

By Mr. BLACKBURN:

H.J. Res. 1133. Joint resolution providing for the designation of the third week of October of 1972 as "National German Shepherd Dog Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:

H.J. Res. 1134. Joint resolution to proclaim the last Friday in April as Arbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.J. Res. 1135. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the nomination of individuals for election to the offices of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H. Con. Res. 572. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress concerning

the granting of amnesty to draft-evaders and deserters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. MINK (for herself and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

H. Con. Res. 573. Concurrent resolution to congratulate Waipahu, Hawaii, on its Diamond Jubilee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

348. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to the Salmon Falls Division project on the Salmon Falls Creek in Idaho; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 14171. A bill to incorporate in the District of Columbia the American Ex-Prisoners of War; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 14172. A bill for the relief of Maria Fernanda Teodoro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEIBERLING:

H.R. 14173. A bill for the relief of Mr. Walter Edward Koenig; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PRESIDENTIAL CLASSROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICANS

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 28, 1972

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, from time to time it has been my privilege to visit with young students from my home State who are here to participate in the program A Presidential Classroom for Young Americans.

The week they spend in Washington enriches their studies in class and provides them a unique experience to observe their Government firsthand.

For a Member of Congress, visits with these bright young leaders are refreshing and delightful.

Among Presidential Classroom students this year was Miss Lauren Larson, whose account of her week here appeared in the Monitor, a weekly paper serving her home town of Boulder, Mont.

I ask unanimous consent that Miss Larson's report on her week in Washington be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Monitor, Boulder, Mont., March 2, 1972]

MISS LAUREN LARSON REPORTS ON PRESIDENTIAL CLASSROOM

(By Lauren Larson)

I flew out of Helena on Friday although the actual classroom did not begin until Saturday. There are six different weeks of the classroom and I was scheduled for the first one.

Saturday was mainly spent just meeting your roommates and being introduced to the program and the staff. My roommates were from California, Missouri, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Sunday, I attended Mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral. That afternoon we went on a tour of Washington and although it rained, we did see most of the major sights.

All of the instructors were lent from various government agencies to work at the classroom for its six weeks. There was, of course, also the Board of Directors who mainly set up the program.

When we arrived, among other things, we received a Syllabus which contained information on the different branches of government which we were to cover. Every night we received a Presidential Daily which con-

tained the next day's schedule, what each seminar was to be on, a bibliography on the speakers and some bibliographies on the staff. Some of our speakers were Congressman Pierre Du Pont from Delaware, Senator Ted Stevens from Alaska, a White House speech writer, a member of the press, lobbyists, Mr. Oleg Sokolor from the Soviet Union and a Brigadier General.

Tuesday was spent on Capitol Hill in meetings with our Congressmen. There were three of us from Montana and I was proud to stand up in the National Student Body and say that the Montana delegation had been welcomed warmly when many students had not been. On that day we visited with Senator Mansfield and Senator Metcalf. Congressman Shoup was in Montana on Tuesday, but on Friday two of us returned to see him.

One of the really educational parts of the week were the evening discussion group.

I spent a few extra days in Washington with some relatives and so I was able to see even more of D. C. All in all I had one of the most wonderful times of my life and would go back at any moment.

I would like to thank very much all the people who helped make my trip possible.

SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, this is the excellent article about Senator Paul Douglas by Jean M. White which appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, March 26, 1972.

I insert the article in the RECORD to remind America to remember that in Senator Douglas we have one of the authentic saints of our time:

PAUL DOUGLAS: REFORMER AT 80

(By Jean M. White)

A touch of mellowness, perhaps, that comes with the years, but the eyes are the same—the blue, piercing eyes the fixed evasive Senate witnesses; the same great shock of white hair; the same resonant voice that reached into the Senate galleries; the same mind—quick, lively, searching.

And still that same passionate concern for social justice and the righteous indignation at wrongs and chicanery.

"I say it because it is true," former Sen. Paul H. Douglas snapped tartly after he was gently reminded that perhaps an interview on the eve of his 80th birthday was not the

time to recall bitter fights with two former colleagues over civil rights and reapportionment.

Sen. Douglas will be 80 today. It is a landmark in any man's life, but his birthday also is a landmark for the American liberal conscience.

Unlike Miniver Cheever, Paul Douglas was born too early, not too late. There were long, lonely years when he was a crusader for causes then unpopular to advocate, causes that came to be accepted in legislation touching the lives of every American—social security, tax reform, truth-in-lending, aid to education, area redevelopment, housing, minimum wage, and, above all and always, civil rights and liberties.

Fortunately, for us and the senator, he has lived long enough to become a prophet with honor.

Today a small circle of old friends will gather at the cheerful home at 2909 Davenport St. NW to share the 80th birthday with Sen. Douglas and his wife. Later will come a "queen's birthday" celebration in June when the sun warms the patio in the back.

A stroke 2½ years ago has left Sen. Douglas confined in a wheelchair, but only physically. The confinement does not extend to his mind or conscience.

The former Democratic senator from Illinois still percolates with stimulating ideas and questions, gets outraged at injustice ("I never knew a man who could get so outraged," a retired Senate reporter recalls), and talks vigorously about present problems and future needs—urban ills, federal-state-city relations, congressional reform. His wife, Emily Taft Douglas, a handsome, gracious woman, herself a former congresswoman, arranges the late-afternoon discussions that keep her husband in touch from his wheelchair.

Once the 80th birthday is out of the way, there are busy months ahead for Paul and Emily Douglas: Publication in mid-April of his 670-page autobiography, dedication of the Paul H. and Emily Taft Douglas Library building at Chicago State University and then perhaps a sentimental journey back to the Indiana Dunes country, that wild area along Lake Michigan where the Douglas family spent its summers, later to be saved by the senator as a national lakeshore park.

The autobiography—revised in longhand on yellow legal pads after the senator suffered his stroke in August, 1969—bears an apt title: "In the Fullness of Time: The Memoirs of Paul H. Douglas."

The memoirs of Paul Douglas should make quite a story as a reflection of American politics and life in the first seven decades of the 20th century.

It is the story of a professor in politics, a distinguished economist-scholar (the Cobb-Douglas Function, see economics textbooks) who ventured into the harsh reality of every-

day politics as a city alderman from Chicago's South Side and specialized in problems of garbage collection.

It is the story of the 50-year-old patriot who, defeated in his first run for the Senate, enlisted the next day as a Marine private, won the bronze star and two purple hearts in landings in Okinawa and Peleliu and was left with a withered left arm from his war wounds. It is the story of the Democratic senator from Illinois, elected on his second try in 1948, who became the liberal goad of the Senate, always in the forefront of the fight for social advances in the crucial years of the 1950s and 1960s.

And it also will be the story of Paul and Emily Douglas, two people who share deep affection for each other and politics.

"I was the only man who ever succeeded my wife in Congress," Sen. Douglas likes to point out.

"Paul, why don't you say I was the only woman who ever preceded her husband in Congress. It's women's lib these days," Mrs. Douglas corrected her husband the other day.

Emily Taft Douglas, a former actress, served as congresswoman-at-large from Illinois with the same constituency her husband was to represent when he was elected senator in 1948.

Rugged, slouch-shouldered and bespectacled, the economics professor came to Washington and soon plunged into the midst of the early battles for social and reform legislation that came out of Congress in the following two decades. But he was too much of a maverick ever to become part of the Senate's inner circle. Douglas has a dramatic flair, which he employed effectively to focus attention on the causes he was championing.

There was a time that he wanted to take a hatchet and scalpel on the Senate floor to demonstrate the difference between hacking and surgically pruning a budget.

"His staff talked him out of that one," recalls Howard Shuman, who was the senator's administrative aide for 14 years and now holds the same post with Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

"But he did go on the floor with a huge magnifying glass once. The public works bill was up for vote, and projects are sacrosanct to senators. Anyways, the senator came into the chamber carrying a magnifying glass and a large map. It seems there was a river—in New England, I think—mentioned for an appropriation and the senator couldn't find it on the map."

Shuman remembers Douglas as "an absolutely honest man," even to avoiding the phone calls that can swamp a senator's time.

"When he couldn't take a phone call, before he would have his secretary say he was out of the office, he would open the door and step out into the hall. I've seen him do it numerous times."

Once William McChesney Martin, disturbed over remarks attributed to Douglas in criticism of Martin's fiscal policies, came up to the Hill to check with the senator personally.

The senator told him: "I honestly don't remember saying that. But I've thought it a number of times so I suppose I could have said it."

But the senatorial career of Paul Douglas has more substance than a collection of lively anecdotes. It is a career threaded with landmark legislation on the big issues that the nation faced in the 1950s and 1960s. Perhaps the most dramatic was the long fight for civil rights, crowned by the sweeping Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"As for 1964, that was done years earlier—that was done in the hard years when we could get only 20 votes or so," Douglas points out. "What was heresy then, the nation has accepted, intellectually at least. Now remains the pain of working it out."

Despite the acrimonious legislative fights and his lonely crusades, Paul Douglas does not look back in anger or bitterness today.

"If he was righteous in causes, he was never self-righteous about people," Shuman says.

And the senator still has the buoying hope that sustains reformer.

"Well, I'm not a pessimist," he said the other day. "It's a great source of relief in bowing out of politics to see new men and good people coming up."

In the Senate, he points to such men as Proxmire, Alan Cranston of California, Adlai Stevenson III (whose father ran for governor of Illinois on the same ticket with Douglas), Walter Mondale of Minnesota. And Douglas always remembers Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, who fought by his side in many of the old battles.

Among the governors, Douglas singles out Florida's Reubin Askew and Ohio's John J. Gilligan as "absolutely fine men."

Douglas also sees promise in the young people. "We had a bad convention in 1968. But I see healthy signs with the younger people working in politics, social causes, environment."

If some of the Douglas causes have come in the fullness of time, there are those still being fought: cloture in the Senate, the family allowance (Douglas proposed this idea as a young economist in 1925), pollution, consumer protection, the vanishing wilderness of areas like the Indiana Dunes, disclosure of campaign financing, tax reform.

When he talks of tax loopholes today, there are flashes of the old Douglas indignation.

"I think they say we—Lister Hill of Alabama was with me—have saved the nation \$4 billion up to now in blocking a clause that would have allowed offshore drilling in the open ocean to take oil," the Senator points out.

In 1967, at 75, when he was no longer a senator but a private citizen, Douglas journeyed to Colorado to inspect the oil shale deposits there.

The year before, defeated in his try for a fourth term in the Senate, Douglas had made a graceful exit, giving a final accounting of his assets and income and thanking the voters who had kept him in office 18 years. It took two farewell parties for all his friends and admirers to pay tribute.

In that race, Douglas campaigned with his usual vigor. But there was his age—he was 74 and his challenger, Charles H. Percy, was 47, with the attractive face of new Republican liberalism. There was the race backlash. And there was the deteriorating war in Vietnam, in which Douglas had been a firm supporter of the Johnson administration.

A pacifist in World War I from his Quaker upbringing, Douglas had gone to Europe in the 1930s and was in Italy when Mussolini sent his legions into Ethiopia. He warned of appeasement of Hitler. During World War II, he was an enlistee in the Marine Corps, accepting a commission only to get into battle when he saw they were not going to send 50-year-old riflemen overseas for combat.

He still believes in collective security, of "keeping our guard up while exploring the possibilities for peace."

After his 1964 defeat, Douglas went back to work in a double harness. He returned to teaching and served as head of the National Commission on Urban Problems, making a study at the time the incendiary cities were flaring up in riots and racial turmoil.

Soon after the Commission on Urban Problems made its report, the stroke hit the senator's right side. His recovery was complicated by his war-disabled left arm and a fall abetted by a football knee (Douglas played center on the Bowdoin College team while winning a Phi Beta Kappa key).

In 1969, he returned a \$5,000 check that went with an AFL-CIO award. While in the Senate, Douglas had set a \$2.50 limit on the value of any gifts he would accept, and he is a man who holds firm to a principle.

If the "18 most stimulating years of my

life" were spent in the Senate, Douglas also had several decades of achievement before he entered the Senate at 56.

As a distinguished economist, his applied work on the theory of wages and production is one of the bedrocks of contemporary economic analysis. The Coob-Douglas Function—a mathematical formula set forth in the 1920s—is discussed at length in the recent Nobel Prize-winning work of Prof. Paul A. Samuelson.

"I once was an economist," the senator says now with a rueful smile. "They are now feeding information into the computers at Brookings Institution and coming out with figures to support the formula."

Born in Salem, Maine, March 26, 1892—the New England twang has been leveled a bit by the Midwest plains—Douglas remembers when mill workers in Newport, Maine, were told not to vote for Bryan and the factory whistles sounded for 24 hours when McKinley was elected.

"And I grew up feeling it was . . . well, improper," he once told an interviewer.

He was a friend of Jane Addams and Clarence Darrow. He helped organize the steel workers. Even before entering politics as a Chicago city alderman in 1939, he was one of the earliest advocates of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance in the 1920s and 1930s, working with then New York Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Pennsylvania Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

Now, the autobiography finished, there will be two labors of love for the 80-year-old economist and former senator.

First, another look at the theory of wages and productivity as a statistical study. Then a study of the last days, the winter years of genius, in the lives of Beethoven, Shakespeare, Michelangelo, and Titian.

"A fine subject for a crippled politician," Douglas observes.

It will be a fine subject for the senator who brought a graceful touch of erudition and scholarship to the Senate. In Douglas' former office, Suite 109 in the Old Senate Office Building, photographs of live politicians never were hung. Instead, there were studies of Michelangelo's majestic, brooding figures for the tombs of the Medici and Titian reproductions.

As a campaigner, Douglas was known to quote John Stuart Mill of "Spoon River Anthology" poetry to voters at the factory gate.

The other day, on the eve of her husband's 80th birthday, Emily Taft Douglas looked fondly, but objectively, at her husband and said:

"He's a much handsomer man than the man I married. He doesn't wear glasses any more. They say we make our own faces. It is a good man that makes a good face."

THE DELAWARE VFW HONORS PRESIDENT DuBOIS

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 28, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, recently it was my privilege to attend a testimonial dinner in honor of Mrs. Edith DuBois, president of the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Delaware.

This fine dinner was held at the J. F. Speer Post 615 in Wilmington, and it was heartening to be among the large numbers of people who turned out to honor this distinguished lady.

The speaker for the occasion was

Mr. Elmer Saxton, the service officer for the Department of Delaware. Mr. Saxton does an excellent job for our veterans and for all the people of Delaware. He is a most conscientious servant.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Saxton's most informative remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. SAXTON

In the area of benefits, the VFW has always been very strong in its feelings that all veterans should be treated alike with respect to assistance and benefits. It is however quite difficult today to ignore the fact that there are over 1.5 million WWI veterans in the midst of our society whose average age is 76. At the opposite end of the age scale are 5 million young or Viet Nam veterans many of whom are in the early 20's. It is easy to see that even though their sacrifices and contributions are common, their needs will be quite different, and the help that we can provide the young veteran starting out in life will be of little significant assistance to the WWI veterans. Most of the WWI veterans have retired, and are now concerned with a modest and yet realistic income or pension which will provide them and their adequate food, clothing and shelter.

This then is the reasoning behind present emphasis on legislation for these two categories. Help and rehabilitate the younger veteran back into our society and provide for the older veteran that which is sufficient to enjoy a dignified and well earned retirement.

Scheduled for congressional consideration as mandates of the Dallas convention are programs to insure best hospital and medical care; with emphasis on—elimination of paupers oath for any admission to VA Hospital, construction and modernization program to keep VA Hospitals second to none, drug treatment and both medical and employment rehabilitation for all drug dependent veterans. Much is being said about a National Health Care Program. Your attention is invited to an article in the February VFW Magazine by Representative Wilbur Mills, D-Ark.

Congressman Mills said that he will oppose any provision which would obliterate or adversely affect VA Medical Programs. He relates the success of the VA in drug treatment cure for TB, first pacemaker which established regular heartbeat, cancer research and training. In 1971 over 53,000 persons were trained in our VA Hospitals. But without funds and adequate staffing this can't be expected to go on. This article expresses the firm desires of the VFW that we do not want the VA system becoming a second rate hospital system, or being closed in favor of any other national system.

In the immediate concern of the WWI veteran such provisions as a pension of \$125 for single veteran and \$150 per month for a married veteran, with hospital and medical care, furnishing of drugs and medicines and a greater expanded hometown nursing care program are being proposed. As mentioned earlier, increases in pension rates have been made. The next cycle for increase, again geared more to inflation or its highly related companion, "cost of living" will be increases in compensation, and expansion of the GI and Education Training Programs. Some features of this are an addition to the funds to be provided for regular attendance assistance in paying for costs of books, tuition, etc., to funds for providing more on the job training, for those who do not seek or desire higher education, to increase the educational payments and increase entitlement from present 36 months to 48 months, and to restore

educational benefits to WWII and Korean veterans who have never availed themselves to this program to date. Real assistance for returning Vietnam Veterans is programmed in contact and outreach programs, personal, letters and news media to insure that every veteran knows his rights and benefits. Crash programs to create jobs for the over 100,000 veterans returning monthly, and establishment of a low cost insurance program similar to that earlier provided to WWII and Korea. Jobs and job security initiated through actions by the Department of Labor to preserve the preference for veterans employed by the Federal Service and also to insure that all agencies, companies or other industries and employers who work under government contracts employ at least a minimum of 10% veterans in their work forces.

National Cemeteries, and our state lacks one, are proposed for transfer to the VA, with a cemetery in every state. This may or may not be affected by a counter proposal to increase the burial allowance to ranges between \$350 to \$750. This increase is proposed and the struggle will be continued to oppose those who have long favored elimination of Social Security death benefits when this VA allowance is payable.

It has been a longstanding bone of contention with military retirees that they are forced to reduce their retirement pay by the amount of VA compensation they might be entitled to. Service connected veterans, not retirees, may continue to work, may be retired and compensation payments will not be affected. It is hoped that a remedy for this situation will soon be resolved.

What does the Ladies Auxiliary mean to the V.F.W. There is a simple one word answer—Plenty! First, if it were not for the 460,000 ladies in our auxiliary it could be readily assumed that there wouldn't be as many as 1,700,000 in our national men's organization. More will be said on Department totals later. Another question is why do we depend so much on our ladies Auxiliary. This is primarily because they contribute so much to the VFW planning and the outstanding development of so many of its programs. How is this done? The accomplishments are the results of always working together, and it is this togetherness that has helped build our reputation as the world's leading combat veteran's organization.

It all boils down to one, good, hard fact, that true success in anything is founded upon action not just words. Also good action has to reach, be important to and produce satisfactory results in all segments of our population, not only here in Delaware but across the entire span of our more than 204 million American citizens. Incidentally have you ever stopped to think that in this great nation of ours that there are over 26,000,000 veterans, and also that the families of these individuals add up to over 100,000,000 or almost half of that total. This should put you in the proper perspective as to the vastness of the tasks before us.

In order to reach everyone we want to benefit, our VFW men and women—together—create a wide variety of very important campaigns. This includes programs to provide better health, more jobs, community improvements and others.

Yes, the VFW men and women are translating ideals into action. And the fact that they are succeeding is proved by our popularity and growth in both the VFW and its ladies auxiliary. This growth has been going on for many years. As you know the VFW dates back to September 1899, and its ladies Auxiliary was organized in September 1914. This indicates our men and women have been working together very well for well over a half a century. Here in Delaware the VFW has approximately 4,800 members. This is nearly 95% of our total membership last year. Also, in 1972, well over 1220 women are

ladies Auxiliary members, over 100% compared with last year. This figure was reached by December 31, 1971. Truly an outstanding achievement.

A few words of praise now and then are most important to that individual who through her enthusiastic and vigorous leadership, has inspired her loyal co-workers to perform this truly outstanding work, and have they stopped there? Rested a little maybe, but they are just gathering their second wind (or waiting for the men to catch up, which is another example of their fine cooperation) we are here to recognize that lady, Madam President Mrs. Leland Edith DuBois of the Ladies Auxiliary, Department of Delaware, Veterans of Foreign Wars. She presently resides in Simonds Gardens, New Castle. The couple have three children and three grandchildren. Her daughter, Sandy is equally active in VFW affairs and is president of the J. Ferdinand Speer Post 615 Auxiliary. Edith is a volunteer worker at Emily Bissell Hospital, a hospital for respiratory illnesses. She is also a member of the Greater Wilmington Federation of Women's Organization, Inc. Therefore Edith contributes to many helpful activities in addition to her V.F.W. Auxiliary leadership.

Personally, I had the honor to meet Edith for the first time at another Auxiliary President's Testimonial Dinner. She was Chairman on that occasion and I was your brand new Service Officer. I have since been able to learn that she has held every post in her auxiliary, right here in J. F. Speer, had similar positions in district one and right on up in department to her present position in state leadership. Edith has been present at many functions, planning, social or informative in nature as a worker, chairman or leader. She has always displayed the strongest desire to accomplish the chore at hand in the best manner. Not the easiest or shortest, but in the way that would produce the best results. Her spirit has always been undaunted. She has been fully able to impart this aura to those who were her co-workers.

Proof of this winning personality and her ever vigorous, devoted dedication toward helping others—and toward building our Ladies Auxiliary—is made very clear in many, many ways.

How is the Ladies Auxiliary making out in the development and following through of several key campaigns? Auxiliary members in greater numbers than ever are contributing personal services—and generous funds—toward assisting veterans and their families—for the VA Hospital, other hospitals, nursing homes and convalescent centers.

They are helping to guide young Americans through VFW youth programs, and have assisted in one of the finest years that our Voice of Democracy programs has ever had. The Buddy Poppy Sale for this year is just getting up a head of steam. Also they are supporting Cancer Research and Cancer Aid—rehabilitation work—and a wide variety of community activities.

Delaware is a small state, but here our voices are loud and clear in behalf of the policies and goals set by the VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary. This year's ladies membership pace has been the pacemaker for the entire nation. There is some rumor that South Carolina has displaced our ladies, but factual or not, it is only that temporary respite mentioned earlier, where the lassies are waiting for we lads to catch up. Just a little food for thought for the entire crowd is the fact that there are over 30,000 veterans in this state eligible for membership in our organization. This leads one to believe that we could still make better progress on our totals, but equally important is the fact that with a little more help from the 5,000 men we already have, Edie's Ladies Auxiliary would easily outdistance South Carolina or any other upstart state aspiring to beat this

Department's Auxiliary in this or any year. I would like to digress once more to allude to remarks by our National Commander in Chief Joseph L. Vicitities and Ladies Auxiliary President Frances Harmon. These remarks seem to be so ably sum up the attitude and aims that Madam President Edith DuBois has instilled into all of her programs this year.

CIC Vicitities has related that—we shall work for veterans and their families—and for everything that strengthens opportunities, loyalties, unity and progress here in the America we love. He also adds—we are building to strengthen the positive—and to align ourselves against all threatening negative influences, and we shall counteract any neglect or outright destruction of our freedom ideals. National President Harmon tells us, Our VFW Auxiliary women are standing tall, proud and enjoying the view. We are putting into practice one of America's cherished ideals—which is—that all of our people can and will work together when they have a common purpose. She says further that the primary goals shall be to show love for our country—and to assist veterans and their families—to work closely with the Veterans of Foreign Wars and towards strengthening our many valuable service programs.

You have heard earlier words of praise for various attributes of our honored Madam President here tonight. These are echoes of the praise that she has been getting all year. They are recognition and proof of capable leadership and equally enthusiastic and good response. What better way is there to prove that the winning combination so strongly sanctioned and supported by our national organizations leaders is firmly established here in Delaware. Yes, this lady has proven her position very clearly—and with the added support of truly remarkable results.

Madam President, it has been an honor and a privilege for me to lead the accolades for your contributions to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Delaware Ladies Auxiliary this year. I would conclude my remarks with the simple statement that your skill is very evident, I would exhort you to keep right on working—leading the auxiliary and boosting us—throughout Delaware.

ALASKA: YES, NO, MAYBE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1972

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Times of March 21, 1972, carried an editorial under the heading, "Alaska: Yes, No, Maybe," which makes clear the need for additional public hearings on the Trans-Alaska pipeline environmental impact statement. I would like to share this editorial with my colleagues:

ALASKA: YES, NO, MAYBE

A year ago the Department of the Interior issued a preliminary statement declaring that, despite some adverse environmental impact, an oil pipeline across Alaska along the route eagerly desired by the international oil consortium was acceptable. That draft statement was so cursory in its analysis and so biased in its premises that intense criticism developed at the departmental public hearings. Under pressure of this criticism by scientists, conservationists and members of Congress, and confronted with lawsuits, the department withdrew the statement and began to prepare a complete substitute.

After repeated postponements, Interior yesterday unveiled the substitute. This time the department has tried the converse technique.

Instead of last year's superficial statement of fewer than 200 pages, there is a tidal wave of words running to thousands of pages in nine volumes. Naturally, no one outside Government has yet had time to study this document.

According to Interior Department officials, the report discusses several possible routes for an oil pipeline, finds that no single route would be free of damage to the environment and reaches no conclusion. Since a pipeline is sure to be built, the basic questions are which route would be least damaging and which ecological values are going to have to bear the greatest loss and risk—birds, marine life, scenery, wilderness, soil or animals.

The route favored by the oil companies, for example, would run from the North Slope to Valdez, an ice-free port east of Anchorage, where the oil would be transshipped in tankers. The normal oily wastes discharged when tankers are cleaned at sea and the spectacular oil spills when tankers accidentally collide would over the long term have an adverse effect on Alaskan salmon and on marine life generally. By contrast, some conservationists favor a land route running mostly through Canada, although this route also poses some hazards.

Clearly, a report of this size and complexity needs careful study and thorough public discussion. Otherwise, an environmental impact statement would be no more than a screen of words covering a predetermined decision. Yet Interior officials announced that a final decision on the pipeline might be forthcoming after 45 days. Moreover, they peremptorily declared that there would be no public hearings on the new statement. One official went so far as to say that hearings would only add a "circus" atmosphere.

This undemocratic fiat cannot be allowed to stand. If independent scientists and citizen conservationists are to evaluate this mass of data, they will need at least two or three months for study. The Interior Department then has an obligation to hear their views in public hearings. Otherwise the procedures set forth by Congress would be nicely circumvented while the Administration and the international oil men quietly reached their own decision about the future of Alaska.

The voice of the American people must be heard in the making of that decision for they are the owners of this last great unspoiled frontier on the continent of North America. That is no circus; that is self-government.

BOYCOTT OF FRENCH WINES

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 28, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress are all too well aware of the plethora of serious problems which are direct and indirect results of heroin addiction. During the past 2 months I have been calling my colleagues' attention to the dangers of the drug traffic coming out of the Far East. However, we must also bear in mind the traffic which comes to our streets from Turkey via France.

This deadly narcotics traffic must be stopped. The governments involved are finally beginning to crackdown on the traffickers. The American people must continue to keep up the pressure to act on this vital issue. I was there-

fore pleased to receive a resolution adopted by the Long Island Restaurant and Caterers Association which proposes a boycott of French wines. I am including the text of this resolution at the conclusion of my remarks.

This boycott is an excellent step which I hope will be broadly accepted and also broadened to include other French imports. Only in this way will the French Government understand how critical this situation is to all Americans.

The resolution follows:

LONG ISLAND RESTAURANT AND CATERERS ASSOCIATION—PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The Long Island Restaurant & Catering Association, representing 120 of the outstanding restaurants and caterers on Long Island and in cooperation with and appeal to 30,000 restaurants in the State of New York and,

Whereas, it is necessary to take drastic steps to protect our youth from the use of heroin, the most damaging and insidious of all drugs and

Whereas, the main source of supply of the world heroin cache is imported from Turkey and processed in Marseilles, France and then illegally distributed throughout the world, and

Whereas, this insidious plague of moral and physical destruction is eventually sold at enormous profits by criminal elements to our youth in the United States, and

Whereas, the illegal profits from the sale of heroin is used by organized crime to further their inroads into the very foundation of the American way of life, and

Whereas, many appeals to the French Government to seriously crack down on the importers, processors and exporters of heroin for foreign consumption have gone unanswered and

Whereas, it is necessary, for the future of our youth, that the restaurant industry take the initial step, even though it may mean financial loss of income, to impress the French Government that we will take a strong stand against their apathy in dealing with this problem,

Be it therefore resolved, That the Long Island Restaurant and Caterers Association recommends to its members, to members of the State Restaurant Association of New York, and to the National Restaurant Association, and to the General Public of the United States, that in order to make same effective, the sale of all imported French wines, liquors and brandies, be boycotted and other imported and domestic wines be suggested in all our restaurants, until evidence of positive action by the French Government is shown to curtail the illegal activities of French heroin processors and exporters becomes evident to the American people.

NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR AMERICANS WHO ARE PRISONERS OF WAR OR MISSING IN ACTION

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, March 28, 1972

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, this is the second year that Congress and the President have set aside a week to remember those Americans now being held as prisoners of war in Indochina or who are listed as missing in action. This is also the seventh anniversary of the capturing of the first American by the North Vietnamese. In this time of na-

tional concern for those nearly 2,000 Americans held captive or missing, we renew together our pledge to maintain unrelenting pressure on the Government of North Vietnam, the Pathet Lao, the Khmer Rouge, and the Vietcong, to render more humane treatment to these prisoners and bring nearer the day they may return home.

In a free society such as our own, we must expect and cherish differences of opinion as to the best way for this country to end its part in the war in Indochina. Yet, regardless of these differences, Americans are united in their deep concern for the plight of our young

men who are known or thought to be prisoners. No one in Hanoi, or any other place in the world, should underestimate the unity of feeling with which we support these men. No one should misunderstand our desire to see them freed.

I myself look forward to the day when all American military personnel—those still engaged in the continuing war as well as the prisoners—are returned home to their families. The notion of a residual force to be left behind must be rejected. Our prisoners will never be released, and nothing in the long run will be gained, by attempting to retain an American garrison in South Vietnam.

The President should agree, therefore, to fix a date for the completion of our withdrawal, contingent only upon the release of our prisoners of war. Fixing a deadline for our withdrawal could become a lifeline for our prisoners. As the French learned before us, the release of prisoners does not precede, but follows, the commitment to withdraw.

It is time for Congress, the President, and the American people to join together in ending further American hostilities in Indochina so that there will be no need next year for proclaiming still another Prisoners of War-Missing in Action Week.