembered, gentlemen, that at this stage Director Bensinger and his department were severely, it seemed then even impossibly, hamstrung by existing policies—and stringent laws—which prohibited, in fact as in name, the extent to which inmates would be permitted to participate in any activities, of any nature, beyond the rigid prison regulations. Here was a revolutionary concept, at least for the Illinois Penal System, and it is not the slightest exaggeration to say that everybody—the inmate Joliet-East Jaycees especially, but not excluding the Director, Warden, Superintendent and their staffs—was cautious and well aware, at that juncture, that the subject of projects to be undertaken by the Joliet-East Jaycees was one to be approached with care. But there was almost unanimous agreement from the

outset, by both inmates and their downtown Joliet Jaycee sponsors, that some kind of meaningful program to find jobs for inmates deserved priority consideration. Thus emanated the basic foundation for what subsequently proved to be an undertaking of major proportions and consequences—one which today has attained nationwide attention, as evidenced by my appearance here this morning.

Subsequent to that initial discussion, with the full encouragement, support and cooperation of prison officials from the lowest to the highest ranks, there developed a plan of unique dimensions. The Joliet Jaycees, our downtown sponsors, extended the fullest possible measure of assistance. There evolved—and this concept originated with the Joliet group—the idea of enlisting the help of outside Jaycee chapters throughout Illinois in setting up an apparatus to find meaningful jobs, not just any job, for inmates without outside families, friends or contacts.

Basically, the proposal would, in practice as well as in theory, create a network of volunteer Jaycee "Career Coordinators" throughout the state who would accept inmate applications, seek out jobs commensurate with backgrounds and skills, establish and maintain personal contact with applicants, and—more importantly—provide after-care assistance once the inmates had been paroled or otherwise released. We find no indications that any such personalized endeavor had ever been undertaken anywhere else in the United States, or elsewhere, and it is to the undying credit of scores of unselfish, dedicated, highly-motivated Jaycees through Illinois that the revolutionary plan has proved to be so eminently successful.

The brochures you have been furnished, will, we think, convey via the media of reports, letters, et cetera, the full range of activities encompassed in the implementation and functioning of the project from the outset. It would therefore be redundant—perhaps impossible—for me to attempt to describe in this statement the magnitude of those endeavors. There have been failures, as you will see, gentlemen, when you give your attention to your brochure. There have been disappointments, a few inmate applicants have violated the confidence and trust of the volunteer Jaycees who extended such diligent efforts in their behalf—even a few (eight out of 313, to be exact) who subsequently violated parole and have been returned to prison. But for the most part—and this we feel is of paramount importance and the highest possible tribute to our magnificent Jaycee friends throughout Illinois—there has been only minimal disenchantment with the project, and not one single Jaycee Coordinator has abandoned the project except by reason of transfer out of the State. One coordinator quite literally sacrificed his own job when his employer did not share his interest and dedication in seeking jobs for what the employer called "those bastard convicts." Another coordinator—who to date has successfully placed six inmate applicants—was threatened with divorce if he did not cease and desist! Still another has written:

"I've been a member of the Jaycees for six years. Until I got involved in your project my contribution to my chapter and community had included such things as clean-up campaigns, sponsoring a bingo party that almost put me in jail, and taking part in flag-raising ceremonies and get-out-the-vote campaigns. I was skeptical about trying to help convicts (oops, ex-offenders) find jobs. My wife was scared to death. Then we got to thinking, well, those men are going to come back to our town when they get out, whether we like it or not. Why not try to help them find useful jobs—jobs with a future and security—so that they wouldn't have to barge so strong arm somebody. I've been involved in helping three men whose applications you sent to me. I found them jobs, good

jobs. I loaned them money when they needed it. I invited them to my home (my wife likes all three!), took them to Jaycee meetings, to church. They're now my friends and I trust and respect them all. I'm glad to get involved in this program. It has meant more to me than anything I have ever done in my life, and I hope other Jaycees will be as inspired as I have been by this work."

I don't care much for statistics, gentlemen. We stated at the outset of this project that we were dealing in the future and life of Human Beings; that we would consider ourselves eminently successful if, through our efforts, only one man could be influenced to lead a useful, productive life And Not Return to Prison Ever Again! We still feel exactly the same way, but that one man has become 305 men who have not returned—not yet, at least!—and so, our aversion to statistics notwithstanding, we take pride, we take heart, from the fact our Jaycee friends in the free world have made such magnanimous contributions toward the restoration of the lives of so many men. We thank God for their unselfish, dedicated service.

It would seem appropriate, at this point, to make a brief excursion into the why's and wherefore's of the success of our project and of the other projects conceived and executed with such skill by a small group of inmates. Above and beyond the creation of an atmosphere where inmates would be encouraged and aided in carrying on such activities, it must be remembered that the programs we have discussed here today were undertaken and carried on by a very small number of men, in a very small prison complex, literally away (perhaps excluded would be a better word) from the pressures, staggering administrative and custodial complexities and warehouse-type installations which presently constitute the Illinois as well as most other penal complexities. We obviously have had advantages and privileges extended to us which would be unthinkable, impossible, in the "human storage warehouses" which constitute Joliet and Stateville. While I do not presume to be qualified to say what is the most urgent need with respect to today's prisons, I most certainly would offer the opinion that if there must be prisons at all, they should be small installations housing, say, no more than 300 inmates, at the most. I seem to have heard, or read somewhere, that California has inaugurated a penal reform system embracing this very concept, and that it has proved to be eminently successful. Moreover, it is my understanding, also, that California has found it to be cheaper to pay municipalities to provide correctional treatment than for the state to do so. But as I have said, I am far from an expert, far from knowledgeable, on the overall subject. On the other hand, gentlemen, I am knowledgeable about what a few men, housed in a small facility—encouraged, supported and assisted by enlightened penal officials—can do, and have done, to rehabilitate themselves, participate in meaningful programs for the benefit of their fellow inmates and even the state holding them prisoner, and perhaps "show the way" for other penal systems to emulate their activities. Director Bensinger, Warden Twomey, Superintendent Meeks and other prison officials—and most certainly not excluding Governor Richard B. Ogilvie—have made an auspicious start in the direction of the highest possible type of prison administration. They already know of our appreciation.

Perhaps this is not within your province, gentlemen, but there is one area where we could use the assistance of governmental authorities at the highest level. As you will see reflected in the special progress report which has been made a part of this statement, and is also included in your brochure, on Monday next we will forward 100 inmate applications to the City of Chicago. We have had some

problems in Chicago and Cook County since our project went into operation. Without going into specifics, let us just say that the number of inmates desiring to return to that area far exceeded our capabilities of providing adequate job-placement assistance, although many Jaycees in "fringe area" chapters had made a number of placements. The result of all this was that we accumulated a very large number of applications which could not receive our immediate attention, many involving inmates scheduled for imminent parole hearings or otherwise eligible for release.

With this background in mind, then, and with our own project having been in operation for nearly a year—with a total of 313 actual placements at a total cost of something like \$6,000—imagine our amazement, gentlemen, when we came across a Chicago Tribune announcement that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration had made a direct grant to the City of Chicago in the sum of \$818,400 for the placement of 100 ex-offenders. Our amazement was coincidental with our hope that we would be asked to provide the names and applications of inmates who had already applied to us for assistance, and who, it seemed to us, should be given priority consideration for those 100 jobs. Just days before, the United States Department of Labor had completed a feature story on our project (to appear in "Manpower" Magazine, March issue) extolling the virtues of the volunteer-Jaycee-coordinator concept, pointing out the nature and extent of our project to date, and generally applauding the accomplishments attained with such limited funds, manpower, administrative expense, et cetera. Additionally, the LEAA, in making the grant to the City of Chicago, stipulated that the 100 ex-offenders must come from the ranks of men not yet released from confinement, which further reinforced our belief that applications already on hand should receive priority treatment, and this we did not hesitate to convey to the appropriate officials with the City of Chicago.

Our communications have gone unanswered, as a result of which we plan to dispatch 100 applications to the City of Chicago on Monday next. We would hope, most fervently, that they would receive the attention we feel they deserve, and which we believe the LEAA intended; nevertheless, if you will forgive the impertinence of someone who is not yet himself an ex-offender—and who speaks only for himself—the Illinois Jaycees, in this one exclusive instance involving only the City of Chicago and no other area of Illinois—we could use, and would welcome, your intervention or other assistance in this situation. We are confident that, in an accelerated program now being formulated for presentation to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission for funding purposes, we will be able to resolve the job-placement dilemma in Chicago and Cook County in the near future. Meanwhile, however, it makes sense to us, and seems wholly proper and for the best interests of all concerned, that those 100 jobs to be allocated to ex-offenders under the provisions of the LEAA Grant should go to inmates whose applications are already on hand.

I have taken up far too much of the committee's valuable time already, but I would ask, most respectfully, that you bear with me for just a moment longer. (It must be obvious that I am letting the words pour out as I type—late at night, I might add.)

I would be remiss if I did not point out to the committee that literally none of our efforts could have proved fruitful without the endorsement and support of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce. Like our sponsoring chapter, the Joliet Jaycees, this organization extended the hand of support from the outset which made it possible for us to attain any measure of success whatever. Mainly in the person of Mr. Frank M. Whit-

taker, Director, Crime Prevention and Control Programs, the State Chamber provided the essential ingredient without which there literally would have been no project at all. From the time of its formal endorsement of the project, continuing through Mr. Whitaker's personal arduous efforts culminating in the "recruitment" of scores of Illinois business firms who agreed to employ qualified ex-offenders, we have been blessed with the fullest possible measure of cooperation and assistance from that marvelous organization. You will find in your brochure documentation of the extent of that organization's support and assistance, which has been far beyond expectations and which is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

We are proud of our achievements. We are even prouder of the fact that more than 175 other Jaycee chapters across this great Nation—not to mention chapters in Australia, Canada and Mexico—have written to us for assistance and guidance in implementing similar or identical projects in their own areas. We now have facilities, and are actually involved, for the placement of ex-offenders from the Illinois Penal System in other states. Mr. Gary Hill, Consultant on Crime and Corrections, United States Jaycees (and recently selected as one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men) serves as our national coordinator. Mr. Hill, by and through the cooperation of Jaycee chapters throughout America, has been responsible for the placement in other states of a sizable number of our applicants, most of whom had ties, family connections or for other reasons desired to relocate away from Illinois. As Senator Charles Percy has suggested (see letter in brochure) there is the possibility of emulation and implementation of the Illinois Jaycees Ex-Offenders Employment Project on a nationwide basis. While we do not subscribe to the plans suggested by various national leaders that there be "incentive payments" to private business firms to employ ex-offenders (our own experience shows this to be totally unnecessary) we most certainly feel that the federal government can be instrumental in encouraging the fullest possible measure of participation and support from the private sector. The "volunteer-Jaycee-coordinator" concept, we believe, goes hand in hand with involvement with the private sector, one complements the other, neither means very much without the other.

Participation in the Illinois Jaycees Ex-Offenders Employment Project has meant more to me, personally, than mere words could ever convey. By and through my contacts and associations with hundreds of Jaycees throughout Illinois and the Nation, I have come to have a greater appreciation and respect for what the Jaycee organization stands for. Despite Jaycee connections dating back to my discharge from the Navy in 1946, I had never before truly comprehended or embraced that portion of the Jaycee Creed which reads, "Service to Humanity Is the Best Work of Life." The enlightened, progressive, innovative—even revolutionary—concepts now being fostered in the Illinois Penal System, and which to me appear to be gaining momentum with each passing day, have made it all possible. I am considered something of a "maverick" (to use a polite term) by my fellow workers and those most intimately associated with the project, most especially those on the receiving end of some of my undiplomatic, un-politic letters—which perhaps should never have been mailed—in my zeal, determination and fervor over what I consider the most important undertaking of my life. But, then, Jaycees everywhere are zealous, determined and imbued with a fervor that transcends the ordinary, the routine, the inconsequential. And so I consider myself to be in select company. The walls are still there—but they are crumbling. The bars remain in place—but they need not be a deterrent to self-

improvement, community-involvement, participation in the nobler and more meaningful projects beyond the enclosure.

It has been my privilege—my honor—to appear before this distinguished committee, and I am grateful for the opportunity. And I close—at long last—with a repetition of the words that have brought real meaning to my life, and which are the inspiration for all Jaycee work:

"Service to Humanity Is the Best Work of Life."

#### SPECIAL PROGRESS REPORT

(Prepared for Subcommittee 3, House Judiciary Committee, January 29, 1972)

Total Number of Applications received To Date.....	902
Applicants Paroled To Jobs.....	313
Applications Pending With Jaycee Coordinators .....	202
Applications To Be Forwarded To City of Chicago 1-31-72.....	100
Applications Being Processed For Placement With Outside Jaycee Coordinators .....	177
Applications "Closed Out".....	110
Total .....	902

<sup>1</sup> Inmates awaiting parole hearings or for whom other assistance is being extended by volunteer Jaycee Coordinators.

<sup>2</sup> City of Chicago recently given \$818,400 grant from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, to hire 100 ex-offenders. Jaycees feel strongly jobs should be filled from ranks of inmates who have requested assistance through project; accordingly, 100 applications being forwarded to attain this objective.

<sup>3</sup> Mostly inmates with parole hearings scheduled at least 3-6 months hence. Most, perhaps all, of these applications will eventually reach hands of outside volunteer Jaycee Coordinators.

<sup>4</sup> Mostly inmate applicants for whom no immediate assistance was available in Chicago/Cook County. Also includes inmates who subsequently found employment via other channels, were transferred to other institutions, or who were denied parole.

Mr. Speaker, the program Mr. Trimble so eloquently outlines is a promising avenue for our national correctional system. This week the Illinois Jaycees will be asked to weigh the success of their program to this point. It is my hope that they will give it an overwhelming vote of confidence. I certainly do.

HON. JOHN R. MURDOCK

HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the late John Robert Murdock, Congressman from the State of Arizona, had already been a Member of Congress for 10 years when I took my oath as a Member of this body. He had given of his time and talents to congressional matters having to do with our natural resources, especially in the public land areas. He was especially interested in matters of government in the natural resource field, and particularly so in the water resource values of the southwestern part of the Nation and of his State of Arizona.

After I became a Member of the House



of Representatives, I came to know him as a student of water matters, especially in the Colorado River Basin. He had a good understanding of the law of the Colorado River and he did his best to secure all of the consideration for his State of Arizona that was humanly possible for him to do so.

He served as chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the years 1951 and 1952. As chairman, he was a most considerate and kind presiding officer. He was loved and respected by the members of this committee and his colleagues of the House.

It can truly be said that he gave his life to the service of his fellow man, first and last in the schoolroom, but of his intervening 14 years as a Federal public servant.

He was a great help to me personally and I always appreciated his interest in my behalf and in the work which I was learning during those days when he was one of the leaders of the committee.

Mrs. Aspinall joins me in sending our sympathy to Mrs. Murdock and their family.

**THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF SANTIAGO IGLESIAS PANTIN—PIONEER OF ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT IN PUERTO RICO**

**HON. HERMAN BADILLO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, today marks the centennial of the birth of Santiago Iglesias Pantin, an early associate of Samuel Gompers and a pioneer of organized labor in Puerto Rico.

A native of Galicia, Spain, Santiago Iglesias emigrated to Puerto Rico in 1896 as a 24-year-old carpenter turned labor organizer. He had been deported from Cuba because of his pro-labor activities and he continued his efforts on behalf of workers, championing the causes of Puerto Rico's tobacco and cigar factory workers and cane cutters.

In 1899, just 3 years after his arrival, Santiago Iglesias—through strikes and protests—was able to secure an 8-hour workday on the island. He founded and served as the editor of three labor papers—*Porvenir Social* (1889-1900), *Union Obrera* (1903-06), and *Justicia* (1914-25). In 1899 he also founded the *Federación Libre de Trabajadores* and, in 1900, he obtained the support of the American Federation of Labor. In 1901 Iglesias' union became formally affiliated with the AFL—an association which lasted some 40 years—and he was appointed the AFL organizer for Puerto Rico and Cuba.

In 1917 Iglesias was elected to the Puerto Rican Senate, where he served for 16 years. In November 1932, he was elected as the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, a position he held until his death in December 1939.

Santiago Iglesias also headed the Socialist Party on the island and was frequently at odds with island officials.

Nevertheless, he left an indelible mark on Puerto Rico and made important contributions to the labor movement there. It is appropriate, therefore, that we observe the 100th anniversary of Iglesias' birth today.

I present herewith, for inclusion in the RECORD, a letter from the President of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor to President Nixon and the federation's resolution commemorating Iglesias' birth, his life, and his contributions:

PUERTO RICO FREE  
FEDERATION OF LABOR,  
Santurce, P.R., January 17, 1972.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,  
President of the United States,  
White House, Washington, D.C.

DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENT NIXON: We are including copy of the Resolution adopted by our Executive Council on July, 1970 and unanimously approved by the 31st. Convention of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor held on November 14, 1971 at the Oliver Theater in the city of Arecibo, Puerto Rico to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Santiago Iglesias Pantin, founder of our Federation in 1899 and pioneer of organized labor movement in Puerto Rico.

When the Spanish-American War started and the war ships of the United States fired their guns, Iglesias was in prison, victim of the constant persecution of the Spanish and local authorities simply because he started to illustrate the toiling masses about labor organization. He denounced in private and public meetings the lack of civil and political rights of the workers. He advocated for the right of the people to vote in democratic elections for the election of public representatives. He vigorously denounced the lack of educational facilities especially for the children of the working people. He pointed out the unhealthy conditions of the dwellings in the urban zone and the poor housing conditions of the farm workers in the rural zones of the island. He advocated freedom of speech and assembly. For all of these he was persecuted and periodically imprisoned.

The landing of American troops in Puerto Rico gave Santiago Iglesias Pantin the opportunity to be freed. As soon as he came out of jail he came in contact with the officers of the United States Army affording all of them his whole-hearted cooperation.

Iglesias was born in La Coruña, Spain, February 22, 1872, a happy coincidence with the birthday of George Washington. He died in Washington, D.C. on December 5, 1939 while serving as Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico.

As soon as the United States got control of the island through the Treaty of Paris, Santiago Iglesias Pantin adhered sincerely and loyally to American institutions and to the American flag, as a great symbol those institutions of freedom and democracy. Through the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor he propagated the ideals and principles of the free democratic institutions of our Nation, the United States of America. He used to wrap himself with the American flag while addressing labor meetings. He was always reluctant to use any platform to address the people if there was not in it the American flag. In 1936, while he was addressing a public meeting in Mayaguez (and the undersigned was with him, shoulder to shoulder in the platform) a nationalist shot him five bullets, one of them injuring him on the right shoulder.

Iglesias married to a very honorable lady whose name was Justa Bocanegra who became Mrs. Santiago Iglesias Pantin raising a family of eleven children. Mr. & Mrs. Iglesias are dead and the oldest son, too, is dead. All of them are honorable people who love and defend American institutions.

The resolution included points out some of the highlights of the events in which he was involved and sincerely participated.

The Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor founded by him 1899 have continued his task without any deviation, institutional or ideological. In 1936, Santiago Iglesias Pantin, re-elected Resident Commissioner, called the subscriber to his home to ask him to continue the glorious job that he had been doing since the foundation of the *Federación Libre* on behalf of the working people. Puerto Rico in general, and on behalf of the American democratic ideals and principles and to see to it that the American flag stays forever in this island. We have been discharging faithfully our duties and his wishes.

Going over modern history but covering the period from 1898 up to this time it is our sincere and honest belief that there has been not an American citizen outside the mainland, who have suffered and worked harder than Santiago Iglesias Pantin in transmitting to the people of this hemisphere the message of freedom, justice, liberty and democracy represented by the American flag and constitution; the ideals and principles of the American democracy and the sound and prosperous way of life achieved by hard work and endurance and freedom by the great people of the United States.

We have adopted the resolution to commemorate his centennial birthday. We are trying to do and we will do our best. But we are sincere and honestly asking the President of the United States and the United States Congress to do something, to take some action and to promote some activity to perpetuate the memory of this great American citizen, Santiago Iglesias Pantin, who was born in Spain, lived a lifetime in Puerto Rico and served democracy and justice in this hemisphere.

Among the many things we respectfully suggest are, (1) the issuing of a special postal stamp commemorating this centennial birthday anniversary of Santiago Iglesias Pantin, (2) a special message of the President of the United States; a resolution of the United States Congress, paying tribute to this great leader who was a laborious, consequent, loyal and honest great American citizen.

We would like to say so many things of our great leader whom we followed during many years and whom we haven't forgotten and whom we will not forget.

Sincerely and respectfully,  
NICOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA,  
President.

**RESOLUTION**

To declare the whole year of 1972 as the year to commemorate the celebration of the centennial birthday of the founder and pioneer of organized labor movement in Puerto Rico and of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, Santiago Iglesias Pantin; to invite the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the public and private institutions of our island to celebrate this historic and outstanding date with different activities; to pay tribute and acknowledgement to the forerunner and apostle of the great task for the social, economic and political manumission of the Puerto Rican toiling masses and of all the people of our island as a whole; to create the adequate organism towards the successful fulfillment of the objectives and the intentions of this resolution and for other purposes.

Whereas, Santiago Iglesias Pantin, born in La Coruña, Spain, on February 22, 1872, in a humble but honorable home, saturated his spirit at an early age of ideals of social justice and inspired by a divine mandate, reached our shores in 1896. He had been in Cuba ten years before helping to set the foundations of the early stages of the Cuban labor movement. This was in his second trip

to our island ignoring, perhaps, that here he would start and put into effect his great emancipating task, raise a family and win the heart and deep affection of the great toiling masses:

Whereas, when Santiago Iglesias Pantin reached our island he found the people living under an old system of colonial exploitation, inhumane and antisocial that pictured clearly the neglect in which the government of the peninsula kept this place as an ancient prison for political prisoners and as a place for the most regrettable exploitation;

Whereas, since 1896, Santiago Iglesias Pantin started with vision, will power and human feelings his crusade to awaken and educate the people in social, economic and political matters fostering their organization to create a concerted action for the betterment of their conditions and the recognition of their personality;

Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that even in the beginning and under the so-called autonomic regime directed by some Puerto Rican "patriots", Santiago Iglesias Pantin suffered imprisonment and constant persecution for his private and public meetings, he managed to create the Regional Federation of Labor (Federación Regional del Trabajo) spoiled later because of the intervention of the politicians and their agents, having finally founded, together with a small group of followers that were forged under his sound preaching and humanitarian ideals and with great success and sound bases of permanency in 1899, the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor (Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico). This important event took place one year after the American regime started in our island;

Whereas, by the time the Army of the United States landed on our island, Iglesias was in jail because of his preachings. He was immediately set free. He followed the Army, the flag and American institutions that opened the doors of freedom to humble people that had been deprived of their civil and political rights; no educational opportunities; no participation in the democratic structuration of the government; and no decent wages and human working conditions;

Whereas, after a public meeting on the First of May, 1899, Santiago Iglesias Pantin succeeded in convincing General Henry, chief of the military government, to adopt the following decree:

1. Eight hours of the 24, will constitute a working day, in all the island.

2. No contribution will be imposed on the salaries of men and women employed in any job.

This was one of the first achievements in the struggle for the justice of the toiling masses.

Whereas, even under the American regime, Santiago Iglesias Pantin, the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor and the political party created by him, continued the struggle against the reactionary groups and big interests so as to assure a just and democratic participation of the workers in all the social and economic structure of Puerto Rico;

Whereas, Santiago Iglesias Pantin with his heart and soul in the well-being of Puerto Rico worked together with José Celso Barbosa and Luis Muñoz Rivera to get the approval of the Foraker Act in 1900 that established a civil government in Puerto Rico with some political rights. He also contributed in 1917 to the approval of the Jones Act and the extension of American citizenship to all the people of the Island;

Whereas, in his effort for the emancipation of the working people and for the benefit of all the people in Puerto Rico, Santiago Iglesias Pantin used the powerful American labor movement first, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers; and later, under William

Green; and approached other persons in the federal administration;

Whereas, under the inspiration and guidance of Santiago Iglesias Pantin great progress was made in labor legislation concerning wages, labor conditions, compensations, social security, etc. both in the Legislative Assembly in Puerto Rico and in the United States Congress;

Whereas, as Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, Santiago Iglesias Pantin succeeded in the extension of the first titles of the Social Security Act to our Island; and the extension without any discrimination of the Wage and Hour Law in 1938. His participation in all legislation favoring our island was always fruitful, dynamic and honest;

Whereas, the wonderful job done by Santiago Iglesias Pantin since he arrived in our island until his death was and has been so great that we can assure that the great reindications and achievements of the working people in all walks of life of our institutions have been the final result of his fruitful and devoted effort and constitutes the best reward of the Almighty to his sacrifice, to his inspiration and to his extraordinary spirit and that of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor (Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico) founded by him, and of all men and women that followed his struggle throughout the years and have continued this outstanding task with the greatest generosity and dedication;

Whereas, Santiago Iglesias Pantin, besides being the pioneer of the great struggle for the ideals of human redemption in our island, founded also the Socialist Labor Party (1899) and the Socialist Party of P.R. (1915); founded, with the cooperation of some labor leaders from Mexico and the United States the Pan American Federation of Labor (1919); was elected Senator (1919); Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington (1932-1939); was a witty, vibrant and aggressive speaker; wonderful writer on behalf of the oppressed. He wrote, among other things, the book, "Luchas Emancipadoras", having consecrated all of his life and thoughts to the strife in social justice; for liberty; for the betterment and redemption of the toiling masses in general and of the working people, and for the benefit of our island;

Be it resolved as it is resolved by the Executive Council of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor (Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico) in its ordinary meeting, today, Sunday, July 26, 1970 in the Conference Room of its central offices in the fourth floor, First Federal Bldg., Stop 23, Santurce:

1. To declare, as we do declare, the year 1972, as the commemorative year of the Centennial Birthday of our Leader and founder of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, and the pioneer of the great labor reivindications in our island, Santiago Iglesias Pantin;

2. To authorize, as we do it now, the President of our Federation to appoint a committee to organize the different activities for the celebration of said Centenary that will cover from January 1st to December 31st, 1972;

3. That this Organizing Committee be integrated by the members of the Executive Council and the representatives of institutions in sympathy with the purpose of this resolution and principles it embodies, named by the President;

4. That the Organizing Committee make a fraternal and cordial invitation to the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico to cooperate in this celebration by approving a resolution and a proclamation by the Executive;

5. To authorize the President of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor to ex-

tend full authority to the President of the Organizing Committee to take all the necessary steps for the full success of this activity;

6. That the President of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor be authorized, as is already authorized, to delegate in the President of the Organizing Committee all the authority to secure the success of its duties here and abroad, including the faculty to organize the economic part to finance the expenses of this activity and the enforcement of the same;

7. To give instructions to the Organizing Committee to get in contact with the municipal government and other public and private institutions to enlist their efforts to this commemoration of the Centennial Birthday of Santiago Iglesias Pantin.

We certify that this resolution was presented by the President of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, brother Nicolás Nogueras Rivera and adopted by all the members of the Executive Council of the Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor in attendance at the meeting and unanimously approved by this Council, in its ordinary meeting, Sunday, July 26, 1970 in the Conference Room of its Central Offices in the fourth floor, First Federal Savings Condominium, Stop 23, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

Given in San Juan, Puerto Rico, today, January 4, 1970, having affixed here the official seal of our Federation.

NICHOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA,  
President.  
IRENE TORRES-RESTO,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

FEBRUARY IS A SPECIAL MONTH  
FOR AMERICANS AND LITHU-  
ANIANS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the month of February has special significance for all Americans for it commemorates the birth of two of our greatest historical figures: George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

But February also has a very special significance for Americans who are of Lithuanian origin or descent. They will join in a common observance of two anniversaries which are most important to their heritage; the 721st anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state in 1251, and the 54th anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

Each year the Congress of the United States recognizes these dates and their importance to those Americans who are tied to their homeland. Each year we, who serve the world's greatest mass of freedom-loving people, call upon world opinion and the United Nations to focus on the restoration of the right to self-determination to the citizens of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.

The 89th Congress of the United States made an official plea when it unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 416 in 1966. I urge our representatives to the United Nations to bring this matter again to the attention of that international body, for it affects not only the people of the Baltic nations, but



Americans as well. Whether an American be of Lithuanian, Estonian, or Latvian descent is not the point. The point is, all Americans cherish their freedom and want to see others live in its light. The fact that many Americans have strong ties with people of other nations who live under the yoke of alien subjugation only increases their urge to see those people free.

Lithuanians tasted the joy of freedom briefly in 1941 after they successfully revolted against the Soviet Union. The joy was short lived, however. Six weeks later Nazi Germany crushed the country and replaced the yoke of slavery. When World War II ended, Lithuania was one of several nations incorporated into the U.S.S.R.

For years the people of that nation carried on organized guerrilla warfare against their oppressors. Some 30,000 of them died in the fight for freedom. Although the guns have been quiet since 1952, the desire for freedom has not dimmed. Armed warfare has been replaced by an increased passive resistance to unwanted domination.

In view of their history, Mr. Speaker, I believe Lithuania and the Baltic States will continue their struggle to be free. Anything less is intolerable to these strong, courageous people.

#### A FIRM STANCE IN PANAMA

**HON. JOHN R. RARICK**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, among the outstanding patriotic organizations of the United States is the Military Order of the World Wars the members of which are experienced officers of the Armed Forces who are knowledgeable about erosion of our international position, understand the situation at Panama, and are bound by oath to support the Constitution.

A recent article by Lt. Col. Jerry W. Asher of the San Clemente Chapter in the World Wars Officer Review does not waste time explaining the strategic value of the Panama Canal but attacks those in our country responsible for our policy failures on the Isthmus and calls for their exposure.

As regards increased trans-Isthmian transit, the article does not urge the construction of a new canal but the modernization of the existing canal. As such program would be wholly within the Canal Zone it would not require the negotiation of a new treaty.

In the last session, I introduced H.R. 1518 to provide for the needed modernization and the Subcommittee on the Panama Canal is now in the Canal Zone conducting hearings on all aspects of the canal problem.

Because the Asher article calls for a firm stance in Panama and reflects the feeling of the vast majority of our people, I quote it as part of my remarks and include a copy of my bill, H.R. 1518, as follows:

[From the World Wars Officer Review, January-February 1972]

#### A FIRM STANCE IN PANAMA!

(By Lt. Col. Jerry W. Asher)

Is the State Department working for American interests? Which banana republic will enjoy tweaking the eagle's beak next? Does the Yankee taxpayer ever get a break? Where does the erosion of our national security stop? Will the Panama Canal suffer the fate of Suez? If we are withdrawing as a Pacific power, can we still be a Caribbean power? Which South American country respects retreating Yanks? When the diplomats, politicians, and foreign-aid grantees are finished with us, what will be left? What can the citizen do when confronted with obvious evidences of policy weakness, appeasement, and vacillation, deteriorating into international failures? Is there to be an accounting of responsibility for the opening, when the next crisis hits Latin America? What measures should the United States have taken to prevent the spreading of revolutionary poison from Cuba? Is the Communist minority in Chile to be permitted to continue to rule? What ever happened to the Monroe Doctrine? Which is the next Russian objective, in operating out of Cuba? These are some of the questions the voters are asking as the proposal to give away our Panama Canal becomes more widely known.

To give away Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, or other non-contiguous American Territory would be equally foolhardy. The Military Order of World Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Elks Lodge, and some American Legion Posts, have, with patriotic motives, begun an opposition to this unnecessary loss to our national security; other national organizations of strong character should be brought into the defense of the United States stake at Panama. The politicians involved in this scheme to deprive America of a vital link between our coasts must be put on notice that this giveaway will become a grave issue perturbing the public. To hand over the well-run facility to a scrawny, brawling, unstable, impoverished Isthmus dictatorship, further debilitating hemispheric hegemony, and removing our outposts over a thousand miles, would be an unthinking present to America's enemies. MOWW may have to adopt the tactic of the Reserve Officers Association in its successful fight to restore the USCG Reserve when abolished by the bureaucracy, and obtain the names of the figures causing the outrage, for publication and wide distribution.

The knowledgeable, experienced group of leaders which comprises this Order does not need a recounting of the strategic value, commercial usefulness, naval utility, and air-mile jet-time risk, to be apprised of the worth of our Panama Canal. Neither do we need to be again told of the erosion of America's international position, the hazards abroad, and the critical reductions in our Armed Forces below the danger point. It would be more logical to give the Southerly half of the "Republic of Panama" back to Colombia; this would probably be beneficial to both inhabitants and recipient, a full-blown nation. The geopolitical realities in maintaining some semblance of a balance of power to prevent World War III, require that the United States fulfill a role of strength with firmness and resolve. When our overseas positions crumble needlessly, without our firing a shot, only to have to be retaken at great cost with heavy losses when the boldest aggressor challenges us, the long overburdened voters should be alerted and warned. We are among those qualified, as well as duty-bound, to sound the alarm.

Our Canal should be improved in capacity, all within our Zone of sovereignty, our railroad double-tracked and re-equipped, a free-way constructed, additional permanent

structures built, and the area defenses strengthened and modernized.

Clearly, well-understood, tested, tried, practical, common-sense dispositions and policies work better than internationalist theories and diplomatic pretensions. The American public is bone-weary of being deceived then bilked. Would you personally defend our Canal Zone with as much vigor as Wake Island or Pearl Harbor or Martha's Vineyard or Key West or San Clemente Island? I would. These are part and parcel of the defensive perimeter of the American people, who deserve to be forewarned by their Army, and their other Services, sworn protectors of the Constitution. America can ill afford to heighten the perils besetting this country! Now, a healthy counter-weight to the territorial ambitions of the Communist powers, and their hirelings, is called for.

#### H.R. 1518

A bill to provide for the increase of capacity and the improvement of operations of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Panama Canal Modernization Act".

SEC. 2. (a) The Governor of the Canal Zone, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Army, is authorized and directed to prosecute the work necessary to increase the capacity and improve the operations of the Panama Canal through the adaptation of the Third Locks project set forth in the report of the Governor of the Panama Canal, dated February 24, 1939 (House Document Numbered 210, Seventy-sixth Congress), and authorized to be undertaken by the Act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409; Public Numbered 391, Seventy-sixth Congress), with usable lock dimensions of not less than one hundred and forty feet by not less than one thousand two hundred feet by not less than forty-five feet, and including the following: elimination of the Pedro Miguel Locks, and consolidation of all Pacific locks near Miraflores in new lock structures to correspond with the locks capacity at Gatun, raise the summit water level to its optimum height of approximately ninety-two feet, and provide a summit-level lake anchorage at the Pacific end of the canal, together with such appurtenant structures, works, and facilities, and enlargements or improvements of existing channels, structures, works, and facilities, as may be deemed necessary, at an estimated total cost not to exceed \$850,000,000, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated for this purpose.

(b) The provisions of the second sentence and the second paragraph of the Act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409; Public Numbered 391, Seventy-sixth Congress), shall apply with respect to the work authorized by subsection (a) of this section. As used in such Act, the terms "Governor of the Panama Canal", "Secretary of War", and "Panama Railroad Company" shall be held and considered to refer to the "Governor of the Canal Zone", "Secretary of the Army", and "Panama Canal Company", respectively, for the purposes of this Act.

(c) In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Governor of the Canal Zone may act and exercise his authority as President of the Panama Canal Company and may utilize the services and facilities of that company.

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established a board, to be known as the "Panama Canal Advisory and Inspection Board" (hereinafter referred to as the "Board").

(b) The Board shall be composed of five members who are citizens of the United States of America. Members of the Board shall be appointed by the President, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate, as follows:

(1) one member from private life, experienced and skilled in private business (including engineering);

(2) two members from private life, experienced and skilled in the science of engineering;

(3) one member who is a commissioned officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army (retired); and

(4) one member who is a commissioned officer of the line, United States Navy (retired).

(c) The President shall designate as Chairman of the Board one of the members experienced and skilled in the science of engineering.

(d) The President shall fill each vacancy on the Board in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) The Board shall cease to exist on that date designated by the President as the date on which its work under this Act is completed.

(f) The Chairman of the Board shall be paid basic pay at the rate provided for level II of the Executive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code. The other members of the Board appointed from private life shall be paid basic pay at a per annum rate which is \$500 less than the rate of basic pay of the Chairman. The members of the Board who are retired officers of the United States Army and the United States Navy each shall be paid at a rate of basic pay which, when added to his pay as a retired officer, will establish his total rate of pay from the United States at a per annum rate which is \$500 less than the rate of basic pay as the Chairman.

(g) The Board shall appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, a Secretary and such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out its functions and activities and shall fix their rates of basic pay in accordance with chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates. The Secretary and other personnel of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the Board.

Sec. 4. (a) The Board is authorized and directed to study and review all plans and designs for the Third Locks project referred to in section 2(a) of this Act, to make on-the-site studies and inspections of the Third Locks project, and to obtain current information on all phases of planning and construction with respect to such project. The Governor of the Canal Zone shall furnish and make available to the Board at all times current information with respect to such plans, designs, and construction. No construction work shall be commenced at any stage of the Third Locks project unless the plans and designs for such work, and all changes and modifications of such plans and designs, have been submitted by the Governor of the Canal Zone to, and have had the prior approval of, the Board. The Board shall report promptly to the Governor of the Canal Zone the results of its studies and reviews of all plans and designs, including changes and modifications thereof, which have been submitted to the Board by the Governor of the Canal Zone, together with its approval or disapproval thereof, or its recommendations for changes or modifications thereof, and its reasons therefor.

(b) The Board shall submit to the President and to the Congress an annual report covering its activities and functions under this Act and the progress of the work on the Third Locks project and may submit, in its discretion, interim reports to the President and to the Congress with respect to these matters.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of conducting all studies, reviews, inquiries, and investiga-

tions deemed necessary by the Board in carrying out its functions and activities under this Act, the Board is authorized to utilize any official reports, documents, data, and papers in the possession of the United States Government and its officials; and the Board is given power to designate and authorize any member, or other personnel, of the Board, to administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, take evidence, procure information and data, and require the production of any books, papers, or other documents and records which the Board may deem relevant or material to the performance of the functions and activities of the Board. Such attendance of witnesses, and the production of documentary evidence, may be required from any place in the United States, or any territory, or any other area under the control or jurisdiction of the United States, including the Canal Zone.

Sec. 6. In carrying out its functions and activities under this Act, the Board is authorized to obtain the services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not in excess of \$200 per diem.

Sec. 7. Upon request of the Board, the head of my department, agency, or establishment in the executive branch of the Federal Government is authorized to detail, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, for such period or periods as may be agreed upon by the Board and the head of the department, agency, or establishment concerned, any of the personnel of such department, agency, or establishment to assist the Board in carrying out its functions and activities under this Act.

Sec. 8. The Board may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

Sec. 9. The Administrator of General Services or the President of the Panama Canal Company, or both, shall provide, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services for the Board as the Board may request.

Sec. 10. The Board may make expenditures for travel and subsistence expenses of members and personnel of the Board in accordance with chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, for rent of quarters at the seat of government and in the Canal Zone, and for such printing and binding as the Board deems necessary to carry out effectively its functions and activities under this Act.

Sec. 11. All expenses of the Board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the Chairman of the Board or by such other member or employee of the Board as the Chairman may designate.

Sec. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out its functions and activities under this Act.

Sec. 13. Any provision of the Act of August 11, 1939 (54 Stat. 1409; Public Numbered 391, Seventy-sixth Congress), or of any other statute, inconsistent with any provision of this Act is superseded, for the purposes of this Act, to the extent of such inconsistency.

GILBERT D. CHAVENELLE—DUBUQUE MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Gilbert D. Chavenelle was cited by the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald as the city's "Man of the Year."

As city manager of Dubuque since 1960, Gilbert Chavenelle has set a remarkable record of service and visible achievement. In the many advances made by Dubuque in public services, public works, planning, zoning, personnel and budgetary improvements, as well as in the tone and quality of life in the city generally, Mr. Chavenelle's quiet persistence, and versatility are everywhere evident. I should like to add my personal congratulations to him and Mrs. Chavenelle and insert the special article in the Dubuque Telegraph-Herald on December 30, 1971, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

GILBERT D. CHAVENELLE, DUBUQUE CITY MANAGER SELECTED AS "MAN OF THE YEAR" BY THE TELEGRAPH-HERALD

It was one of those weeks of crisis at City Hall, and Gilbert Chavenelle was up to his neck in it. It was halfway through the summer of 1970, and the perennial youth problem was steaming to the boiling point.

Hundreds of teen-aged citizens were restlessly out of school, out of work and on the streets. The city council was getting antsy by the hour; crowds of "workers" and motorcycle jockeys were "cleaning up" the hippie situation at a downtown coffeehouse. Factions formed and dissipated and charges and counter-charges were a dime a dozen.

Chavenelle had just finished a lengthy, lonesome discussion with a self-appointed youth leader. It was not the first such session he'd had that week and it wouldn't be the last.

He eyed a new visitor to his office, one who was aware of his current headache. "How in the hell," asked Chavenelle, "do I find out who really knows what's going on?"

If there's one thing that Dubuque is, it's opinionated. It is a rare Dubuquer who doesn't have an unquenchable faith in his own ability to analyze and solve a given problem. True, too few opinions here are rooted in the fertile field of fact, but the opinions are there in abundance nonetheless.

One of the reasons Gilbert Chavenelle has stayed city manager of Dubuque since 1960 is because he has a remarkable ability to listen . . . and a dauntless willingness to exercise the ability.

"Usually your original idea comes out quite differently from what you'd planned," says Chavenelle; "An idea grows because of what you say about it, and what the chamber of commerce says about it, and what the council says about it, and what everybody says about it."

"Look at that floodwall. It doesn't look anything like what people thought it would 10 years ago. It's higher and it's longer. It grew as we progressed, like anything we do."

"They say Dubuque is dull. They say nobody cares. I know differently. There are a heck of a lot of people in this town who give a damn, who really work."

"I wish I could work faster. I wish I could be at every meeting that's held in this town. Think what we could do if we could put all the ideas together . . . that goes for library, that goes for health, that goes for transportation, I don't care what it is, if we could do it all together . . ."

His voice trailed off, and his arms and eyes and head slowly relaxed from the twisting body motion his words had—typically—wrought.

"That's what really keeps you going," he smiled; "The hope that it can happen."

At 60, Chavenelle is showing signs of wear. His short-cropped hair is silver-white; the once-slim torso is a bit more portly; more than occasionally he has difficulty hearing the softer tones.

There are some who say he won't survive



the demands of the city council that takes office Jan. 3.

It's no surprise to Chavenelle. He predicted it himself two years ago. He has too much to worry about right now to bother with it.

And there are a surprising number of people with their fingers on city government's pulse who predict Chavenelle will survive, and that he will do it in the slow, methodical, tailored style with which he has piloted City Hall from the start.

But being all things to no man, and only one thing—honest—to all men is a grueling job, and Gilbert Chavenelle shows it.

He has been accused of suffering from the same malaise once attributed to Nelson Rockefeller, the "edifice complex," a drive to build "things" to prove he was here.

"In truth," he says, "I say no to more than I say yes to."

But then, that's the problem with government everywhere, isn't it? he adds.

"Think how many times cities say No to people in one day: 'Keep off the grass.' 'Don't speed.' 'You're under arrest.' Believe me, this is what keeps you awake at night."

Is it possible that the bigger government gets, the more government does, that the more it intrudes on the individual citizen's private lives . . . a theory so popular these days among urbanologists?

"Look at the other side of the coin," responded Chavenelle; "It's got to be big to be viable. It's got to be big enough to live and be real. It's got to be big enough to work."

"I don't meet enough people anymore," he said truthfully. Dubuque's city manager is a recluse compared to the modern expectation of public figures to be constantly in the public view.

Reporters at City Hall learn quickly that Chavenelle says things only when he wants them heard, and appeals for "your comment" and "Let's get it on tape" are politely but firmly declined.

"I quit making public utterances some time ago," he said: "One of the mayors told me I sounded like a preacher. Lord, I don't want to sound like a preacher."

"I used to go to parties, you know, the kind where you walk in and circulate from one side of the room to the other and meet everybody and shake hands and tell them how glad you are to see them. And then it comes time to leave and you retrace your steps and shake hands with everyone again and tell them good-bye."

"It's a practiced thing . . . and I don't like it."

And yet the manager's office is as open to people as a 12- or 15-hour-a-day city manager's can be. One never knows who'll be in his office either. It could be a candidate for governor. And it could just as likely be an elderly farmer scared to pieces that the new sewer will destroy his garden.

"I try, I really do. I want it so individual people can be heard in this community . . . and heard loudly."

(Last March, a few days before a public airing of the north-south freeway—an airing that was sure to be fraught with community outrage and objection—Chavenelle made one of his rare calls to the newspaper, to request prominent display of the hearing's advance notice.)

(The public was heard. Loudly.)

When Chavenelle first learned that he was 1971's "Man Of The Year," his reaction was predictable: "For God's sake, get out of here and find someone else."

He meant it.

He concluded the subsequent interview with this:

"I wish I could find the right words to express it, I know I can't, but I'll try. The most important thing . . . the thing I've got to remember constantly, is to be willing to go out and serve, whether I win or get beat. My hope is that all the people that work

here feel that way, and I hope they realize that's what I want them to do.

"The job I've got has got to be done with the greatest humility."

#### HE'S OUR MAN OF THE YEAR

No one man, including the city manager, can take credit for engineering the municipal accomplishments of the last decade. But the indisputable fact is that Chavenelle's administration has been marked by a flurry of activity, and over it all presided—happily, and at other times not so happily—Gilbert Chavenelle.

One of the major capital improvements of the Sixties was a handsome and functional airport terminal, and yet the city manager is the first to admit it was finished as early as it was over his objections that it should be lower on the priority list.

Nevertheless, it was Chavenelle who monitored its planning, conducted its performance before the city council and pieced together the intricacies of the ultimate bond sale.

Following is a list of achievements reached during the Chavenelle administration:

1. Development of a 20-year plan for sewerage and solid waste disposal.

a. Construction of one of the first secondary sewage treatment plants on the upper Mississippi, completed well ahead of federal and state deadlines;

b. Survey of new sites for land-fills.

2. Development of a 20-year plan for water service extensions and improvements.

a. Drilling of new wells, construction of at least one new pump station and preparation for a \$3 million-\$4 million water treatment plant expansion and modernization.

3. Establishment of a full-time city planning department, with staff; active promotion of a countywide planning commission.

4. Development of a 20-year transportation plan, as required by federal law, successfully including participation of elective and administrative officials from the rest of Dubuque County and counties in the two states across the Mississippi.

a. Implementation of north-south freeway-expressway planning.

5. Development of a comprehensive plan for the city of Dubuque, entailing several years' economic and social surveys of the city and surrounding area at a cost of approximately a quarter of a million dollars. The Green Report, among other things:

a. Laid the groundwork for a downtown urban renewal project covering 15 blocks and worth about \$13 million;

b. Identified neighborhoods within the city and the particular needs of each;

c. Provided a timetable for annexations,

d. Discussed extensively the needs of the city in the areas of finance, parks and recreation, public safety and redevelopment;

e. Recommended a citywide land use plan.

6. Revision of the 1934 zoning codes, including the most up-to-date land use philosophies available. The new zoning ordinance, pending council approval:

a. Implements a set of restrictive sign regulations designed to improve the visual aspect of the city;

b. Implements rules for residential developers to provide open space, the amount of which is related to the type and density of the development;

c. Strictly regulates operation of business in private homes, removing much of the mixed land use prevalent throughout the city.

7. Accommodation of a major commercial and residential "land boom" on the city's west side, despite its advent in the face of negative recommendations in the Gruen Report and other studies.

8. Active participation in the establishment of an industrial bureau to handle location of new industries and expansion of old ones; the bureau, semi-public in nature,

is an integral and well-established part of the city structure;

a. Nearly complete industrial development of Industrial Park, dredged in 1955.

9. Active participation in establishment of a community action program; Chavenelle is a member of the Dubuque County segment's advisory board;

a. Participation in other non-city bureaus like the alcoholism counseling program and Project Concern, an aid-to-the-elderly unit.

10. Consistent support and participation from city staff to drug prevention programs and earlier youth-oriented projects.

11. Updated building, housing, plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilating, air-conditioning and refrigeration codes.

12. Citywide inspection of houses, with provisions for demolition of unsafe, unsanitary dwellings and for improvement of inadequacies discovered through personal inspections.

13. Initiation and completion of full-scale revision of the municipal budget system from departmental to program budgets. This included piecemeal introduction of data processing services to the city payroll, accounting and voter registration, as well as to the budgetmaking and monitoring process itself.

14. Maintenance of the tradition of balanced budgets in Dubuque, simultaneously.

a. Providing salaries for police, firemen and other city employees that are among the highest in the state;

b. Maintaining the highest rating possible on bonds floated by the city, despite a sharp increase in the municipal debt—which is still less than half the statutory limit;

c. Participating in lobbying to increase state funding of municipal projects to lessen the property tax load.

15. Construction of a new municipal public works garage, a new central fire headquarters and a westside fire house.

16. Construction of the first two city parking ramps.

17. Maintenance of a "workable program" for the city, thereby assuring continued favorable records with United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for funding purposes.

18. Establishing of a Human Rights Commission and two part-time directors.

19. Establishment of a Low-Rent Housing Commission and a part-time director.

20. Start of construction of a floodwall.

a. Comprehensive flood-fighting plans until the permanent dike is completed; the temporary dike system was implemented during floods in 1965, 1967 and 1969.

21. Airport improvements, including the new terminal, new hangars, runway extensions and installation of radio and lighting equipment designed to enable planes to land in bad weather.

#### THE NEED FOR AN EVALUATION OF THE FIRE PROBLEM IN THIS COUNTRY

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, on February 15, 1972, I testified before the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control. That testimony follows:

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT H. STEELE

Today, we live in a combustible society. The new synthetic fabrics that are wrinkle-proof, fadeproof, and almost as combustible as a book of matches, are worn daily by all of us. We furnish our homes and offices with

highly flammable synthetic materials that many times emit deadly fumes when burned. The chairs we are now sitting upon may contain such toxic substances, and commonly the mattresses, pillows, and even the insulation in our homes and offices incorporate synthetics.

Along the great rail and highway systems the transportation of hazardous materials is increasing at a rapid rate and the Office of Hazardous Materials of the Department of Transportation has predicted a 55 per cent increase in such hauls over the next 10 years.

We construct so-called fireproof highrise buildings and manufacturing plants that aren't fireproof at all. These buildings are often designed without sprinkler systems, with inadequate exits, with sealed windows, and with elevators which become inoperable in a fire.

It is unconscionable that in our society, where we place the highest of values on human life, more than 12,000 men, women and children have perished because of fire for each of the last 6 years. For every death recorded there were an estimated forty persons burned.

These injuries and deaths represent a staggering total of 2,880,000 fire victims during the past 6 years.

Correspondingly, we ask most of our nation's 2,175,000 firefighters to combat the immense and increasing fire problem with turnout coats which won't meet the flammability test for children's sleepwear. Furthermore, we have furnished the firefighter with equipment designed decades ago, and have not provided them with sufficient funds for training and educational programs. Yet, we ask our firefighters to engage in our nation's most dangerous profession.

I have used the words "fire problem" in my opening remarks without attempting to define what in my mind is one of the most neglected social problems facing this country. Exactly then, what is the "fire problem"? First, we must take a comprehensive approach to permit us fully to grasp the complex and intricate relationships which collectively constitute the fire problem. A fire in a hypothetical highrise building, combining the worst of typical fire hazards, would serve as a good example. Let us say that a small waste can is the source of a fire on the thirtieth floor of such a building. In this building, there are no automatic alarm devices to warn people or alert the fire department of the occurrence of fire. The fire has begun to grow quickly feeding on furniture and rug underlays which contain highly flammable toxic materials, and dense smoke is now filling the corridor and being vented by the air conditioning ducts, utility cable conduits, and elevator shafts. These flues spread murderous fumes throughout the entire structure. The fire department arrives. With ladders too short to reach the fire involved floor, the firefighters must combat the blaze from within, exposing themselves to temperatures reaching 1500-2000 degrees F., blinded by the dense, toxic smoke, and having to battle the thousands of individuals trying to exit.

The elevators in this particular building rise to the thirtieth floor when flames activate the electronic touch-type call buttons and remain locked there as the opaque smoke makes the automatic closing devices inoperable, thus entrapping men, women, and children in a blazing inferno and hindering the firefighter trying desperately, but in vain, to reach the floor.

As the occupants futilely try to vent the rooms by knocking out the large fixed windows, there would-be rescuers must turn back as the turnout coats can no longer shield them from the intense heat generated by the fire, and their antiquated, heavy, and awkward breathing systems have run low on the 15-20 minutes of air they supply. The

number of deaths, the number of people injured, maimed and disfigured for life, the number of firefighters hospitalized because of smoke inhalation, the number of lost work days could clearly be of tragic proportions.

Even though this is a hypothetical example designed to dramatize the various fire hazards we face today, such a fire situation could develop in any one of scores of American cities today. The facts, statistics, and the many conversations that I and my staff have had with practitioners and fire research experts clearly indicates to me that the occurrence of fire, and the resulting loss of life and property is, today, greater than it has ever been in our country's history.

Let us more clearly define what the fire problem is, not by graphically describing the dangers associated in a fire situation as I have just done, but by familiarizing ourselves with the effects that fire has upon our society.

In 1970, property losses from fire in the United States totaled \$2,263,918,000; not counting losses from aircraft, motor vehicles, forest and other non-building fires, and the 1971 figures indicate an upward trend with an estimated \$2,845 billion of property losses.

Some fire research experts have estimated that the dollar cost to the nation in fire losses including deaths, injuries, man-hour lost, property damage and the increasing cost of fire protection equals about one percent of the Gross National Product. Those dollar amounts are easily attainable when every day more than 6,600 fires occur, and you consider that today's structures are more complex and costly than ever.

Of the 1970 figure, educational facilities valued at \$18,315,000 were destroyed in 26 large loss fires. The significance of this loss is apparent when we measure the increasing difficulties that every State and local municipality has in trying to stretch its limited tax dollars in order to provide the public with services that they demand.

The United States experiences a per capita death rate from fire that is twice that of Canada, four times that of the United Kingdom, and six-and-a-half times that of Japan.

With the construction of complex manufacturing plants, highrise buildings and thousands of new products which incorporate dangerous materials, the threat of fire has intensified, while the public generally has been led to believe that we work and live in safe modern structures and that our society is doing all it can to reduce the toll of fire.

What is being done to protect the innocent child and the elderly? Clearly, we are not doing all we can, and the blame for this rests on every one of us.

Flammability standards for sleepwear, for instance, should be extended to cover those living in nursing homes and hospitals. The Veterans Administration has initiated the introduction of a permanent flame-resistant patent clothing material which will be used in all of its pajamas by June 1972. Interestingly, the costs will not be prohibitive for the widespread introduction of this material to the public, for even though the initial costs on a per unit basis are greater than those for traditional sleepwear, tests indicate the new flame resistant material has a useful life up to 15 times that of cotton pajamas.

Other innovations and technological breakthroughs have been used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in producing a wide variety of practical solutions to serious fire problems. NASA, for instance, has designed a firefighter's suit using materials that are commercially available to present manufacturers of the suits. The NASA coat can withstand a 1500 degree flame directly applied to it and still give adequate protection to the wearer.

NASA has also prepared certain varieties of polyurethane foam which are nearly flame

resistant and fireproof. Research experts from NASA have told me that for \$10 the average living room sofa or mattress could be completely treated for flame resistance. Treatments and materials are also commercially available to produce flame resistant wool carpeting, cotton clothing, and a wide variety of materials to be used for home furnishings and clothing.

The extent to which NASA's innovations could be used in our day-to-day living is fascinating. Technicians in Houston are outfitting a commercial size airplane with completely flame resistant paints and fabrics to be used as interior wall coverings, seat cushions, curtains and carpets.

The legislation I have introduced is not a panacea for solving the death and property loss caused by fire. There must be a national focus on these problems and an intensive new effort to solve them.

I look upon my nine bills as a framework of proposals to be discussed and, if and where necessary, modified. My concern is based on the need for legislation and the realization of the extent to which fragmentation of effort has handicapped us in reducing the casualties of fire.

#### OUTLINE: FIRE LEGISLATION

The cornerstone of my legislative package is the "National Fire Education and Training Act of 1972", H.R. 12892. Conceptually, it establishes an apolitical, nonprofit autonomous instrument known as the National Academy of Fire Prevention and Control. Unquestionably, there exists a need in this country for a national focus and a continuing direction in fire research with emphasis on educating the public and the firefighter. In essence, the academy would give direction to the efforts of all fire service organizations and fire personnel. It would train top leaders in fire prevention and control.

The National Fire Academy would function as any public or private college or university. The President of the United States would initially appoint fifteen individuals, constituting a board of directors, who would reasonably represent:

- (a) various regions of the country
- (b) private industry and labor
- (c) all levels of government
- (d) consumer interests
- (e) and other experienced individuals.

The board shall serve as incorporators, framing the organizational rules and most importantly, will designate a president and other executive officers who will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the academy. The institution can accept grants and contracts from industry, all levels of government, and organizations to conduct research and studies. Additionally it may establish fees and other charges for services rendered. Federal funding must be provided to augment any other fees received, if the academy is to become a reality. Section 8 gives legal authorization for such funds to be appropriated.

Briefly, the academy's functions are:

- (a) to recommend actions which can be taken by Federal, State, and local government, and private individuals and organizations to improve and strengthen fire protection, fire prevention, and fire suppression;
- (b) encourage individuals to pursue careers as administrators of fire service organizations at all levels;
- (c) develop a curriculum, carry out programs of instructional assistance, and conduct seminars, conferences, and workshops to introduce and disseminate information gained from investigation, research, and development concerning the areas of fire protection, fire prevention and fire suppression;
- (d) develop fire service extension programs to assist States, counties, and local communities in providing continuous training and operational programs;
- (e) to assist institutions of higher educa-



tion in planning, developing, and improving programs and projects concerning fire administration;

(f) assist States, counties, and local communities in the development of training programs for firefighters;

(g) to establish and maintain education programs for the purpose of informing the public of fire hazards and fire safety techniques;

(h) establish a voluntary, uniform national testing program to evaluate the skills level of firefighters and fire administrators.

The academy will have contact with salaried and volunteer firefighters, fire service organizations, the public, private organizations and businesses, fire departments, and educational institutions, thus forging new channels of communication for the exchange of ideas and facilitating the introduction of technical breakthroughs.

II. The Firemens Training Act of 1972, H.R. 12893. Provides the Secretary of Commerce with the authority to make matching grants up to 50 percent for firefighter training programs. This will bring both volunteer and salaried firefighters into continuous operational training programs.

III. The Fire Science Education Act, H.R. 12894. Provides the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to accredited institutions of higher education for up to one-half of the costs of two or four year fire science programs. Its emphasis shall be on fire research, investigation, prevention, and suppression.

IV. Amendment to the Flammable Fabrics Act, H.R. 12899. The scope of the present Act will be expanded by adding the definition "interior finishing materials"—any material made (in whole or part) of fabric or related material and used in the construction of the interior walls, floors, or ceilings in homes, offices, or other places of assembly or accommodation.

Furthermore, it would require toxicity standards or other regulations that would require labeling for a fabric, related material, or product that may be needed to protect the public against unreasonable risk of death or personal injury from toxic by-products by the burning or thermal degradation of the fabric, related material or product. In this age of increasing production and use of synthetic plastics, our concern for the flammability of such products is inadequate. This legislation would provide the means, for not only safeguarding the public from the occurrence of fire, but also address itself to the clear and present dangers associated with the burning of today's highly toxic materials.

V. National Fire Data and Information Clearinghouse of 1972, H.R. 12898. Before the identification and evaluation of this country's fire problem can be attempted seriously, we must have a sound and thorough informational data base. The Clearinghouse, by cataloguing data on fire research and development, property loss, death and injury statistics, causes, locations, and number of fires, will provide such a base. Also, a 24-hour emergency information center responsible for information related to hazardous materials will be available.

VI. Amendment to the Hazardous Transportation Control Act, H.R. 12900. It requires the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations providing for the placarding of vehicles transporting hazardous materials in interstate and foreign commerce. This Act, in conjunction with the 24-hour emergency information center, greatly aids firefighters, law enforcement personnel, and shippers in protecting the public's general welfare.

VII. General Aid to Local Fire Departments, H.R. 12895. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to make grants to local fire departments to pay up to one-half the costs of purchasing equipment for fire investigation, suppression, and extinguishment, or emergency first aid. This

grant system will act as an incentive to industry, inducing strong research and development programs that have been lacking up to now.

IX. Financial Aid to Local Fire Departments, H.R. 12896. The Act provides grants to local fire departments to pay up to 90 percent of the cost of purchasing heat protecting fire-fighting suits and breathing apparatus.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

**HON. BELLA S. ABZUG**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, the Atomic Energy Commission predicted last year that fewer than 20 sea otters would suffer from the Cannikin underground test explosion at Amchitka Island in the Aleutians. The number of these animals now thought to have been gravely damaged or killed by the force of this explosion is now estimated at between 900 and 1,000. A final report is expected in June of this year when the Alaska Department of Fish and Game completes its annual census of sea otters.

A Chinese nuclear test in the atmosphere on January 7, 1972, is said to have added to the burden of radioactive materials in the atmosphere of our own hemisphere. The fallout from this test was distributed over several Western States, according to AEC monitors. Last year's Pacific tests by the French were vigorously protested by several Latin American countries when radioactive materials were detected within their own borders. In fact, the French are reported to have cut short their test series as a result of these protests.

The General Assembly of the United Nations recently passed three resolutions urging suspension of all nuclear and thermonuclear weapons tests by the superpowers. The affirmative votes on these resolutions were overwhelming. They may be seen as resounding demonstrations of the will of the majority of the nations that the nuclear powers, either unilaterally or by negotiation, fulfill the pledges they made in the limited test ban treaty and the nonproliferation treaty to end nuclear testing for all time.

The 25-nation disarmament conference will reconvene in Geneva on February 29. Canada's representative at that conference, who is also Canada's Ambassador to the United Nations, has written a thoughtful article on the subject of nuclear testing. In this article Mr. George Ignatieff describes the tragic "dialog of the deaf" atmosphere of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament. It should be remembered that it was our friend and neighbor, Canada, which most vociferously protested the U.S. test at Amchitka.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that hearings be held by the Foreign Affairs Committee at the earliest feasible date on my resolutions for a total test ban, House Concurrent Resolution 480 and House Concur-

rent Resolution 522 so that our delegates to the Geneva Conference may know of the concern of the people of the United States.

I include at the conclusion of my remarks articles from various publications on this subject, together with the text of the three U.N. General Assembly resolutions:

[From the Bulletin of the Sierra Club, January 1972]

#### CANNIKIN RESULTS

News reports now estimate the number of sea otters killed by the AEC's Cannikin test at somewhere between 900 and 1100 animals, according to the preliminary surveys made by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and a biologist under contract to the AEC to do sea otter studies. The number will not be known precisely until June, when the Department makes its annual sea otter census. Now, however, scientists state that the Bering Sea side of Amchitka Island is "80 to 90 percent" devoid of sea otters.

Only 20 carcasses have been found, leading biologists to speculate the others were either blown out to sea by the 100 MPH winds of the severe storm during and after the test, or are trapped below the surface of the ocean by the phenomenon of "underpressure," which destroyed the animals' natural buoyancy. The underpressure was caused by ground acceleration or "cavitation," as the Bering Sea floor and beach were abruptly and permanently uplifted about ten feet, much more than AEC scientists had predicted. One otter body was dredged from 35 fathoms of water by a University of Washington research ship.

The original Cannikin environmental impact statement had asserted that fewer than 20 sea otters would suffer measurable physiological effects from the blast. The June redraft stated that as many as 100 sea otters might be killed, and the AEC's final prediction, released in October, was that up to 240 otters might suffer ruptured ear drums and eventually die as a result of the bomb test.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 9, 1972]

#### A-TEST BAN BONUS—FALLOUT LEVEL SLASHED (By Robert C. Cowen)

WASHINGTON.—A major clean air benefit goes virtually unnoticed these days—the lessening of what was once a disturbing rate of radioactive fallout.

It's dropped tenfold since the treaty banning above-ground testing came into force in 1963.

In fact, according to a recent British analysis, it would have practically faded away altogether were it not for the treaty-shunning testers, France and China. They have been setting off just enough atmospheric blasts to keep global fallout more or less constant since 1967.

Indeed, Chinese fallout is advertising that country's growing nuclear prowess right now.

China's latest test, Jan. 7, was the 12th it reportedly had detonated up to the time of this writing. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, which announced detection of that test at the time, subsequently picked up its fallout over the western United States.

That fallout has been at much too low a level to present any health hazard, the AEC says. Nevertheless, it contributes its bit to maintaining the global fallout rate, and especially the rate for the northern hemisphere.

Meanwhile, France has been making a similar contribution in the southern hemisphere from its Pacific testing site. It has detonated something like 27 shots there. That includes the five explosions in the

series it cut short last year after vigorous protests from several Latin American countries.

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has been monitoring global fallout for many years. Periodic analyses of these data by the Harwell atomic energy research establishment are important reference documents on the state of fallout.

#### FRENCH CONTRIBUTION HEAVY

In the latest such study, Harwell analysts report that 1970 and 1971 French tests account for some 60 percent of southern hemisphere fallout. Likewise, the October, 1970, Chinese test contributed about 60 percent of the long-lived radioactivity in air over Britain last summer.

Last fall, in a paper published in the journal *Nature*, D. H. Peirson of the Harwell team traced fallout patterns since 1955. He looked especially at two radioactive isotopes, strontium 90 and caesium 137. These present the greatest potential health dangers.

Fallout reached an all-time high in 1963 following the last American and Soviet atmosphere testing in 1961-1962. Then global fallout began to decrease, although the pattern of decrease was uneven. For example, deposition rates continued to rise in the southern hemisphere even while falling in the northern hemisphere.

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS—26TH REGULAR SESSION

Subject: Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests.

Date and meeting: 16 December 1971, 2022nd plenary meeting.

#### Votes:

Resolution A: 74 in favour, 2 against, with 36 abstentions (recorded vote).

Resolution B: 71 in favour, 2 against, with 38 abstentions (recorded vote).

Resolution C: 91 in favour, 2 against, with 21 abstentions (recorded vote).

#### Document Numbers

Report to Assembly: First Committee report A/8575 and Corr. 1.

Resolutions adopted: 2828 A-C (XXVI).

#### TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

##### A

#### The General Assembly,

Viewing with the utmost apprehension the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests for the acceleration of the arms race and for the health of present and future generations of mankind,

Fully conscious that world opinion has, over the years, demanded the immediate and complete cessation of all nuclear weapon tests in all environment,

Recalling that the item on the question of a comprehensive test ban has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1957,

Deploring the fact that the General Assembly has not yet succeeded in its aim of achieving a comprehensive test ban, despite eighteen successive resolutions on the subject,

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,<sup>1</sup>

Deploring the fact that the determination expressed by the original parties to that Treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all explosions of nuclear weapons for all time has not so far produced the desired results,

Noting with special concern that the continuation of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere is a source of growing pollution and that the number and magnitude of

underground tests has increased at an alarming rate since 1963,

Having considered the special report submitted by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament<sup>2</sup> in response to resolution 2663 B (XXV) of December 1970,

Recalling its resolution 1762 A (XVII) of 6 November 1962, whereby all nuclear weapon tests, without exception, were condemned,

Convinced that, whatever may be the differences on the question of verification, there is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban of the nature contemplated in the preamble to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water,

1. *Reiterates solemnly and most emphatically* its condemnation of all nuclear weapon tests;

2. *Urges* the Governments of nuclear-weapon States to bring to a halt all nuclear weapon tests at the earliest possible date and, in any case, not later than 5 August 1973;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the nuclear-weapon States and to inform the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session of any measures they have taken to implement it.

##### B

#### The General Assembly,

Noting that one of the first steps in the strengthening of international security is to dissipate world-wide fears that nuclear, thermonuclear and other weapons of mass destruction may be used by miscalculation in what could appear to be a desperate situation,

Considering that for the last few years the United Nations has been preoccupied with finding ways and means of diminishing the pollution of the earth's atmosphere,

Noting that scientists have been unanimous in the conclusion that the fall-out from nuclear tests is injurious to human and animal life and that such fall-out may poison the earth's atmosphere for many decades to come,

Taking into account that underground nuclear and thermonuclear tests may not only create serious health hazards but may also cause as yet undetermined injury to humans and animals of the region where such tests are conducted,

Recognizing that there already exist sufficient nuclear, thermonuclear and other lethal weapons of mass destruction in the arsenals of certain Powers to decimate the world's population and possibly render the earth uninhabitable,

1. *Appeals* to the nuclear Powers to desist from carrying out further nuclear and thermonuclear tests, whether underground, under water or in the Earth's atmosphere;

2. *Urges* the nuclear Powers to reach an agreement without delay on the cessation of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests;

3. *Reassures* the peoples of the world that the United Nations will continue to raise its voice against nuclear and thermonuclear tests of any kind and earnestly requests the nuclear Powers not to deploy such weapons of mass destruction.

##### C

#### The General Assembly,

Recognizing the urgent need for the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests, including those carried out underground,

Recalling that this subject has been included in the agenda of the General Assembly every year since 1957,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 914 (X) of 16 December 1955, 1762 (XVII) of

6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 2163 (XXI) of 5 December 1966, 2343 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2455 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2604 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, and 2663 (XXV) of 7 December 1970,

Expressing serious concern that the objectives of those resolutions have not been fulfilled,

Noting with regret that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,<sup>3</sup> and that some continue to test in the atmosphere,

Taking into account the determination expressed by the parties to that treaty to continue negotiations to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all times,

Noting the appeal for progress on this issue, made by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his report on the work of the Organization,

Noting with special concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Having considered the special report submitted by the Conference of the committee on Disarmament<sup>4</sup> in response to resolution 2663 B (XXV) of December 1970,

1. *Stresses anew* the urgency of bringing to a halt all nuclear weapon testing in all environments by all States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adhere without further delay to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and meanwhile to refrain from testing in the environments covered by that Treaty;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments that have been conducting nuclear weapon tests, particularly those of parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, immediately to undertake unilateral or negotiated measures of restraint that would suspend nuclear weapon testing or limit or reduce the size and number of nuclear weapon tests, pending the early entry into force of a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapon tests in all environments by all States;

4. *Urges* Governments to take all possible measures to develop further, and to use more effectively, existing capabilities for the seismological identification of underground nuclear tests, in order to facilitate the monitoring of a comprehensive test ban;

5. *Requests* the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue as a matter of highest priority its deliberations on a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests, taking into account the suggestions already made in the Conference, as well as the views expressed at the current session of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests particularly* Governments that have been carrying out nuclear tests to take an active and constructive part in developing, in the Conference the Committee on Disarmament (or in any successor body), specific proposals for an underground test ban treaty;

7. *Expresses the hope* that these efforts will enable all States to sign in the near future, a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

#### Recorded vote on Resolution A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Is-

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

<sup>2</sup> A/8457, section IV.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

<sup>4</sup> A/8457-DC/234, section III.



rael, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Albania, China.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada,\* Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Khmer Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, Netherlands, Pakistan, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

*Absent:* Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti,<sup>5</sup> Iraq,<sup>6</sup> Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Panama, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, United Arab Emirates.

Recorded vote on resolution B:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon,\* Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Albania, China.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Congo, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, India, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia.

*Absent:* Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Haiti,<sup>7</sup> Iceland, Iraq,<sup>8</sup> Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Niger, Oman, Panama, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, United Arab Emirates.

Recorded vote on Resolution C:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thai-

land, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

*Against:* Albania, China.

*Abstaining:* Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Ceylon, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Guinea, Hungary, India, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

*Absent:* Barbados, Botswana, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Iraq,<sup>9</sup> Israel,<sup>10</sup> Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Niger, Oman, Peru,<sup>11</sup> Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, United Arab Emirates.

[From Vista, January/February 1972]

#### HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH? A REPORT ON NUCLEAR TESTING

(By George Ignatieff)

(NOTE.—Ambassador George Ignatieff is Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva, as well as Canada's Representative to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.)

To understand what the case against continued testing of nuclear weapons is all about, and why Canada has taken a lead in trying to bring about international agreements to constrain and end such tests, it is necessary to look back briefly on the history of this issue, so much in the news today.

Of all the by-products of the scientific and technological revolution accelerated by World War II, nuclear weapons undoubtedly are potentially the most destructive—even disastrous—in their effect. The very fact that no government possessing nuclear armaments has dared to use them in war, since the two bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki put an abrupt end to World War II, serves only to highlight their peculiarly effective properties as instruments of mass destruction. The deterrent effects of fear, however, have not prevented the detonation of an increasing number of nuclear devices over the years in test explosions, both for the purpose of improving nuclear armaments and for assuring the military establishment of their stockpiles. It is the extent and magnitude of nuclear testing which has come to be taken as the outward and visible sign—a kind of barometer—of the nuclear arms race.

The problem of containing or controlling atomic energy has been complicated moreover by the dual purpose to which this revolutionary material force can be put. Peaceful applications involve not only controlled nuclear reaction for the release of energy for power and the use of isotopes for medical, agricultural and industrial research, but also the potential use of nuclear explosions for major construction projects involving the moving of large masses of earth, such as canal building, the changing of river courses or the release of fossil fuel from underground sources. Thus the problem of controlling the atom for peaceful purposes involves not only putting restraints on the diversion of this energy for military purposes, including the testing of nuclear weapons, but also providing for its peaceful applications under adequate international controls.

Because of Canada's location and its position as a major supplier of the world's uranium—the substance essential for the peaceful and military uses of atomic energy—and also because of Canadian participation in atomic research during the Second World War, Canada was, with the United Kingdom and the United States, at the forefront of atomic research and development from the early 1940's. From the start, the Canadian

Government also sought the conclusion of atomic power, and to "ensure its use only for peaceful purposes."

Soon after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States in 1945, Mr. King, the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, then Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and President Truman—representing the three countries which possessed the knowledge essential to the use of atomic energy—proclaimed in Washington on November 15 an agreed Declaration on Atomic Energy "to prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes" and "to promote the use of recent and future advances in scientific knowledge, particularly in the utilization of atomic energy, for peaceful and humanitarian ends." This was the first major call for disarmament to be made after the Second World War.

The three heads of government agreed not to share with other members of the infant United Nations detailed information concerning the possible peaceful applications of atomic energy, until "effective and enforceable safeguards against its use for destructive purposes," i.e. effective international control, could be devised. Mr. King pointed out soon afterward in the House of Commons that it would be an error "to contemplate the control of the use of atomic energy in commodity and police terms, as if atomic energy were some new and dangerous drug." The problem was political and could involve a "limited surrender of national sovereignty."

Following up the Declaration of the three western heads of government, the agreement of the Soviet Union was obtained and, at the very first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, held on January 24, 1946 in London, unanimous approval was given to the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

On June 14, 1946, at the first meeting of the Commission in New York (the very time that the House of Commons in Ottawa was debating the setting up of the government-controlled Atomic Energy Control Board) Mr. Bernard Baruch outlined his Plan, based on a State Department study on atomic energy (the Acheson-Lillenthal Report), for the creation of an International Atomic Development Authority. He introduced the Plan on a fittingly somber note: the AEC (whose members included the author, who was at that time adviser to General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Representative) was called upon "to make a choice between the quick and the dead." Mr. Baruch proposed that the Authority be entrusted with all stages of the development and use of atomic energy, a move which would, incidentally, have led to the unilateral surrender by the United States of its atomic monopoly in exchange for adequate international assurances against the risks of the diversion of atomic energy to the production of nuclear weapons by the creation, virtually, of an international monopoly.

The Canadian Government gave its support to the purposes and objectives of the "Baruch Plan," as it came to be called. The Soviet Government rejected it despite the element of international socialism it contained, largely because of the elements of international intrusion into national mechanisms of planning and control inherent in it. They proposed in turn, at the second meeting of the AEC (June 19, 1946), the destruction of all atomic weapons, but without any effective international safeguards behind their plan, which the United States accordingly rejected.

It was already evident then that any agreement to curb the development of atomic energy for destructive purposes would have to be sought within the confines of a bipolar pattern of U.S.-Soviet rivalry. In a speech made on March 31, 1950, General McNaughton foresaw the pattern of international poli-

<sup>5</sup> Later advised the Secretariat they had intended to vote in favour.

<sup>6</sup> Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

<sup>7</sup> Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

<sup>8</sup> Later advised the Secretariat they had intended to abstain.

<sup>9</sup> Later advised the Secretariat they had abstained.

<sup>10</sup> Later advised the Secretariat it had voted in favour.

tics in which the question of nuclear weapons would be discussed in the two decades which followed, when he said: "The real objective to be sought is to free the world from secrecy in atomic matters and to allay suspicions by giving a certainty of warning to the world, if any nations should start to prepare for atomic war."

Is it going too far to say that, in continuing to carry out programs of testing of nuclear weapons, the nuclear powers have been preparing for nuclear war? It is difficult to believe that public opinion can be assured that the world is not running a substantial risk of nuclear disaster while an escalating competition in nuclear arms is explained and excused as being the only way in which peace may be kept by what Churchill called, at the dawn of the Atomic Age, the "balance of terror." It is undoubtedly fear of the precarious balance becoming destabilized which has provided much of the impetus toward the conclusion, in the 1960's, after fifteen years of Cold War stalemate, of the Moscow Partial Test Ban (PTB), the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and later efforts to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) or at least progress in that direction.

Proliferation of nuclear weapons came not long after the breakdown of the negotiations on the Baruch proposals. The Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb late in 1949, thus becoming the second great nuclear power. In October 1952, the United States exploded a thermonuclear device, the world's first; the Soviets followed in August 1953.

An American test carried out on March 1, 1953, on the Bikini Atoll brought to the attention of the world one of the more threatening aspects of nuclear experimentation: radioactivity, in the form of "fallout," the invisible menace whose first victims were some unsuspecting Japanese sailors aboard the fishing boat "Fukurya Maru."

Canada was in the vanguard of the pressure mounted throughout the world by public opinion against the potential dangers of atmospheric pollution, through radioactive fallout, to foodstuffs and health. In 1955, the General Assembly set up the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to carry out an extensive fallout monitoring program. Monthly reports from air, precipitation and milk samples, together with the results of the examination of water, soil and human bone samples, are sent to the Committee for its study of the problem of preventing radioactive contamination, an undertaking of continuing importance in an environmental context, especially.

The fear aroused in the minds of people everywhere concerning the risks of radioactive fallout gave an impetus to the first efforts to contain or arrest nuclear testing, as well, of course, as the deeper fear of nuclear catastrophes resulting from accidental war involving nuclear powers. Indeed, as is declared in the "Year Book of World Armament and Disarmament" 1968-69, published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, "there are reasons for thinking that the total number of accidents involving nuclear weapons systems is significantly higher than the number officially announced."

Furthermore, the same report records that "even 'contained' underground nuclear explosions release their gaseous radioactive products in the atmosphere," and that between the signing of the Partial Test Ban in 1963 and the middle of 1969, at least nineteen underground nuclear tests, the majority being weapons tests, had vented into the atmosphere. The Canadian Minister of the Environment, the Honourable Jack Davis, drew attention in the House of Commons on October 15, 1971, to the fact that—

"Pollution effects have resulted from previous underground blasts. More than one in four of the underground blasts in the United

States have resulted in venting—in other words, in the loss of radioactive material from below ground to the atmosphere. Statistics over the past 25 years covering some 230 underground blasts in the continental United States show that 67 have vented, some to a lesser extent, some to a greater extent."

There are three international treaties that seek to put restraints on nuclear weapons. The Treaty of Tlatelolco, regional in effect and signed on February 14, 1967 in Mexico City, establishes a nuclear-free zone in Latin America (including the prohibition of nuclear weapons testing), sets up an international agency to ensure compliance with the treaty and provides for the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The two other international treaties which aim at the containment of nuclear weapons deal with nuclear testing and the dissemination of nuclear weapons to states not yet possessing them, i.e. the Moscow Partial Test Ban of 1963 and the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. They were intended to be global in application, but have so far been only partial in their effects.

"Arms control measures" was the term already being applied to collateral measures of restricted scope when the Geneva Disarmament Conference first started dealing in mid-1962 with the prohibition of nuclear weapons testing. Such prohibition had been urged at the United Nations General Assembly since 1955, and the nuclear powers had been considering it since 1958. In March 1962 the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee set up a Sub-Committee made up of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom to negotiate a test ban.

The problem of verification bedeviled the issue from the very start. The Soviets rejected international inspection of national territory. The United States and the United Kingdom submitted two alternate propositions: a draft treaty providing for a test ban in all environments and a quota of on-site inspections in cases of underground tests; the other proposing a partial test ban only in the three non-controversial environments (the atmosphere, outer space and underwater) without international verification. The latter was to be a first step for as long as the Soviet Union opposed compulsory on-site inspection in the comprehensive treaty. As for the partial ban, the Soviet Union at first rejected it on the grounds that it excluded underground tests, but were prepared to consider it if a voluntary moratorium on tests could be agreed upon, pending a comprehensive ban on testing.

Then as a possible basis of compromise to resolve the deadlock on the verification issue the Soviets proposed the use of "black boxes" (automatic seismic stations), two or three of which could be established on the territories of each of the nuclear powers. These boxes would be taken to an international commission for analysis. The United States held that this idea, positive though it might be, could not rule out the need for some on-site inspection. Deadlock continued and the Sub-committee of the three nuclear powers ceased to function.

The Canadian position has been to aim at the ending of all nuclear weapons tests, so long as the ban could be verified and applied equally to all nuclear powers. General Burns, Canadian Representative to the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee, on December 3, 1962, stated the Canadian position as follows:

"As for a preliminary treaty, one banning those tests in the three environments which both sides now recognize present no verification problems, the Canadian Delegation cannot see why the single outstanding difficulty concerning whether or not such a limited ban must include a formal understanding on underground tests should present an insuperable barrier. If both sides genuinely want to

halt testing and show goodwill, diplomatic ingenuity can surely devise an acceptable method of permitting an early conclusion of a treaty to ban atmospheric, outer space and under water tests. That would create a favourable climate for the subsequent extension of treaty commitments to comprise the cessation of every kind of test everywhere."

In meetings between February and July 1963, the ENDC discussed a nuclear test ban in all environments, including the consideration of "black boxes" and a limited quota of on-site inspections as possible ways to a compromise on the verification issue. But no agreement could be reached. Then suddenly on July 2, Mr. Khrushchev announced that the USSR would sign a partial ban covering the three non-controversial environments; an underground test ban was impossible since the U.S. and U.K. insistence on on-site inspections clashed with the Soviet rejection of them. Talks began in Moscow on July 15 with the Soviets dropping their earlier insistence on a voluntary moratorium on underground testing. The Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the USSR, United States and United Kingdom on August 5, 1963.

The Partial Test Ban Treaty contains a basic obligation of great importance. Significantly, in the preamble, the parties declare they are "seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end." Operative Article I also states that the parties "seek to achieve" the conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Further, Article I, besides banning tests in the non-controversial environments, prohibits those "in any other environment, if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the state under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted."

The Partial Test Ban is not partial only because it is limited in effect to three environments; it is partial also because France and the People's Republic of China have never adhered to it and both continue to test nuclear devices in the atmosphere, in face of international disapproval and despite the hazards of radioactive fallout which others have to suffer as a result.

The halting of the nuclear arms race involves not only a halt in the competition in nuclear arms between the existing nuclear weapons powers, of which nuclear weapons testing is the main symptom, but also the prevention of a situation in which control or acquisition of nuclear weapons should pass to non-nuclear countries. The two issues are closely linked.

Negotiations toward halting the dissemination of nuclear weapons to powers not possessing them, an idea approved unanimously within the General Assembly of 1961, did not start seriously until 1964 and 1965, by which time the United States and USSR had come to recognize that such an agreement might serve their own interests in preserving the status quo. Canada favored the negotiation of such an agreement in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee. The position of the Canadian Government on dissemination or proliferation of nuclear weapons was set out by General Burns at the Geneva Conference on July 23, 1964:

"Canada is formally opposed to any further increase in the number of states having nuclear weapons in their arsenals and having the independent power to use those weapons on their own decision. In order to prevent any further increase in the number of countries in that category, we consider that it is urgent to conclude an appropriate international agreement on non-dissemination which would be binding on nuclear and non-nuclear states alike."

The March 1964 White Paper from the Canadian Government described Canada's status vis-a-vis "the nuclear club" in un-



ambiguous terms, viz.: "There never has been any serious question of Canada becoming a member of the nuclear club—that is, one of those nations which by its own national decision can launch nuclear weapons. This ability could only be obtained by the national manufacture of nuclear weapons. It is not contemplated."

The line that Canada followed all along was that such a nonproliferation of weapons treaty was not an end in itself but, as General Burns stated in Geneva on January 18, 1968, would put the Committee in "an excellent position to attack the more substantive problem of the control and reduction of existing nuclear arsenals."

Article I of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) signed on July 1, 1968, as finally agreed, states:

"Each nuclear weapon State Party to this Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices."

The phrase "other nuclear explosive devices" was inserted to preclude the possibility of a party developing a nuclear explosive device under the guise of devices for peaceful purposes. Canada, while realizing the potential value of peaceful nuclear explosions, has persistently pointed out, as did other representatives, that such explosions cannot be distinguished in technology from nuclear weapons tests. Prime Minister Trudeau, in New Delhi on January 12, 1971, clearly expressed the Canadian stand:

"Our position, as you know, is the one of NPT that there is no distinction between peaceful atomic explosions and nuclear bombs, that the country that develops one has the wherewithal to explode the other, and for that reason, we are against the use of atomic devices for peaceful explosion as it were and we adhere to the NPT trend of thinking that there should be an international agency developed which would put its know-how, its technology, at the disposal of countries who would want to explode nuclear bombs for peaceful purposes, for engineering, or moving mountains and so on. But it is fraught with dangers, the technology isn't advanced and the dangers of fallout and pollution are great."

That peaceful explosions are indistinguishable from weapons tests was also confirmed in the report on the effective uses of nuclear weapons of a panel of nuclear scientists convened by the United Nations Secretary-General.

Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which Canada worked to have included in the final text, clearly placed an obligation on the nuclear powers to accept effective restraints on their arms race and on the competition in the improvement of their own nuclear weapons, as a necessary corollary to the self-denying ordinance on the acquisition of nuclear weapons accepted by the non-nuclear signatories of the Treaty. The Article reads as follows:

"Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith of effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

Disarmament to be dynamic requires long-term objectives and continuing effort, through negotiations, to attain these objectives. No objective in disarmament is more important than the stabilizing and ending of the nuclear arms race. Canada has played a major role over the last few years in trying to break the deadlock over verification which

has bedeviled the test ban issue, through the development of international cooperation on the seismological detection of underground events, and on their identification, i.e. distinguishing them from natural earthquakes. Negotiations have been stalled, however, since 1963—the U.S. Government insisting that on-site inspection is necessary, the USSR Government rejecting this and insisting that detection by "national means" only would provide sufficient guarantees of compliance with the terms of the Comprehensive Test Ban.

Since the mid-1960's, in the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee (now enlarged to twenty-six and known as the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament) and in the General Assembly, various suggestions have been put forward to resolve this "verification gap." Among the most important have been: (a) the Swedish Delegation's proposal of 1965 for the creation of a "Detection Club" to promote international cooperation in the exchange of seismic data; (b) the U.A.R. suggestion for a threshold together with a moratorium on underground testing below this level; (c) the system for "verification by challenge" put forward by the Swedish Delegation in 1966 and embodied in their draft Comprehensive Test Ban first submitted in 1969; (d) the U.K. suggestion that a treaty once agreed upon should be implemented progressively through a descending annual quota of underground test explosions, the scale descending to nil in a period of four or five years; and (e) the Canadian effort to establish improved methods for the verification of an underground test ban, through an international seismic data exchange.

The resources of both Canadian diplomacy and seismological research have been directed toward the ending of nuclear testing in all environments. As far back as 1962 the then Department of Mines and Resources set up seismographic stations designed to improve techniques for identification and detection of underground events and has established Canada in the van of international seismological cooperation.

At Geneva, and at the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, the Canadian Delegation submitted a proposal in 1969 that a request be made to governments by the United Nations Secretary-General for the provision of information to facilitate the achievement of a Comprehensive Test Ban, information which would amount in effect to a list of all seismic stations in a country from which that country "would be prepared to supply records on the basis of a guarantee of availability." This proposal was adopted on October 16, 1969. The Warsaw Pact countries, however, rejected the Resolution on the ground that any compulsory exchange of seismological data must be accompanied by an acceptance that national means of detection, alone, sufficed to ensure compliance with an underground test ban.

More than half the membership of the United Nations responded favorably last year to this Canadian initiative and informed the Secretary-General about the quantity and quality of seismological data they would be willing to supply from their seismic stations. It was on the basis of this new "hard" data that Canadian experts prepared further extensive original studies of current capabilities in the seismological detection, location and identification of underground tests, which have been tabled in the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

As a result of this improvement in scientific techniques aiming at the positive identification of underground tests, the latest Canadian studies show that there can be a reasonable certainty of identification down to a magnitude of 20 kilotons in hard rock in Eurasia. Even more important, the Canadian study indicates that, with regard to smaller explosions, relatively simple, eco-

nomical steps can be taken to lower this technical identification threshold to at least between 5 and 10 kilotons in hard rock for the northern hemisphere, where all known underground test sites are located. Granted, it may never be possible to detect and identify all underground nuclear explosions of smaller yield by seismological means alone. Nevertheless, the Canadian studies have helped to demonstrate that very effective identification by seismological means is potentially within the reach of the existing network of stations, covering at least the spectrum of underground nuclear explosion yields relating to the testing of what are usually classified as "strategic nuclear weapons" and even down to the low intermediate yield range.

Since the difference between the positions of the United States and the USSR appears to be primarily military-political, rather than technical in nature, must we simply wait for some technical breakthrough in the seismic field to solve the CTB problem? Satellite surveillance is another means of contributing to verification and, as *supra*, compromise ideas have been advanced. A combination of the "Detection Club" idea (i.e. the pooling of seismological data) together with "verification by challenge" (i.e. no provision for any obligatory on-site inspection as a prime condition to agreement, but an agreement that a party could challenge another to permit an on-site inspection of an allegedly suspicious event and, if the challenge were denied, could withdraw from the agreement), might be a possible way to resolve the political problem, particularly if it is accepted that the residual risk of evasions of a test ban at very low yield levels could have very limited security implications.

Meanwhile, Canada has taken the initiative in urging the superpowers to take some interim or transitional measures to reinforce the Partial Test Ban of 1963, to prevent the situation from deteriorating further while efforts are carried on to end, through a Comprehensive Test Ban, continuing nuclear testing. In particular, the Canadian proposal to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament of April 6, 1971, called on the two major testing powers to undertake, either separately or on the basis of a bilateral understanding, some or all of the following steps: (a) to disclose dates concerning underground explosions so that existing monitoring facilities could be more easily tested and improved; (b) as an earnest of their good faith in working toward a comprehensive test ban, to begin as soon as possible to scale down their underground testing programs beginning with high-yield testing that can be readily identified, and working downwards; (c) to take special measures to guard against environmental risks connected with testing; and (d) to undertake to cooperate in the use, development and improvement of facilities for the monitoring of underground tests by seismological means.

Although the USSR undertook to study our proposals carefully, they rejected suggestion (a) above on the curious ground that it would facilitate the leak of military information and endanger security (a contention inconsistent with the Soviet claim that other countries' "national means" are adequate to provide them with this same information). To all the transitional Canadian proposals, the United States has so far not offered any response. Present public indications are, however, that they are not prepared to give up their insistence on on-site inspection for the verification of a CTB, and that the Soviet Union is not about to change its position concerning reliance on national means of identification only. The rest of us in the OECD seem to be participating in a dialogue of the deaf. In an attempt to break the spell of the "all or nothing" dilemma, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, appealed for

prompt, interim action by the nuclear testing powers when he said to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament on September 7, 1971: "Until this (i.e. a Comprehensive Test Ban) can be achieved, we believe that all members of the United Nations would wish to appeal to those governments that are conducting nuclear tests to put restraints on the size as well as the number of tests they are now carrying out, and announce such restraints. This is a simple concept that does not involve any complications."

Since the early 1960's, while the negotiations have remained deadlocked, there has in fact been a steady increase in the rate and magnitude of U.S. and Soviet underground nuclear weapons testing (according to the figures of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, a total of 285 from October 1963 to July 1970, compared to 475 in 15 years up to October 1963) as well as continued testing in the atmosphere, with its greater risk of radioactive contamination, by France and China. As the risk becomes increasingly evident that the Partial Test Ban will be rendered meaningless, the need for a Comprehensive Test Ban becomes correspondingly greater. Canada continues to press for the consideration and acceptance of the transitional measures we have suggested together with any other restraints on testing that may gain general acceptability—pending the resolution of the strategic political issues between the nuclear testing powers, which lie at the root of the present impasse.

The choice that confronts us all is between the risks inherent in a CTB, compliance with which can be verified up to a percentage bound to be something less than 100%, or the increasing risks inherent in a continued nuclear weapons race, involving as well the risks of further additions to the "nuclear weapons club," if the existing nuclear powers fail to set an example in nuclear restraint.

No seismic verification—and no on-site inspection system of itself for that matter—can guarantee that all violations of a test ban could be detected. What is necessary is that the parties to a test ban should have a sufficiently higher degree of confidence in their abilities to detect violations to the ban, than the violator in his ability to escape detection. For an important deterrent against violation is obviously the risk of being detected, rather than a 100% certainty of identifying all underground events, together with the knowledge that the violator would face condemnation as well as the termination of the test ban, and the resumption of the nuclear arms race.

While the differing positions on verification procedures between the United States and the USSR are advanced as the main reason for the failure to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban, despite the avowed acceptance of this aim by both governments, it is becoming increasingly clear that the nuclear-weapons states apparently continue to believe that their security interests are best served by further nuclear testing.

Overriding security interests have been advanced by the United States as reasons for continuing its nuclear weapons tests, including the recent high-yield test on Amchitka Island. Nuclear weapons tests by the Soviet Union have been proceeding concurrently, including one major explosion recorded on September 27, 1971, of between 3 to 6 megatons at Novaya Zemlya (according to U.S. authorities). While other testing powers are intent to guarantee the continued reliability of existing weapons, or to develop or improve advanced weapons, it still remains to be considered whether the future security interests of any nuclear state can be safeguarded more effectively through testing than through an international agreement prohibiting tests in all environments, so long as a reasonable deterrent against violations exists.

Three factors—the attainment of approxi-

mate strategic parity between the United States and the USSR, progress in the ability to monitor underground events by seismic and other means, and the dangers if the further proliferation of weapons to non-nuclear states should be allowed to gather momentum—all point to the urgent need for renewed efforts for the early conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear testing in all environments.

President Nixon recognized the new strategic relationship between the United States and the USSR when at his news conference on October 12, referring to his proposed visit to Moscow next May, he stated:

"I think we can both agree that neither major power can get a decisive advantage over the other, an advantage which would enable it to launch a preemptive strike which might enable it to engage in international blackmail. It is because we have reached the point that the competition in terms of escalating arms race cannot gain an advantage."

If both superpowers accept the condition of mutual deterrence which traditionally has been advanced as a justification for continuing testing of nuclear warheads, why would it not be that a Comprehensive Test Ban, which in effect curtailed efforts to upset the current rough strategic balance, would be preferable to continuing destabilizing advances, involving further nuclear testing? The main value of a CTB would be precisely the reduction of the suspicion that significant destabilizing progress was being made by the other side.

If the maintenance of the reliability of existing nuclear stockpiles is advanced as the rationale for continued testing, is it not the case that when nuclear arsenals are as large and as varied as those of the United States and the USSR, even some uncertainty regarding the reliability of a portion of the weapons constituting the nuclear deterrent would hardly jeopardize the condition of mutual "assured destruction capacity," resting on different strategic weapons systems, which is the key to mutual deterrence.

There is the further important consideration to be borne in mind that world peace and security may be further endangered if nuclear weapons were to proliferate beyond the existing nuclear powers which, with the inclusion of China among the Permanent Members of the Security Council, provides a natural plateau from which to try to prevent the breakdown of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs indicated the connection of nuclear testing with the NPT in his statement in the House of Commons on October 15, 1971, when he called upon the superpowers to fulfill the formal Treaty obligations to which the NPT binds them in Article VI. The Minister said:

"Unless the two major nuclear powers are willing to accept effective restraints on their arms race and on the competition in the improvement of their own nuclear weapons—as they are committed to do under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty—they cannot expect the two less highly developed nuclear powers, France and China, and the so-called 'near nuclear powers,' to accept or respect the restraints of the Non-Proliferation agreement which the USA and the USSR sponsored. That France and China should adhere to the Moscow Partial Test Ban Treaty is of the greatest importance, since it is the tests they are carrying out in the atmosphere that pose the major threat of radioactive contamination of the world environment."

"The problem of verification is not yet completely solved, and the achievement of an underground test ban will take time. Until this can be achieved, both major powers should institute immediate mutual restraints to reduce the size and number of underground tests, starting with high-yield tests like the Soviet explosion of September 27 and

the proposed USA test on Amchitka Island this fall. Such measures would present no insurmountable problems of verification."

If even the modest restraints suggested by Canada on nuclear testing cannot be accepted and followed up, how can the two superpowers, party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968, claim to be fulfilling either its injunction concerning the cessation (and not just the curtailing) of the nuclear arms race or the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963? One thing is clear: If the NPT breaks down, the nuclear balance of fear and deterrence would be disturbed and the effects of this are likely to come into play in the politically "hottest" international areas. Military and political destabilization and increasing world tensions would be the sure results, if the NPT is not rendered viable.

A treaty banning nuclear in all environments would in itself constitute a very important potential restraint on the horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons. It would also serve to strengthen the non-proliferation system contained in the NPT. For the NPT involves not only a self-denying pledge from the non-nuclear states, but also a promise by the nuclear powers to undertake serious nuclear disarmament negotiations to end the nuclear arms race. Through SALT the United States and the USSR are in fact seeking to carry out their part of the bargain, so far with no measurable success. The prohibition on testing would be a major step toward halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons through further sophistication and qualitative improvement and might facilitate a decision by near-nuclear states, who are hesitating to ratify or sign the NPT, to do their share in stopping "horizontal" proliferation through the acquisition of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear powers. It is certain that if the testing by nuclear power continues, the future viability of the NPT will be jeopardized.

Thus weighing the risks and the benefits, it seems clear that the time has come for serious negotiations to begin immediately to place further restraints on or to end nuclear testing. To bridge the verification gap, an agreement which combines national monitoring facilities and international seismic data exchange, perhaps a system of verification by challenge or inspection by invitation, and supplemented possibly by provision for a few obligatory on-site inspections, could constitute sufficient deterrence to any would-be violator.

If national security continues to be advanced as the main justification for the alternative course of continuing the nuclear arms race and nuclear testing, it is legitimate to ask "How much national security is enough?" So much "over-kill" capacity is already available to both superpowers that the greater magnitude or efficiency in the nuclear arsenals of either power could hardly add to their respective deterrent capacities. Now, not later, is the time to call for a halt to "over-measures" in creating further nuclear over-kill and start the journey, so much more hopeful for peace, toward the fulfillment of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the "discontinuation of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all times."

#### HELP YOUNG AMERICA WEEK

#### HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, five of the leading youth groups in America have united in a major campaign to help reach their current goals. These groups, the



Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., Boys' Clubs of America, Girls' Clubs of America, and the Camp Fire Girls, have a combined membership of more than 9 million and will share in a quarter-million dollar Help Young America Fund.

Gov. William A. Egan has officially proclaimed February 21-27, 1972 as Help Young America Week in Alaska. This proclamation is part of the effort to bring the needs and goals of these young people to the attention of American citizens. I join with Governor Egan in his recognition of this fine program and would include his proclamation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

[Proclamation]

#### HELP YOUNG AMERICA

A National Help Young America Program has been launched as a major campaign to help five of America's leading youth groups reach their current goals.

The Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., Boys' Clubs of America, Girls' Clubs of America, and the Camp Fire Girls will share in a quarter-million-dollar Help Young America Fund following a national vote to be conducted in early 1972. These groups have a combined membership of more than nine million.

The Help Young America Program marks the first time that these five leading youth groups have united in a single youth promotion campaign, and it initiates a unique, cooperative effort between American business and American youth. The goals of the Help Young America Program are to help our young people to help themselves and to bring their needs and aims to the attention of all America.

The Help Young America Program will be officially launched in Alaska during the week of February 21, and it is fitting that recognition be given by the general public to this week.

Therefore, I, William A. Egan, Governor of Alaska, do hereby proclaim the week of February 21-27, 1972, as Help Young America Week in Alaska and urge that appropriate programs be observed by all citizens of Alaska.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1972.

WILLIAM A. EGAN,

Governor.

#### DOES ANYONE CRY OVER ABORTIONS?

#### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, "abortion" is a term which has been used increasingly glibly during the past few years, and it often seems that people toss the term about without ever taking into consideration what it really means.

A letter written to the editors of the Washington Post reassures me that there are people who realize that abortion means the tragic death of a tiny unborn human being and who are truly saddened by the idea and the fact of abortion. Mr. Speaker, I insert Patricia Stafford Broderick's letter into the RECORD at this point.

The letter follows:

#### DOES ANYONE CRY?

You published on your front page the news that 20,000 abortions were performed in D.C. in 1971. I realize that these are statistics, arrays of numbers like 10 groups of 1,000 little black balls in a counting ledger, that we must treat coolly and objectively like scientists for the good of society. After all, respected scientists and statisticians have told us that overpopulation poses a threat to all of us.

I would like to ask one question though—does anyone cry? Do the babies cry? Do the deciding parents ever cry? Do the medical helpers cry? Do the reporters, or statisticians or typists? Does anyone cry at this news? Do funeral people, or toy salesmen or school teachers?

I remember some years ago that it was unnerving and strange when the 5-year-old daughter of a friend caught her fingers in a door and did not cry. A few years later we learned the reason why: the child was brain-damaged. I also remember a number of years ago during a flu season such as we are having now, one of our neighbors' children, a toddler, died—evidently from becoming dehydrated while sick. There was a sadness over the whole neighborhood then, even though we hardly knew the people. And I believe everyone was glad when that woman had another baby to replace the one she'd lost.

Now we are still affected by news of deaths in airline crashes and Vietnam casualties, aren't we? We don't think we're morose or demented—we'll laugh as quick as anyone at Flip Wilson or Bob Hope. But have the people in the Washington area changed so much in 10 years? At the news of 20,000 abortions in Washington in 1971, does anyone cry?

PATRICIA STAFFORD BRODERICK.

#### ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in recent days there has been much discussion about a growing "crisis" in the environment.

Some critics have even advanced the view that in order to protect the air, the water, and the quality of life, we should pursue a policy of zero economic growth. We should, in other words, cut back our material consumption and production, and satisfy ourselves with a lower standard of living.

Our Nation's energy consumption, for example, will double in the next 15 years and our domestic capability for this period will have to be expanded to meet it. If we do not develop nuclear power, our oil and natural gas resources will have to carry the load at the very time when our own resources in this area are about to peak.

Yet, some argue that energy despoils the environment and that rather than seeking to fulfill the energy needs of our people we should not increase the supply but should, somehow, curtail the demand.

The idea of "zero economic growth" sounds appealing to some ecologists, but upon even a perfunctory examination it becomes clear that such an approach would cause far more problems than it would solve.

Speaking before the Houston Club Men's Forum, Harry Bridges, president of the Shell Oil Co., noted:

It seems ironic that a zero-growth philosophy should surface now, when as a recent Gallup Poll reported, public concern over economic problems is greater than at any time since the jobless years of the Thirties . . . In the 15 years between 1950 and 1965, our nation's labor force increased by 12 million. It took an average increase in Real Gross National Product of 3½ per cent to provide jobs for these new workers. By comparison, 23 million people will enter the labor market between 1970 and 1985; and, assuming that there is the same rise in productivity as we experienced between 1950 and 1965, it will take an annual increase in Real Gross National Product of 4¼ per cent just to keep unemployment at the current level.

Those who advance the idea of zero economic growth have not considered the impact of such a policy upon the tens of thousands who would find themselves unemployed as a result. Mr. Bridges points out that—

What the advocates of such a philosophy seem to minimize is that these people are going to need the jobs and goods and services that industry provides. And there is no indication that today's children are willing to settle for anything less than what their parents enjoyed.

Mr. Bridges expresses the view that—

Advocating zero population growth also means telling the disadvantaged members of our society, who strive for a better way of life, that their goals are unattainable. This seems to be a real indifference to the very material needs of millions of Americans who have not yet achieved even an average share.

Since Americans want both a healthy and decent environment and a decent standard of living as well, it is clear that the policy being urged is one which takes both of these goals into consideration. Thus, it is not a policy of "either" meeting our energy requirements "or" meeting our environmental needs. It is a question of compromise.

In this regard, Mr. Bridges points out that—

The only answer . . . is compromise. This is not the time for two sides to square off . . . It is, instead, a time when we must work toward an acceptable trade-off between energy and the environment. We must proceed to the best of our abilities, even knowing full well that our best today will not be good enough by tomorrow's standards.

I wish to share Mr. Bridges' thoughts with my colleagues, and insert in the RECORD the text of his talk before the Houston Club Men's Forum in Houston, Tex., on November 30, 1971:

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT \* \* \* NOT EITHER/OR—BUT BOTH

(By Harry Bridges)

My subject today—energy and the environment—is no stranger to the podium. It has become a national issue and as such it has been examined, dissected, poked into and expounded upon with increasing frequency in recent months. I feel fortunate that this particular audience differs from most in its expertise and appreciation for the fundamentals of the subject. Accordingly, I don't believe it necessary for me to trace step-by-step those factors which have lifted the subject of energy to one of national interest and debate.

Let me only say that Shell's forecast agrees with the industry and government leaders who project that our nation's energy consumption will double in the next 15 years and that our domestic supply capability for this period is less than comforting under present conditions.

We also agree that the lag in development of nuclear power means that oil and natural gas—which now provide three-fourths of our total energy—will continue to carry the major portion of the burden in the foreseeable future. We agree that while oil and natural gas production is about to peak in this country, there are considerable resources left to be tapped. It is estimated that there is as much oil and gas left unfound as we have already discovered. It just happens to be better hidden and tougher and more expensive to reach.

We would dispute the concept, however, that increasing our economic and energy growth means we must necessarily endanger our quality of life. Or that the search for and the development of raw materials to meet the demands means we must relinquish our hopes of a clean environment.

Admittedly, there are those who have these fears. And recently they have become increasingly vocal.

These concerned people are not quarreling with the mathematics of the energy demand projections. They quarrel instead with the premises of the forecasts, the lens through which any glance into the future must be viewed. They see a doubling of our energy consumption by 1985 as a serious threat to our environment and quality of life. "This must not be," they say. "The premises must be changed."

#### THE WHAT-IF'S

These people have filled the air with "what if's." What if, they say, we can slow down the population growth? What if we increase mass transit? What if we turn to electric cars? What if we limit economic growth?

Today I would like to examine with you some of these "what if's" being advanced by those who suggest changing society's patterns.

I will be concentrating on the demand side of the ledger, so for the purpose of today's talk, let's assume that whatever the future consumption rate, there will be, from somewhere, an adequate and environmentally compatible supply of fuels. Certainly there are enough questions about supply to make it a separate discussion, one which I won't try to get into today.

While I will be focusing today upon the U.S., keep in mind that you have only to magnify the problems to get a fairly clear view of the world situation. The world's energy consumption is growing even faster than that of the United States.

Also keep in mind that consumption could be drastically reduced if our government imposed energy rationing. Our projection, however, is based on our belief that energy consumption will be primarily dictated by supply and demand with only minor changes in the amount of government intervention.

Now let's look at the "what if's".

Certainly there is no factor more basic to the overall problem than population. All energy consumption—and environmental problems—are directly related to people. Quite predictable, then, there is a concerned segment of society which is advocating a slowdown in our nation's population growth. Others say a slowdown isn't enough and seek "zero population growth"—meaning, I presume, a birth rate which would keep our numbers constant, with no growth. "Stop the population growth," they say, "and you can change the energy demand picture."

Let's examine this a little more closely. U.S. Census Bureau forecasts indicate that the U.S. population will increase 17 percent by 1985. An increase of about 36 million

people. This is the lowest of the Bureau of Census estimates and is based on a fertility rate of 2.45 children per female of childbearing age. At the same time, you will remember, government and industry are forecasting that energy consumption will double by 1985. Why the disproportion?

#### PRODUCTS OF THE BABY BOOM

It is simple, really. Among the few things we know for sure about America's near future are a few facts about its population. We know that the people who are going to drastically affect the energy demands between now and 1985 are already born. They are the products of the baby boom of the late Forties and early Fifties. You undoubtedly are already aware of this boom, having watched your school taxes skyrocket as these youngsters progressed through the early stages of their education. Now they are starting to make a similar impact on the energy situation. As they move into the 25 to 35-year-old age bracket they will be buying their first homes, their first new cars and will be starting families of their own. In short, they will be consuming more energy.

It is true that for a variety of still-emerging social, economic and other reasons, it now looks like these young people may not maintain the birth rate that was first expected. Birth rate figures for the first half of 1971, for example, show a significant drop from the 2.45 rate. The rate in fact has been 2.19.

Whether this drop in the birth rate is temporary will only be answered by time, of course. It is an important question. The next 15 years are crucial to long-term population trends as the baby boom children come of age and begin their families. But even if the birth rate were to slump immediately to 2.11 children per female—the rate zero-population growth advocates seek since it would amount to the replacement of parents plus a little extra to make up for the child mortality rate—population growth would not stop until about the middle of the next century.

#### ZERO POPULATION GROWTH NOT THE ANSWER

We could reach zero population growth more rapidly by ending all immigration tomorrow and having the fertility rate drop substantially below the replacement level for each of the next 14 years. This obviously unlikely occurrence would stabilize our population at 230 million in 1985. But is this the answer to the energy demand problem? Hardly.

Our forecast currently projects a population of 240 million in 1985. Energy consumption is projected at the equivalent of 62 million barrels of crude oil per day. But even if we could somehow attain zero-population growth by 1985, we would still have an energy demand of 59 million barrels per day. That's only a 4-percent decrease from our original projection.

The reason for this is simple. Increased use of energy per capita—spurred by the maturing of the products of the baby boom and the continuing development of the underprivileged segments of society—will have a far greater effect on energy demands than will population growth.

Clearly then, while population is a key to the long-term energy consumption rates, it will have little or no effect on our forecasts for the next 15 to 20 years. Per capita increase in consumption of energy is a much more influential factor.

Whatever our population in the future, there is every indication that we will continue to be a highly mobile society. Transportation, as a result, will continue to be a major energy market. Therefore, one way to dramatically reduce our energy demands would be to curtail our consumption of gasoline. Little wonder then there are those advocating the rapid development of the

electric cars as a way of easing the energy problem.

Unfortunately, there are two reasons why this isn't the answer.

#### EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CARS

First, it is unlikely that electric cars will make any sort of significant impact between now and 1985. Several major car manufacturers—including Ford and General Motors—are working on electric prototypes. Both report progress as being painfully slow. The development of an efficient battery power source is the major problem. There will be continued research in this area, we are sure. However, since the internal combustion engine has been given until 1976 to meet the next stringent reduction in air pollution emission standards, we see no great emphasis toward electric cars at least until then.

Shell now estimates—and ours is a high-side estimate—that there will be about 5 million electric cars on the road by 1985. That represents only about 4 percent of the 125 million vehicles projected to be on our highways by 1985.

But no matter how many electric cars will be used in 1985, it's unlikely that they will result in a reduction of our energy consumption. Remember, an electric car really only substitutes one source of energy for another. It is true that the electric motor itself is far more efficient than the internal combustion engine.

However, when you look at the electric car's system as a whole—from the generating plant which produces the electricity clear down to the car's drive shaft—the system's efficiency is only 20 percent. That's just 4 percent better than the system using the internal combustion engine.

This is because while the electric motor itself is more efficient than the internal combustion engine, two-thirds of the fuel used to generate electricity is lost in heat and waste. In addition, there are significant losses in the transmission of the electricity from the generating plant to the car's recharging stations. There are also losses from the car's storage battery. The equivalent losses in the system feeding the internal combustion engine are much lower. And remember that the marginal increase in power generation will be fossil-fuel fired.

There is every reason to believe that the electric car will ultimately be the prime source of highway travel. But it is clear we won't feel a major impact between now and 1985. And even when the electric car does come into its own, it will not greatly affect energy consumption rates.

#### MASS TRANSIT'S IMPACT

Many of the people who are advocating the electric car are also pushing for mass transit systems. Anyone who has ever battled his way to and from work on the crowded freeways of a major city will applaud the concept of mass transit. Certainly it is a worthy goal but let's not delude ourselves into believing that it is a cure-all for the energy consumption situation.

Mass transit, as we conceive it now, would affect only intracity transportation. Today, 14 percent of all commuters use public transportation. Commuting accounts for one-fourth of all passenger car usage. Even if mass transit were to double in the next 15 years—which now appears highly unlikely—it would only reduce total auto usage by 4 percent and gasoline consumption by 3 percent. Hardly a significant amount.

You will notice I said it was unlikely that mass transit would double in the next 15 years. Here's why. A few years ago, rail mass transit was seen as the solution to our crowded urban areas but although every major city in the U.S. today is nagged by clogged freeways and crowded downtown streets during peak commuter hours, only two cities have rail mass transit systems un-



der construction. In San Francisco, the Bay Area Rapid Transit system, a system given voter approval 10 years ago, is nearing completion of its first segment. In Washington, D.C. the Metro system is under construction but will take about ten more years to complete. In a third city, Atlanta, voters early this month approved a combined rail and highway mass transit system. Completion is scheduled for 1982. On the other hand, voters in New York and Pittsburgh recently rejected integrated rail and highway transit systems. In the rest of the cities there has been a lot of talk... but no action.

But even if every major city were to give approval to a rail mass transit system tomorrow there would be little impact before the mid-1980s. The U.S. Department of Transportation tells us that the minimum lead time needed to plan and build these systems is between 10 and 15 years. The Department of Transportation people now tell us that it is unlikely that many more of the rail mass transit systems will ever be started. Cities are starting to sour on the idea because of the high cost and because of the inability to make these systems attractive enough to lure the commuter out of his car.

It now appears that cities—such as Houston—are, instead, increasing their efforts to make bus service more attractive. Many are reserving both highway and downtown street lanes for buses and generally improving the feeder system schedules. But assuming these systems can double their passenger loads in the next 15 years, we would only lower gasoline consumption about 2 percent.

For the reasons I've just mentioned, it now seems that mass transit systems will have little or no impact on gasoline consumption. There are other advantages of these systems and we may someday see them as the ultimate in intracity travel, but it is doubtful that energy conservation will be the main reason for their existence.

#### ZERO ECONOMIC GROWTH

So far, I have discussed our nation's population and some of our transportation habits. Americans, by the very nature of our economic system, have another pretty important habit: working for a living.

It seems ironic then that a zero-growth philosophy should surface now, when, as a recent Gallup Poll reported, public concern over economic problems is greater than at any time since the jobless years of the early Thirties. But it has. There is an increasingly vocal minority supporting zero economic growth. It is difficult to define this philosophy since there are almost as many definitions as there are proponents. The basic premise, however, is that industrial and economic growth and the environment and quality of life are not compatible.

Because you are businessmen yourselves, I don't feel it necessary to spell out in detail what a successful zero economic growth movement would mean to our economy. One example will be sufficient, I believe.

In the 15 years between 1950 and 1965, our nation's labor force increased by 12 million. It took an average annual increase in Real Gross National Product of 3¼ percent to provide jobs for these new workers. By comparison, 23 million people will enter the labor market between 1970 and 1985; and, assuming that there is the same rise in productivity as we experienced between 1950 and 1965, it will take an annual increase in Real Gross National Product of 4¼ percent just to keep unemployment at the current level.

With these figures in mind I find the obvious impact of zero economic growth pretty hard to swallow. So will, I'm sure, the portion of our young men and women entering the labor market who find themselves without jobs.

What the advocates of such a philosophy

seem to minimize is that these people are going to need the jobs and goods and services that industry provides. And there is no indication that today's children are willing to settle for anything less than what their parents enjoyed. Advocating zero growth also means telling the disadvantaged members of our society, who strive for a better way of life, that their goals are unattainable. This seems to be a real indifference to the very material needs of millions of Americans who have not yet achieved even an average share. Not to mention their intellectual and cultural shares.

That this philosophy is gaining momentum, however, is clearly evident. Communities which once fiercely competed for new industry have suddenly pulled in the welcome mat. As one result, plant siting has become increasingly difficult. We in the petroleum industry have felt the early impact of this movement. Let me cite just a few recent examples.

#### BASIC FLAW IN ZERO-GROWTH PHILOSOPHY

In South Carolina, a proposed \$200-million petrochemical plant that would have provided 650 jobs was turned away. In Maine, Rhode Island and Delaware, conservationists managed to bar construction of much-needed oil refineries. Delaware went so far as to adopt landmark restrictive coastal zoning laws which have precluded Shell's construction of a refinery on Delaware Bay. Almost immediately, the states of Maryland, Georgia, Florida and Washington followed by introducing similar legislation. While the impact of this philosophy has been felt nationwide, much of this zero growth activity has been centered on the East Coast. The logic of this is particularly hard to understand since it is the East that uses 40 percent of the country's oil while it has only 12 percent of the refining capacity.

This points up, I believe, a basic flaw in the zero-growth philosophy. As long as we want the products and energy from oil, we can't expect to keep putting the refinery in someone else's backyard. The requirements of our growing nation cannot be met by a society that is standing still. I don't believe the job of building this country is finished. I don't believe you do either.

One thing you may find hard to believe, however, is that approximately half of the energy in the United States is lost through waste. On the surface, then, it would appear that we can drastically lower our energy requirements through the more efficient use of our fuels. It's an area worthy of intensive effort, but it won't be easy.

There are some areas of obvious waste such as heat lost through poorly insulated homes and lights left burning when they're not needed. Certainly a public education program might help in this area.

There are some not so obvious examples, however.

#### FACTOR OF EFFICIENCY

Take electricity for example: With today's technology, the best coal-burning power plant can only achieve a 40 percent conversion of the fuel into electricity. This does not include transmission losses which occur en route to the consumer. Great strides have already been made in improving the electrical payoff. In 1900, for example, electrical plants were estimated to be about 5-percent efficient. The experts tell us, however, that the maximum efficiency rate for a conventional electrical power plant, as limited by the Carnot, heat cycle, is about 60 percent. There is heavy funding today in research and development attempting to get us closer to that maximum but progress is going to be slow. We have reached the point of diminishing returns in this area.

Another efficiency problem is the internal combustion engine. On the average the engine and drive system is about 16 percent efficient. There is little reason to believe that

the internal combustion engine will ever be made to run more efficiently. There are limits to what technology can do in this area. However, if Americans decided to pack less metal around with them—that is to say, to drive lighter cars—we could certainly increase fuel utilization efficiency and ease the demand for gasoline.

But, the lead time required to implement this would take many years. As an extreme case, let's assume the government decides tomorrow that cars would have to be of the Volkswagen class—2,000 pounds or less in weight, averaging 28 miles per gallon—it would take about 16 years at normal replacement rate to phase out existing models and replace them with smaller cars.

And this would allow us to cut our gasoline consumption in 1985 by 3.1 million barrels per day. But it will be only a 4.5-percent decrease in the overall energy demand.

I think by now my position is clear. I do not believe that any of the so-called alternatives we have discussed today—either separately or collectively—can significantly alter our energy consumption for the next 10 or 15 years. Certainly population growth, mass transit, more efficient utilization of energy, economic growth and improved technology such as electric cars will have a significant effect on the long-range energy picture. But we have been moving toward more energy utilization for quite a while and history tells us that society is slow to change. I cannot believe that we will change our pattern of living overnight. Undoubtedly we will establish new trends, new directions, in the next decade, but as we have seen today, these trends are the keys to a more distant tomorrow than 1985.

#### SOCIETY WANTS BOTH

However, to assume that our energy demands are indeed going to double by 1985 does not mean we must abandon our hopes for an acceptable environment. It should be, instead, an indication that society wants both a plentiful supply of energy and the quality of life provided by a clean environment.

It has been said that the extremes of any issue are seldom right. I think that's particularly true today. The only answer, then, is compromise. This is not the time for two sides to square off, draw a line in the dirt, and dare the other to cross it. It is, instead, a time when we must work toward an acceptable trade-off between energy and the environment. We must proceed to the best of our abilities, even knowing full well that our best today will not be good enough by tomorrow's standards.

Finally, neither side of this issue must delude itself into believing it has the right to choose between energy and the environment. Society has already made that decision. That it wants both seems clear. It is now up to us to give the consumers what they want. To try and do less would be to shirk our responsibilities.

#### LITHUANIA

#### HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, this month many Members of the U.S. Congress will pause to mark the anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state in 1251, and the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania in 1918. I am proud to share in this annual recognition.

At a time when people throughout the world yearn for peace, and when great

diplomatic initiatives are being taken in the name of international harmony and understanding, it is appropriate that we remember the Baltic peoples, who today are locked behind the Iron Curtain. The Free World cannot quietly tolerate the continued forced isolation of these peoples who have been subjugated and exploited, denied their civil liberties, and precluded from participating in the family of nations.

The 89th Congress passed a resolution calling for freedom for the Baltic peoples and consideration of their plight by the United Nations. This month, as Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends observe this anniversary, let us join with them and renew this call for freedom.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**HON. BILL ALEXANDER**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced for consideration, and hopefully passage, by my colleagues in the Congress, a far-reaching community development bill. It places emphasis on the needs nonmetropolitan areas have in their fight to maintain or reclaim their position in our Nation as vital, contributing segments of our society. This proposal could properly be called "the bill the people wrote."

It is actually the direct result of my contacts with the men and women in the First Congressional District of Arkansas, and regions like it, whose daily struggle has given them a clear insight into what is needed in their struggle to revitalize their economies and societies. Many of these contacts were made during a series of community development hearings which I began last August. Since September I have been sharing testimony from these with my colleagues. I would like to continue that practice today with information from Max C. McElmurry, executive director of the White River Planning and Development District, Inc., at Batesville, Ark.; Hogan Sisk, a town councilman from Oil Trough, Ark.; and Mayor Edwin T. Baldwin, of Horseshoe Bend, Ark. These men presented their testimony at the January 7, 1972, hearing in Batesville, Ark.

The testimony follows:

### TESTIMONY OF MAX C. McELMURRY

Congressman Alexander, I am very appreciative of the opportunity to present testimony before you relative to the problems as well as the opportunities that exist in North Central Arkansas. Our problems are many and varied but they are far overshadowed by the development potential that exists in this area of the state.

My compliments go to you for having the courage that it takes to make the sincere effort to find out just what local people think and how they would like to see their region developed, and then take whatever steps are necessary to see that these desires are fulfilled.

One of the weaknesses in current discus-

sions of rural development is the false assumption that the problems one encounters in the city is somehow unrelated to the problems of our rural areas. It should be obvious that we cannot begin to deal effectively with the problems of our large urban communities with respect to health, education, unemployment and social ills, to mention only a few, unless we concurrently, or if possible previously, deal with our rural areas which, oftentimes, are the source of uncontrolled migration to the city.

In the past, and this is unfortunate, our rural areas have served simply as a farm system for our big league ghettos. Consequently, we have spent the majority of our time as well as our financial resources in treating the effects of past failures rather than putting our major emphasis on the causes which, to a large extent, can be found in rural America.

To this point, only token developmental programs have been aimed at rural areas and these have been grossly underfunded. The lions share continues to be poured into cities. There are exceptions, however these exceptions have been of little or no benefit to our state. Example.

Congress last year extended the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 for an additional two years. It was funded at the \$5.2 billion level. Included in the appropriation was funding for the Appalachia Regional Commission as well as the Title V Commissions. Appalachia received \$1.5 billion while the Ozarks Regional Commission received approximately \$7 million annually of which Arkansas' share was less than \$2 million, probably closer to \$1.5 million. This borders on the ridiculous. If a program has any merit at all, and this one certainly has, it deserves to be funded at a level sufficient enough to allow the program to make an impact on the area for which it has responsibility. The six counties we are talking about today will need the 80% maximum grant ratio offered by the Ozarks Regional Commission in order to fully realize their growth potential. Also, included in this appropriation was funding for the Economic Development Administration. Present legislation limits the EDA to \$800 million annually, however, never has their appropriation approached this level. \$254.4 million was appropriated for EDA this year of which only \$160 million was for Public Works. Certainly new rural development legislation needs to be considered such as the Community Development Bank proposal, of which you are a proponent, and Senate Bill No. 10 sponsored by Senator McClellan, whereby industries locating in underdeveloped rural areas would be given certain incentives for doing so. However, if we would take maximum advantage of legislation presently on the books our lot would be appreciably better.

Since county and municipal officials will be offering testimony before you today I will not touch on proposed projects that outwardly appear to be local in nature, such as water, sewer, etc. Instead I would like to emphasize six general areas of concern and address my remarks to several specific proposals within these general areas that could be categorized as having broad regional impact. These general areas include transportation, health, education, environment (to include environmental protection, environmental health and recreation) law enforcement (to include juvenile problems) and public works, which embodies all of the aforementioned.

I have listed these broad areas separately, but in no wise can they be separated—each impinges on the other and success in one area can only be measured by the degree of success achieved in another: i.e., without an adequate transportation network we can never reach our potential in such areas as health, recreation, industrial development, education, etc.

### KANSAS CITY TO ATLANTA EXPRESSWAY

The need for this improvement is evident from a review of the existing highway conditions in comparison with the anticipated traffic volume generated by such attractions as the Mt. View Folk Culture Center; Blanchard Cavern and the Sylamore National Recreation Areas; Lakes Norfolk, Bull Shoals and Greers Ferry, Cherokee Village, Horseshoe Bend, and numerous retirement areas presently under development; the entire upper reaches of the White River, Dogpatch, the Buffalo National River, and other vacation spots. With the construction of such an expressway it would make it possible for our visitors to travel from all parts of the United States via the interstate system to within 30-40 miles of these attractions.

If North Central Arkansas and the Ozarks ever hopes to become the playground of mid-America we must make our region more accessible. It goes without saying that the impact the expressway would have on our industrial development potential and overall economy staggers the imagination. As "regionalization" develops across the state, particularly in the rural areas, such a transportation facility would lend itself readily to the delivery of medical, educational, training and rehabilitation services.

### WHITE RIVER MEDICAL CENTER

The absence of such a medical facility has placed this area in an acute emergency situation. This week a member of my staff postponed a much needed stay in the hospital by 24 hours because the only bed available was in the hospital hallway. Several industries have sent letters to either the Batesville Area Chamber of Commerce or the White River Medical Center Board indicating their reluctance to expand their operations as originally planned or to offer encouragement to industry desiring to locate in this area. They feel, and justly so, that they would be doing their employees as well as the community a disservice should they add to their operations with the critical lack of medical facilities offering treatment. As one letter indicates, one hospital has already told industry that they will not be able to assume any additional patient load should they desire to expand.

This curtailment of industrial development comes at a most critical time. Having attracted several top-notch industrial plants, the city has the largest industrial payroll in this District, providing employment for residents in eight redevelopment counties surrounding Batesville.

Simply said, we are fighting for our future. The leisure and retirement industry is booming in North Central Arkansas perhaps greater than in any other area. This simply means that our population will be increased by people in the over fifty category that will have to be near medical facilities that offer comprehensive services by Board Specialist Physicians. At the moment, the hospital facilities are such that no Board Specialist has considered practicing in the area, with possibly one exception.

### EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE

As determined by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the State of Arkansas stands at the bottom of the list of states insofar as the availability of effective emergency health care facilities are concerned. The recent state-wide survey of health needs established Emergency Health Care as the third ranking priority in Arkansas behind Health Manpower and Health Facilities. In response to this challenge, the White River Health Planning Council established the White River Emergency Health Care Task Force to act as their agent to explore ways to improve emergency health care and to recommend an appropriate course of action.

The long range objective is to establish a District-wide ambulance network, with serv-



ice located in all remote communities having a population of 500 or more; hospital based service with HEAR system communication in all towns with hospital accommodations; and public, private or volunteer ambulance service for towns without hospitals in 2-way radio communication with one or more hospitals. No attempt would be made to displace existing proprietary ambulance companies if they deliver quality service.

These recommendations are attached to this testimony as Appendix A.

#### HUMAN RESOURCES CENTER

Within the six county area we are fortunate to have located here in Batesville a liberal arts college, Arkansas College, whose history goes back for 100 years. The presence of this college offers us a unique opportunity to combine the advantages of a comprehensive community college curriculum with some of the cultural offerings of a liberal arts institution.

Towards this end, Governor Bumpers recently announced the approval of an ORC grant to look into the possibility of wedding these two curriculums. If this is successful, it will make available a new educational dimension to students in North Central Arkansas and it is expected that this new concept would soon find its way into other areas as well.

Also included, and presently underway, is an adult education program initiated by Arkansas College this past year.

#### REGIONAL DETENTION AND REHABILITATION

In an attempt to make services more accessible and relevant to local communities throughout the state, a number of governmental agencies in Arkansas have begun to consider methods for regionalization of their programs. In the area of law enforcement such an approach appears to be particularly applicable in North Central Arkansas, especially when one considers the deteriorated condition of a majority of the jail facilities within the District, the inadequacy of local funding sources for the construction of new facilities and the lack of adequate rehabilitative programs in the area for dealing with the criminal personality.

It is envisioned that a multi-county regional jail facility be established within the District and that a District-wide organization be formed to coordinate law enforcement programs within the area. Such a program and facility would include at least four areas of priority.

(1) *Minimum Security Program.* This facility would provide for first offenders and those whose behavior is of such a nature as to indicate minimal incarceration. This facility would place great emphasis upon a rehabilitative program which would be focused upon preventing increased or continued criminal acts by the individual.

(2) *Short Term Detention Program.* This facility would be available to the participating counties for those cases requiring attention awaiting trial or transfer to a maximum security facility.

(3) *Juvenile Care Program.* This facility would provide care for juvenile cases, including runaways; much emphasis would be placed here on rehabilitation of the juvenile and social work with the home situation. Also, juvenile workers from this program would be available to work with local county courts, and, if indicated, as a referee in juvenile cases.

(4) *Addictive Treatment Program.* This facility would evaluate and secure the proper treatment for alcoholics and other types of addictive personalities. All DWI's would be evaluated through this program.

In addition to consolidation of resources, such a regional approach would offer significant alternatives to local courts in rendering verdicts. Also, the facility could provide a training center to local law enforcement personnel and would offer a means

for establishing much broader communication lines between law enforcement personnel and rehabilitation programs.

#### MELBOURNE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The State Department of Education has allocated \$75,000 in state funds for the construction of a mini vocational-technical school to be located at Melbourne. The state has received authorization from the Economic Development Administration to submit an application for the facility.

This agency, due in part, as mentioned previously, to a large demand for their limited funds, is making overtures that indicate they will soon, if not already, stop utilizing their funds for the construction of Vocational-Technical schools as we presently know them. If the state is serious about building a school at Melbourne, they need to move with haste.

The curriculum at this school would undoubtedly be oriented toward the construction trades as a heavy demand will be generated by the retirement and leisure communities in the area. Within a 40 mile radius of Batesville are 36 retirement oriented developments encompassing in excess of 70,000 acres.

#### GREERS FERRY PILOT POLLUTION CONTROL PROPOSAL

Greers Ferry Lake has created an environment within Cleburne and Van Buren Counties where it is desirable to live, work, play and enjoy an abundance of natural beauty. Population growth and development will continue until there has been built what constitutes a "Lake City" around its shores. This creates problems, as you can imagine.

Isolated living communities on the lake, or removed from the lake, yet within the watershed system of the lake, are using individual septic systems, outdoor privies, and unmanaged, open dumps scattered throughout the area. All of this is contributing to the pollution of Greers Ferry Reservoir. Further, continued unguided growth and inadequate waste management systems will only serve to accelerate the pollution of the lake environment, subsequently, destroying its usefulness and beauty.

To combat this possibility a proposal has been made to both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Corps of Engineers to develop a Pilot Pollution Control System around the lake. Both agencies are in agreement that this is a problem that deserves attention.

A copy of this proposal is attached as appendix B.

Closely related to this proposal is the district-wide need for solid waste management. To date this office has prepared and presented solid waste management plans to six of the ten District counties. Copies are attached as appendix C.

#### RURAL REGIONAL SERVICE CENTER

In an attempt to provide more accessible and comprehensive civic and social services to the residents of the White River Planning and Development District, an effort is being made to establish a "Regional Service Center" within the area. Plans call for an initial emphasis on social and health services with later developments to include a broader range of legal and governmental services.

It is anticipated that many of the basic services now being provided by such agencies as welfare, rehabilitation, mental health, public health, O.E.O., mental retardation, Office on Aging and Regional Medical Program will be included in the first unit. In fact, most of these agencies have already made a tentative commitment to the project and a number of them have stated that such an approach will significantly increase the number and types of services which they can provide the area. It should be noted that an attempt is being made, so far as possible, to

utilize existing buildings for the project rather than construct totally new facilities.

In assessing the feasibility of this proposal it would appear that at least three factors dictate the need for this approach.

First, consumers will benefit from the accessibility to services. Such a program will eliminate the necessity of residents in this rural area seeking assistance in a number of different locales. Also, the development of a realistic transportation system for clients is conceivable through the cooperative efforts of the various programs with the center becoming the hub for such a system. Again, it is suggested that the appointment of an Advisory Board to the Service Center, including significant consumer representation, could and should be an integral part of the complex. In this way the consumer will be given a voice in the development and operation of local programs;

Secondly, providers will benefit from such a program by the development of an effective inter-agency system of cooperation. It is anticipated that this approach would eliminate much duplication of services and make more effective use of available manpower. In addition, such a center would offer a greatly improved working environment for the staff of many programs as well as a degree of stabilization of location not found in some of the facilities presently leased from private sources; and

Thirdly, the entire area will benefit through improved economy of operation for the various programs involved in the project and by the community development resulting from the location of new programs in the area. Also, such an approach coincides with the statewide effort to regionalize services. For example, under the Arkansas Health Systems Foundation an effort is being made to regionalize health services throughout the state. The Regional Service Center would afford a workable means for referring patients throughout the area into the designated regional hospitals. In a like manner, the Service Center could help facilitate other state efforts toward regionalization.

From every angle it appears that a rural Regional Service Center is a common sense approach for North Central Arkansas.

In closing let me emphasize the degree to which county and community leaders look upon North Central Arkansas as a "Regional Community", having many of the same problems and working together for their solutions. There is an attitude developing that you can almost reach out and touch, an attitude of cooperation and concern among county leaders. This attitude was particularly in evidence recently when three, three county groups (9 counties) bonded together to secure the services of three sanitarians. One month ago only one district county had the services of a sanitarian. Prospects are now good that the entire district will be covered in another month, strictly through regional cooperation.

Again let me thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

#### TESTIMONY OF THE TOWN OF OIL TROUGH, OKLA.

My name is Hogan Sisk, town councilman, of Oil Trough. I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before this hearing and discuss with you some of the more pertinent economic needs facing our small towns and cities. It is encouraging to know that hearings of this type are being conducted in an attempt to help alleviate many of the problems which presently exist.

For those of you who are not familiar with Oil Trough, I would like to present the following background information. According to the latest census, Oil Trough has a population of 524, an increase of 287 since 1960. Until around 1960 most of the people living in the area were engaged primarily in agriculture, either farming for themselves or

working on the farm. Due to the decline in the farm population since 1960, the majority of our residents are now employed in industry in Newport and Batesville.

With the current trend of declining population in our rural areas, we feel most fortunate in Oil Trough to have doubled our population during the last ten years. However, this increase in population has brought about a very significant increased demand for more services. The needs have always existed, but during the last ten years we have become much more aware of them and of the problems involved in trying to provide these most needed services to our residents.

The number one problem affecting the future growth of Oil Trough, and the public health of our residents, is the need for an adequate sewage disposal system. A sewage system has been needed in Oil Trough for many years and with the installation of our water system in 1965, the problem became even more acute. The increased water consumption has created a waste problem that our septic tanks and field lines now in use simply cannot handle. The homes in Oil Trough are grouped very close together on lots which are not large enough to permit field lines of sufficient size to carry the load. Added to this is the fact that the town is located in a low area near the White River and the water level is usually so high that the ground will not absorb much additional water. In the rainy season it is not at all unusual to see raw sewage in yards and open street ditches. This not only causes an almost unbearable odor, but presents a very serious health hazard to the residents of the area.

Another very serious problem facing Oil Trough, and most other small towns, is the need for a solid waste disposal system. At present, oil trough doesn't have a garbage dump and the closest one is located in Newport, twelve miles away. We presently have garbage and other litter being dumped on public highways, river banks, private farms, and many other places. Dumping in these areas is not being done because the people want it that way, there simply is no other place available. It is estimated that we have between 150 and 200 households in our area which do not have access to a public dump or garbage pick-up. A situation such as this is very undesirable in that it is a health hazard, very unsightly, angers property owners on whose property trash and litter is dumped, and, in general, creates a very bad image for Independence County, as well as the entire State of Arkansas. With the great emphasis now being placed on ecology and our environment, it is almost unthinkable that undesirable conditions such as these are allowed to exist.

While the two problems I have discussed above are perhaps the most serious, they are not by any means the only ones. We desperately need better drainage and street improvements. After a very heavy rain, yards and streets are flooded for long periods of time. Our streets are primarily dirt and gravel, and during the summer months, dust from the streets make living conditions almost unbearable. During the winter months, the streets are sometimes difficult to travel. We were able to pave two streets during this past summer using State turnback funds matched by the homeowners living on those streets. We would like very much to pave all of the streets, but at present the money is not available and there doesn't appear to be any way a small town can obtain the necessary funds.

Fire and police protection are also areas where improvements are urgently needed. As noted before, we have a water system, but no fire protection is available to protect lives and property. When a fire breaks out, the only thing we can do is try to get our families out then stand back and watch the house or

business burn because of lack of adequate fire protection. In the past we have had many homes destroyed by fire which could have been saved with a very minimum of fire fighting equipment.

Police protection is almost non-existent in our small towns on a regular basis. In most cases the smaller towns mostly depend on the county sheriff and his deputies to maintain law and order. This is not usually a satisfactory method because of the large area the sheriff's office must service. In Oil Trough we have just recently been able to obtain a deputy on a full time basis under the emergency employment act. This program is monitored by the county judge and provides funds for a period of eleven months. This makes the first time Oil Trough has had a full time police officer and the results have been very good. The question is what happens at the end of the eleven month period? The town does not have sufficient funds to continue to provide the protection on its own and in all probability we will once again be without any local law enforcement to protect lives and property.

These problems that I have discussed are not unique to the town of Oil Trough, but exist in most small towns in Independence County and throughout Arkansas. All of these problems can be attributed to one thing—lack of money and an adequate program for small towns to obtain the needed financial assistance.

In an attempt to install a sewage system in Oil Trough, we retained an engineer to make a study of our needs and prepare a cost estimate. With this information an application was prepared and submitted to the Federal Housing Administration in April 1971, requesting a grant and a Government loan in the amount of approximately \$120,000 to install the system. As of this date, our application has not been approved. We have been assured that our application will be reviewed and studied in February, but this does not mean that approval will be granted. Without Federal or State assistance, Oil Trough will not be able to obtain the most urgently needed sewage system.

Small towns are placed in the situation of having to operate almost exclusively on funds turned back to them by the state. Of course, these funds are helpful, but are usually only sufficient to meet normal operating expenses and do not permit any real improvements. Federal assistance is very difficult to obtain with the current cut-back in federal spending and when it is available, long waiting periods are usually required prior to receiving the funds. Bond issues do not appear to be the answer for small towns because of the long period of time required to pay off the bonds and the limited amount of money available to the towns. Current credit limitations imposed on small towns precludes the borrowing of money over a long period of time and in large sums.

Unless some method is established to provide financial assistance to our small towns, the exodus of people from our rural areas to our larger cities will continue to increase and the problems of our larger cities will be multiplied. Billions of dollars are already being spent in the ghetto areas of our larger cities with little, if any, results. It is about time that we recognized that a new approach must be taken to solve the problems of both our large cities and rural areas. We must put a stop to the out migration from the rural areas and I believe one way to do this is to help the small towns improve their living conditions through more services and more opportunities for employment.

One fact appears to be very clear, if Oil Trough and other towns like Oil Trough are to have a chance to alleviate their economic problems, new legislation must be enacted to provide assistance not presently available and allow small towns to borrow money at a low rate of interest. Few real improvements

will be made under present set of guidelines and our towns will continue to fight for survival. People living in rural areas pay taxes just as those in our large metropolitan areas and I feel we are entitled to the same benefits.

#### PROPOSED TESTIMONY FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL HEARING

I am Edwin T. Baldwin, Mayor of the City of Horseshoe Bend, Arkansas a City of the Second Class with a population of 604 as of November 29, 1971.

It is an honor for Horseshoe Bend to be represented in Congress by Bill Alexander and it is a privilege to be asked to give the views of our community on this important subject of community development.

The City of Horseshoe Bend is a new community created by the Horseshoe Development Corporation and incorporated as a municipality in 1969. Through the far-sightedness of its original developers, William and Richard Pratt, Horseshoe Bend is planned to provide good zoning, a shopping center, an industrial park, lakes park areas and recreational facilities including clubhouse, golf course, swimming pools, tennis court, bowling green, children's play park, etc.

The City government however, is lacking in adequate revenues to provide some of the facilities needed for protection of life and property. We need a fire station to house our present two fire trucks, training quarters and city offices as well as space for our library. Since the clubhouse has limited capacity we also need a community center to house activities such as fairs, art exhibitions, indoor athletic events, large dances, etc.

We understand that funds are presently available for storm sewers and storm water drainage the need for such in Horseshoe Bend along with the need for maintenance and possibly replacement of streets will develop as the city grows to its projected size of 2,500 population by 1975.

With the widespread construction of homes in the community sewage is now adequately handled by individual septic systems except in the mobile home and manor home areas which have treatment plants.

In the future sewer and an adequate sewage treatment plant will be needed in order to control pollution. At present a newly formed investor-owned water utility furnishes water from several wells with a single storage tank. It may be desirable in the future for the City to acquire the water utility and this will require capital funds for acquisition and expansion of the system to serve an area of nearly 12,000 acres.

The great need for tax resources other than local is particularly important here because of the relatively low population density in an area of this size.

The present 5,000 foot airstrip should have adequate lighting to meet Federal Aviation Administration standards. We understand funds are now available for lighting and other airport improvements which will also be needed in the future.

An apartment type housing facility for the elderly is becoming a pressing need in the community.

In order to provide a reasonable estimate of the cost of the facilities described in the foregoing we need a planning and cost study, the funds for which we do not have at the present time because of the constitutional limitations on local tax sources and revenues. However, we believe that to meet our pressing need for fire and police and city administration facilities we will require approximately \$150,000.00.

Our position as a City is unique in that we have been and will be for some time dependent almost entirely upon the generosity of the Development Corporation since we do not actually own any buildings, facilities or equipment of any kind nor have any employees except one part-time Recorder-Treasurer.



The Chamber of Commerce concurs in the foregoing statements.

Mr. Speaker, this is the 17th insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of testimony and other materials which I have gathered during my research into ways to assist community development in non-metropolitan areas. Other materials on this subject appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS, volume 117, part 25, pages 32740-32741; part 26, pages 34505-34506; part 27, pages 35409-35410, 36133-36135; part 28, pages 37358-37360, part 29, pages 38121-38123; part 30, pages 39156-39158; part 31, pages 40813-40817; part 32, pages 41882-41884; part 35, pages 45963-45965; part 36, pages 47309-47312; January 25, pages 1225-1226; February 9, pages 3583-3589; February 18, pages 4739-4742; and February 21, pages 4825-4827.

### THE 90,000 PAKISTANI POW'S

#### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, while there is considerable publicity regarding the new State of Bangladesh, little concern is heard expressed over the 90,000 Pakistani POW's who reportedly remain political prisoners in their own country.

Nor has there been any activity at the United Nations to free these POW's who were captured in a war that the U.N. could not or would not prevent. A related newscipping follows:

[From the Evening Star, Feb. 18, 1972]

RUSSIA URGES INDIA TO ACT ON PRISONER ISSUE  
(By Kuldip Nayar)

NEW DELHI.—The Soviet Union has alerted India that it would be advisable to take a positive stand on the 90,000-odd Pakistani prisoners of war so that Islamabad is foreclosed from exploiting the issue.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin, who has discussed the matter in Moscow with India's envoy to the U.S.S.R., Dr. Shelvankar, has said that Pakistan might seek to embarrass New Delhi by raising this issue at the U.N. Moscow would of course, Firyubin has assured, stand by India, but it would be worth trying if such a possibility could be avoided.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister is also reported to have said that President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto conveyed through the Soviet embassy in Islamabad that he was under great pressure from "rightist forces" to obtain the release of prisoners and that he had to do something about it.

#### POSTURE DEPLORED

New Delhi, which has received the gist of the talk from its envoy, is considering the matter. India's stand is that Pakistan must give up its "hostile posture" before the prisoners are released. The government here is also clear in its mind that since the prisoners had surrendered in Bangladesh to the joint command of the Mukti Bahini and the Indian Army, the concurrence of Dacca must also be obtained.

#### THAW IS ADVISED

The Soviet deputy in Moscow did have some leverage with Pakistan and would like

to retain it. Some thaw on this subject would not only be helpful to the Soviet Union but also to India.

During his talks with the Indian envoy, Firyubin is said to have warned that in the absence of any move on the question of prisoners, China might try to fish in troubled waters. In that case another confrontation could not be ruled out completely.

Firyubin has confirmed that it was true that Bhutto's visit to Peking had not been too successful.

However he added that from this it should not be deduced that there was estrangement between Pakistan and China; both still remained very close to each other.

### PARTY ABOVE COUNTRY

#### HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, the Republican National Committee's weekly publication, Monday this week carries a couple of very interesting articles about Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence O'Brien.

For the enlightenment of my colleagues on my side of the aisle, and perhaps some of those on the other side, I include the two items in the RECORD:

#### O'BRIEN PUTS PARTY ABOVE COUNTRY IN PLAYING POLITICS WITH VIETNAM

Of all the Democrats who have switched clothes on Vietnam, none have turned their coats faster and in a more pronounced manner than Democratic National Chairman Larry O'Brien.

As one of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration's chief tub-thumpers for escalation in Vietnam, O'Brien repeatedly urged audiences to get behind the President on the war and show the enemy the United States was not divided and weak.

For example, in July of 1966 in an address in Washington, D.C., O'Brien declared:

#### SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT

"We must show the world that we are determined to see a successful conclusion to our fight for freedom in Vietnam . . . To achieve this end, we must show that we are united behind the President's policy of fearless resistance to aggression. As our President strives to convince the aggressors that this final form of warfare must be abandoned, we must not permit anyone to believe that his policy is a minority policy . . . Let us end any delusion any prolonging delusion, by showing the President in unmistakable fashion that he has your support as well as your prayers in these trying times."

In 1966, O'Brien told an audience: "I know you will perform your patriotic duty, I know you will continue to give the President your active support and your prayers as he strives to secure a just peace—not only for the people in Vietnam but for all people who treasure liberty and yearn for democracy."

#### HANOI WATCHING DISSENT

In another talk in August of 1966, O'Brien pointed out in an Arlington, Va. address: "Hanoi sees in our dissent over our policy in Vietnam direct evidence that we are not mentally prepared. As the result of some dissenting voices at home, Hanoi sees us as a nation of affluent summer soldiers and sunshine patriots, a land of contented consumers."

In June of 1967 in South Orange, N.J., O'Brien spoke derisively of so-called "peace

lovers" and contrasted them with President Johnson whom he called a "peace maker."

"There's nothing special about a peace lover. Even a loud one," O'Brien asserted before a Seton Hall University commencement crowd. "But it takes considerable thought, energy, imagination, diplomacy, and, in the world in which we live, sometimes force to be a peace maker. The President needs help in making peace. He's asked for it, but sometimes he can only hear the anguished cries of peace lovers."

But things are different now for Larry O'Brien. The former cheer-leader for the Johnson-Humphrey policies of escalation in Vietnam is now an outspoken critic of President Nixon's policy in Vietnam which has brought home nearly all the men sent to war by Mr. O'Brien's party. O'Brien has now joined the "peace lovers" whose anguished cries he used to delight in mocking.

#### O'BRIEN REJECTS UNITY NOW

Appearing recently on the NBC Today Show, the Democratic National Chairman was asked if there wasn't some validity to Republican suggestions that a united front behind President Nixon might help in negotiating a way out of Vietnam. O'Brien disagreed saying such an idea is "injurious to the future of the Nation" and "detrimental to every American."

Why what O'Brien himself advocated in 1966 and 1967 is now harmful to the Nation, O'Brien did not say. NBC's Bill Monroe did not ask him. But the answer is apparent. When Larry O'Brien, who once called for unity behind a Democratic President making war, now rejects a call for unity behind a Republican President making peace, one can only conclude that the primary motivation is political. Clearly the Democratic National Chairman is putting his party above his country when it comes to the issue of Vietnam.

LARRY O'BRIEN, PATRIOTIC DUTY AND VIETNAM; OR, MY HOW TIMES CHANGE ESPECIALLY WHEN YOUR PARTY'S ESCALATING THE WAR AND THE OTHER PARTY IS BRINGING THE TROOPS HOME

When his party and his President were escalating the war in Vietnam, there wasn't a hawkier hawk around than Larry O'Brien. In speeches from one end of the country to the other O'Brien defended both the U.S. commitment to South Vietnam and the conduct of the war itself.

In Des Moines, Iowa in 1966, O'Brien talked about appeasement, Neville Chamberlain, warned against "trembling knees" in fighting for freedom, and declared: "Let us remember in defending Vietnam—we are defending Iowa—and Massachusetts—and all the free world." Appeasement, O'Brien warned, "is but a down payment on a mortgage that comes due quickly and is payable in blood."

#### VIETNAM AND NEWARK

In New Jersey, at a dinner honoring a Democratic Congressman, O'Brien spoke of Americans fighting and dying in Vietnam to protect "freedom here in Newark . . ." To those who argued priorities, O'Brien responded: "The Nation is strong enough, secure enough, dedicated enough to defend freedom abroad while meeting our responsibilities at home."

In Washington speaking to a group of magazine publishers, O'Brien denounced the enemy in Vietnam as "modern age pirates, assassins, terrorists, and saboteurs. The hard lesson is that we do not find peace through cowardice or appeasement," he declared. "History shows that weakness tempts aggression, and strength deters it."

In Oakland, California, O'Brien labeled calls for a U.S. pull out from Vietnam not only simple but "simple-minded." To abandon an ally such as South Vietnam to Com-

munist aggression, he said, would be to break faith "with ourselves."

#### O'BRIEN DEFENDS ELECTIONS

In Lincoln, Nebraska, O'Brien defended the 1966 elections in South Vietnam calling them "a shot heard throughout Asia," just as two centuries ago we fired the shot heard round the world."

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, O'Brien told a National Association of Postmasters audience to speak out on the issue of how to achieve an honorable peace in Vietnam. "Pin down those who substitute wishes for hard thought," he urged. "Ask them what they would do if the Communists continue to refuse to come to the peace table."

This was a good question in 1966 when O'Brien asked it and it is a good question now. Larry?

#### FOREST CITY HOSPITAL'S GUIDING FORCE—ANDREW L. JOHNSON, JR.

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Cleveland Forest City Hospital Board of Trustees, I have had the privilege of working closely on several occasions with Attorney Andrew L. Johnson, Jr., president of the board.

Attorney Johnson has made a substantial contribution, of his time and energy, to the continual improvement of Forest City Hospital. Treating more welfare recipients than any other Cleveland hospital and operating constantly with full occupancy, the institution nonetheless provides some of the finest medical care to be obtained in the city of Cleveland.

In central cities across the country, a shortage of qualified physicians and the high cost of private medical attention, have resulted in residents' seeking medical care in the nearest hospital. Forest City Hospital is no exception to this unfortunate rule.

But Attorney Andrew Johnson has plans which will make Cleveland vary from the national norm. Under his guidance, the Glenville Health Association will soon be constructed. It will provide comprehensive health care services to people who have never been able to afford such luxury. Mr. Johnson's commitment is worthy of our recognition.

Attorney Johnson is a terrifically energetic man who is involved in a myriad of activities in the Cleveland area. Aside from chairing the board and leading the drive to expand the hospital, he serves as an acting judge in Shaker Heights, a hearing examiner for the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, and a trustee of the Cleveland Bar Association.

On February 9, 1972, the Cleveland Press featured an article about this fine gentleman. I would like to share Attorney Johnson's contribution to the city of Cleveland with my colleagues; therefore, I include the article below:

#### A HOSPITAL HAS A STANCH FRIEND (By Bob Seltzer)

When Andrew L. Johnson Jr. was named to the board of trustees and also general

counsel of Forest City Hospital four years ago, plans were afoot for building a new hospital to meet growing community needs.

Elected board president a year ago, Johnson began assiduously to implement the plans. He is spearheading a building fund campaign for an initial \$1.5 million for a 200-bed facility with a projected ultimate cost of \$15 million.

"Forest City Hospital took over the old Glenville Hospital at 701 Parkwood Dr. in 1957, and added a wing in 1959 for a total of 102 beds," Johnson said. "It serves the 90,000 residents of the Glenville Area, and has one of the highest occupancy rates in Cleveland."

"Statistics show that the Glenville Area has the highest rate of welfare recipients of any section of Cleveland. Forest City treats thousands of indigent patients in its emergency room. Many actually are not emergency cases, but are suffering from common ailments, such as colds, the flu or stomachache. They have no follow-up care from a private physician."

"Emergency rooms make no money. Other hospitals here have endowment funds. Forest City has none. It receives money from Blue Cross, Medicare and Medicaid and county and state welfare funds. About 99% of Forest City's patients are black, but the staff is integrated."

The trustees planned a first-class new hospital, and foresaw the need to improve outpatient care. From talks with residents, the Glenville Health Assn. was evolved. Johnson became a trustee of the association and drew up its incorporation papers in 1970.

A new comprehensive health care center is planned on the grounds of the new hospital in the Glenville Area at a cost of \$4 million. It will use some of the hospital's facilities, and Forest City physicians have guaranteed 300 man-hours a week to serve the clinic.

Johnson, 40, tall, slim and purposeful, was born in Youngstown, son of a lawyer. He starred in football, basketball and track at Boardman High School, and played the saxophone and clarinet in the marching and concert bands at high school and at Northwestern University.

He earned a B.S. degree in political science from Northwestern, where he won an award for scholarship and leadership in human relations, and was active in the YMCA. Drafted in 1953, he served 14 months in Korea as military court stenographer.

While earning a juris doctor degree from Cleveland-Marshall Law School, he worked as an examiner for the Title Insurance Co. of Minnesota. He also worked there two years before practicing law fulltime.

Johnson sits as acting judge in Shaker Heights, and hearing examiner for the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. He is a trustee of the Cleveland Bar Assn. In 1969 he was named Lawyer of the Year by the Cleveland Lawyers Assn. He and his wife Joan and their sons, Andrew L. III, 12, and Paul, 10, live at 3456 Milverton Rd., Shaker Heights.

#### CONNECTICUT STATE WINNER OF VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

### HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary conducts a voice of democracy contest. Each State has a winner who is then brought to Washington, D.C., for the final judging.

The winning speech for 1972 from the State of Connecticut was delivered by McKinley Winston, Jr., of New London. Mr. Winston is a senior at New London High School. I am including the text of his winning speech in the RECORD for the edification of my colleagues:

#### VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

(Spirit of McKinley Winston, Jr.)

My responsibility to freedom is to be aware; to be aware of the current events happening in America. Youth cannot afford to remain innocent, for youth must know exactly what is wrong with America in order to correct the errors made by their predecessors. I, as a responsible American, must seek out the facts and evaluate for myself what is true and what is false. It is not possible for anyone to just listen to the radio or just to watch T.V. and know what is going on in America. It is necessary for a concerned American to go to other sources such as magazines, books, and newspapers as well as the radio and television. It is necessary for us, as an obligation to freedom, to know what the Judicial, Executive, and Legislative systems of our country are doing. I cannot know every problem which exists in America by viewing only those in my municipality; therefore, it is incumbent upon me as a responsible American to seek information concerning other parts of our country, for I think it is important to know not only what affects me, my town, or my state, but what affects all Americans at home and abroad.

As a concerned American youth, I felt it incumbent upon me to learn the democratic principles upon which America was built. In the course of my study, I viewed the immortal words "all men are created equal and are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights—Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." I learned what our forefathers founded America for and their dream of Her being the homeland of the free, the refuge of the tempest tossed, and the persecuted. But most significantly, I learned the meaning of Red, White, and Blue. Red signifies the bloodshed it took to create and defend America; White for peace, for after freedom, peace is one of America's foremost concerns, and the Blue for the grief and sorrow of those who lost loved ones and who died in defense of America's honor and her shores. All these things say freedom, the freedom which I must preserve.

It is also my responsibility, for I intend to maintain our freedom on all levels and in all branches of our government, to become active in my community, my state, and in our national government. As an American citizen, I am concerned with our entire nation, but it is important to be active in one's community.

I am concerned with the running of the city government because I think the city government should pass ordinances and make decisions which are for the good of not some, but all. It is my duty to see that the law is adhered to in my community because the law gives us our freedom as stated in the Constitution.

On the state level I have an obligation to inform my representative in the State Legislature what our state needs as added protection of our Constitutional rights.

On the national level it is important to know the government's constitutional powers, so that it does not exceed those powers. It is my desire for our government to remain a government for the people, by the people and of the people, not over the people.

On all levels of government, I as a responsible American intend to see to the adherence of the law because the law is the pathway to freedom and democracy. Law is the Mother of order, a necessity for the survival of any nation.



My prime responsibility is to love America. My love for America doesn't blind me to her imperfections, but inspires me to make her as perfect as she can be. I love America because I have experienced the freedom many people in other countries can only dream about. This is truly the land of opportunity. America is not stagnant, she is constantly progressing onward. Change and reform does not always come rapidly in America, but they do come, and will continue because it is my responsibility and the responsibility of every American to make change and reform whenever necessary to improve our Democratic system and perpetuate our freedom.

#### CARROTS AND KINDNESS VERSUS CUTTHROAT APPROACH TO AMERICAN POLITICS

**HON. JOE L. EVINS**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the popular columnist, Miss Mary McGrory of the Washington Evening Star, has written an interesting article in the February 11 issue concerning the contrast in styles and approaches for securing success in American politics.

As I believe this will be of interest to my colleagues and the American people, I place the article in the RECORD herewith:

#### CONTRASTING STYLES OF KISSINGER AND HALDEMAN

(By Mary McGrory)

When Richard Nixon held his final pre-China press conference, the two men who represent the Ying and the Yang of his administration were standing in the back of the Oval Room.

H. R. Haldeman, of the "cut them off at the knees" school of political science, crew-cut and smiling, stood a few feet away from Henry A. Kissinger, the bespectacled Harvard professor who believes in keeping the lines open, and who looked apprehensive.

Two days after Haldeman, appearing on national television, attacked Democratic critics of the President's peace plan as traitors, Kissinger, at a White House briefing on the State of the World, called Sen. George S. McGovern, "patriotic."

Haldeman is out of the cutthroat world of the advertising agency, and nothing in his long association with the President, whom he serves as doorkeeper and confidante, had ever led him to think that Richard Nixon got where he is today by forgiving his enemies or putting any money on the "better angels" of their natures.

Kissinger has been trying to coax the President to the upper pastures of world statesmanship, and a short time ago, Nixon announced he had put away the helmet of the partisan politician for the homburg of the diplomat.

Kissinger's influence and his efforts have been prodigious. Not only has he negotiated with Chou En-lai and Hanoi with perfect tact and discretion, he has, on his own time, maintained a rational and civilized discourse with the left, doves, the press, the professors, and has generally functioned as ambassador to the constituency most outraged by the Haldeman onslaught.

Kissinger dominates the inner councils of the White House by superior intellect and information. He has shown a better understanding of power and self-preservation than any academic who ever whispered in a presidential ear, as the lesser minds around him have come to appreciate.

Yet he has been unable so far to help

the President with his worst problem—the leprous war that will not go away, and which now menaces his re-election. Chou En-lai can't help either.

Neither of course, can Haldeman. But by initiating a search and destroy campaign against his critics, he at least made the President feel better.

Nobody who throws rocks at Democratic presidential candidates is going to get into any real trouble with the master of the White House. Haldeman's presence at the press conference yesterday indicated that he knew no public rebuke was in the offing.

Besides, the President agrees with Haldeman. He is unmoved by the public contrition of the Democrats who beat their breasts and say that the war was a mistake, and clamor for peace now.

Nixon knows what he would do if a Democratic president made a settlement which resulted in the Viet Cong flag flying over Saigon on election day. He would cry treason and sellout. That's what he did 25 years ago when China was "lost."

Even now, Nixon doesn't think the war was a mistake. He takes issue with its conduct, not its premises. In his heart of hearts, he thinks it could have been won. When it is attacked, he defends it. After the Canadian singer, Carol Feracl, disrupted a White House concert by demanding he stop the bombing, Nixon introduced members of the Marine Band, saying some had served in Vietnam. How could it be a bad war when such good men had fought in it?

He must know he looks odd setting forth in pursuit of "a generation of peace" while the bombs and the napalm continue to fall, at his command, on Asian villages.

He knows that if the public keeps hearing from the Democrats that the war could all be ended before Election Day, he may not be able to rally the Silent Majority just one more time.

So Haldeman was merely speaking of the President's instincts and fears. When a reporter asked Nixon insistently about denouncing senators who question negotiations almost four years old, the President raced right back where he was when he began the long, painful climb to the Oval Room, impugning the patriotism of the opposition.

"The responsibility for the enemy's failing to negotiate may have to be borne by those who encouraged the enemy to wait until after the election."

Haldeman is his boy. The Democrats have blood on their hands. Kissinger may have to head back for Harvard sooner than he wanted to and before it is too late.

#### SERVICE TO HUMANITY

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, few organizations today can match the reputation of Lions International for service to humanity. This outstanding group of men circles the globe with nearly 1 million members. It is reputed to be the world's largest, most active service club.

The reputation enjoyed by Lions International was not easily come by. It took years of work and reflects the accumulative effort of Lions Clubs everywhere. I am proud to say a group in my 20th Congressional District, the Homestead Lions, which is enjoying its 25th anniversary, has made a substantial contribution to that reputation.

I was privileged to attend the Homestead Lions' anniversary dinner and par-

ticipate in the honoring of three of its members who have been with the club since its founding in 1947. These gentlemen, Mr. Ray Rutter, Mr. Edward Romig, and Mr. Bert Kondis, were given special recognition by their brother Lions for the time and effort they have spent working on behalf of the Lions Club and the Homestead community.

The list of accomplishments compiled by the Homestead Lions Club is rather remarkable when you consider its membership. Today the club has only 52 members, but in the 25 years of its existence the club has raised more than \$500,000 for charitable purposes, notably for their work with the blind and in the field of sight conservation.

Mr. Romig, one of the original charter members and treasurer of the club for 20 of its 25 years, informed me the Homestead Lions have sent blind children to summer camp, purchased eye testing equipment for the local schools and sponsored visits of a mobile eye testing unit to the community. It also sponsors a Little League baseball team and helps to support a Boy Scout camp in the mountains near Ligonier, Pa.

One of the Homestead club's most interesting projects, I believe, is their tradition of donating a book to the public library in memory of a deceased brother. In this way, a Lion is assured of helping others even after death.

Mr. Speaker, Lions International and the Homestead Lions Club live by the motto: "We Serve." Indeed they do. They serve not only those afflicted with blindness, but also are working to help a nation which is groping for light in so many areas today. We need the help of the Lions and I thank them for it.

I commend Lions International for its many charitable deeds and activities. I also congratulate the Homestead Lions and its president, Mr. George Matta, on achieving this milestone in their history and I wish them the greatest success in the years to come.

#### HAIL TO THE SMALL FARMER OF THE AREA

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 22, 1972*

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, since I represent one of the most thoroughly agricultural congressional districts in the entire United States, it is only natural that our area newspapers should devote a good deal of thought and editorial space to the conditions on our family farms.

I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point a particularly good editorial on our family farms which was written by Madonna Kellar in the Heron Lake News.

The editorial follows:

#### HAIL TO THE SMALL FARMER OF THE AREA

Small farming operations have become almost a thing of the past in the area due to increased cost of farming and limited credit for small operators. This is deplorable since being a small farmer meant personal independence, time to spend with the family,

time for hobbies, landscaping and other related occupations.

Now with the increased cost of living, the average small farmer must hold down another job in order to make a living for his family. This limits his time to develop his small farm, as well as the time he is permitted to spend with his wife and children.

One by one, many of the farmers of the region have held farm sales disposed of their livestock and machinery and moved into more lucrative spots in city factories where the financial pressures were relieved.

Also, one by one many of the sets of farm buildings have been vacated and left to deteriorate as the families have left the farms.

Farming is hard work, but how rewarding it is for a man to till the soil and observe the crops as they grow to maturity and are ready for the harvest. What a sense of fulfillment there must be when the year is ended and he knows he has done a good job of raising crops which will feed the nation. What a satisfaction he must know when he raises hogs which are top quality and when he can produce top quality milk for the dairy product consuming nation. How nice it is for him to be able to be at home for all meals with his family instead of leaving early in the morning only to return in the evening after being subjected to the pressures of a competitive job in town.

While business strain has been heavy on farmers, he has possessed a sense of well being and independence as he has planted, tilled and harvested. However, he will agree that he is involved in one of the most scientific business of the country. He must have a good knowledge of conservation, weed control, insect control, marketing and seed type. He is a well educated business man who can control his own destiny—to a point.

However, with elections coming up, it is likely that the farmer will be very discriminatory in his choice of candidates when he casts his vote. He will certainly vote for the man who has the most to offer in the agricultural field. Since this area is entirely dependent upon the agricultural experts, it will be only natural that the general trend of the voting will be in the same direction.

The nation must look to the farmer for food products so steps must be taken to make it possible for him to stay in the business. The lure of high paying jobs can prove too great for him to resist.

#### SEVENTH-CLASS POSTAL SERVICE

**HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Columnist Marquis Childs, usually one of my favorite writers, makes some sweeping criticisms of the U.S. Postal Service in today's Washington Post, February 22—which should not go unanswered. I, for one, consider the column overly pessimistic.

The main thrust of the article appears to be that improvements in the Postal Service are imperceptible, if at all existent.

I would suggest that there are perceptible improvements under way in the mail system if one chooses to perceive them. Nobody ever said postal reorganization would be accomplished in 6 months, 12 months, or 2 years—but the fact is that much has been done and much more will be done as time goes on.

As a matter of fact, under the law creating the Postal Service, Congress provided for a 7-year period for complete transformation from the previous departmental structure.

The Postal Service, as Mr. Childs does eventually point out, has for the first time established delivery standards for local first class and air mail items. The result is that overnight delivery is an accomplished fact for many areas of the Nation.

Work has begun on a bulk mail network which, upon completion in the next 2 or 3 years, will vastly improve the handling of parcels and bulk items while paving the way toward separate and more efficient handling of letter mail. A unified preferential mail network also is in the works. Admittedly, programs of such scope demand some time—and patience on the part of mailers—to complete.

From another operational standpoint, the organization has been streamlined so that the chain of command from headquarters to the postal regions to the local post office is more clearly and usefully defined. Local postal managers have more authority and greater flexibility to deal with their local delivery needs.

Mr. Childs also registers a complaint that second-class mailers are now deprived of a large subsidy to help pay their postage costs in moving their products through the mail. Congress in its wisdom saw fit to end such subsidies, and the law clearly spells out the requirement that each class of mail must pay its own way in the postal system. An argument for a subsidy should not be presented as a valid criticism of the Postal Service. The article unfortunately skips the fact that the demise of some magazines has been caused by a loss of advertising revenue in which television, not the struggling Postal Service, is the culprit.

The article follows:

#### SEVENTH-CLASS POSTAL SERVICE

(By Marquis Childs)

The theory was that a postal service divorced from the patronage control of Congress would be able to move a letter between two principal cities in, say, a day and a half instead of two to three days. Efficiency, economy—that was the pitch of former Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, a super-salesman who argued that it was time to junk the old mess for a business operation.

Today, nearly two years after the divorce, the turgid mass of the mail moves at the same glacial pace. Nothing so directly touches millions of Americans as the delay and uncertainty in the delivery of the mails. It is everybody's business and yet almost nobody seems able to do anything about it, if only because the process has the same impenetrable bureaucratic look as it had when Congress was calling the shots.

Elmer Cerin, a Washington lawyer who has made himself a postal expert, did a careful study last year on first-class mail delivery. He concluded that a program heralded as making better use of manpower and equipment had resulted in increasing mail handling time by 29 per cent for outgoing letter mail originating and destined for the nation's 10 principal post offices. The Cerin study was put in the congressional record by Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, with the threat that the post office reorganization act would be greatly modified or even repealed if things did not look up.

A fair-minded man, Cerin says there has been a slight improvement since he did his duty. But it is almost imperceptible as the P.S. faces the same frozen structure of union rigidity, rapid turnover of personnel and outmoded techniques as under the old system.

The choice is between stepping up efficiency and raising rates in the hope that more money will turn the trick. A business operation, the service was to pay its own way and Congress surrendered control over the mail rates.

In May the first-class letter rate went from six cents to eight cents. The air-mail rate is soon to jump from 11 to 13 cents. Business and banks, the principal users of first-class mail, will simply pass it on to the consumer, which means another upward notch in the inflationary spiral.

The power of the P.S. over rates cuts a wide swath. It threatens to put in further jeopardy the printed word that is now hard pressed under the impact of television. Nothing could illustrate this better than the way the Nixon China expedition is tailored for the cameras with the new technology of the satellite.

Under the old system Congress provided a subsidy for second-class mail covering magazines and newspapers. This was in the belief, advanced in the early days of the republic, in the educational value of the printed word. With that subsidy wiped out the Postal Service is proposing a 142 per cent increase in second-class rates.

In testimony the other day before Sen. Sam Ervin's Subcommittee on Freedom of Information, Andrew Heskell, chairman of the board of Time, Inc., said the increase would raise the mailing costs of Time's four magazines by \$27 million over a five-year period. And he set this against profits before taxes of the four publications. According to Heskell, it is even worse, with pretax earnings of \$50 million under the gun of a rate increase of \$130 million by 1976.

The concept of the subsidy as underwriting education has been stretched a long way, with publications pandering to sensationalism and others that offer thinly disguised political propaganda.

Yet the demise of the printed word is a fact of the television era. Collier's, The Saturday Evening Post, and Look have gone. And Life suffers heavy losses. Metropolitan dailies benefited little, if at all, from the subsidy, since distribution was largely by truck. But weeklies, the specialized periodicals of nationwide organizations and a host of other printed media will feel the heavy hand of the rate increase.

Setting up published service standards late last year, the P.S. promised one-day delivery within a 600-mile radius for first-class mail and a 95 per cent improvement in delivery of air mail. The way is open for infinite improvement.

#### LOOKING BACK AT DOC LAWLER

**HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 22, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, it is commonplace in politics that politicians are widely criticized and seldom praised during their most active years.

It is easy to recall Presidents, Governors, Senators, and almost any public office holders you can imagine, who were condemned, at least at the time they left office, but viewed through both the perspective and haze of time, their real public service becomes visible. Had it not been for the support and hard work of



