

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LOWELL THOMAS, LIFELONG SUCCESS

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I know that many of my colleagues share with me the respect and affection for one of broadcasting's most enduring personalities, Lowell Thomas.

It is to his 7 p.m. newscast that many of us listen as we drive home in the evenings after finishing our day on the Hill. The newscast is a favorite, because although it always covers the hard news, including the unpleasant events of the day, it also always contains an item or two of what is good in the world and illustrates that a little humor is often remembered long after the problems are either solved or forgotten.

Columnist George Condon of the Cleveland Plain Dealer wrote a March 24 column about Lowell Thomas' lifelong success and his start in the broadcasting business in which Mr. Thomas' unique personality is aptly portrayed. So that my colleagues have an opportunity to share this insight, I wish to insert it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Mar. 24, 1974]

LOWELL THOMAS, LIFELONG SUCCESS
(By George E. Condon)

To mention the name of Lowell Thomas, as I did a few columns ago, is to trigger an impressive reaction from a lot of people who count the famous radio newscaster-author-world traveler among their favorite Americans. And why not? He is a singular personality; a unique, enduring, immutable part of a medium that has experienced radical mutation.

Perhaps more important than Thomas' incredible achievement as a broadcaster in lasting some 44 years is that he is one of the few great ones who were able to survive an early success in life. To hit the top in youth probably is one of the most unfortunate things that can befall an ambitious person, even if he is terrifically talented.

Show business is full of middle-aged zombies who once were youthful phenoms. They won success, some of them, before they had to shave, and it was very perplexing to them that oldsters should have exaggerated the difficulties of making good. When their careers sagged, as careers have a way of doing, a lot of them weren't able to cope with adversity. Success can be a momentary, freakish thing and a person's talent has to run deep for it to be extended into the middle years and, certainly, beyond that.

Part of the continuing success of Lowell Thomas, I suspect, is a great sense of personal balance that has been helped no end by a prevailing sense of humor. No man who is able to laugh at himself possibly could allow his ego to take him far from the right path. Thomas has been known to break up on the air completely over a slip of the tongue that another newscaster would regard as disastrous. It obviously takes a strong sense of humor to find hilarity in one's own mishap.

Perhaps another part of the Thomas secret is in his shrewd beginning. That is to say, he

chose Ohio as his birthplace. It was the tiny town of Woodington in Darke County, on Ohio's western border. His father was Dr. Harry George Thomas, who moved his family to Colorado shortly thereafter. Lowell, however, did return to attend high school in Greenville, O., for one year.

The newscaster's early success was foreshadowed by his college career. He attended Valparaiso College in Indiana and after two short years he was awarded two degrees, the B.S. and M.A. Later, he attended the University of Denver and won the same two degrees all over again; probably to prove the point, except that he won them in a single year on his second try.

By 1930, the 38-year-old Thomas was an established author-traveler-adventurer-raconteur, entitled even at that youthful age to look backward on an incredibly lively and successful life. One day in that year, he got a telephone call from a man from the Columbia Broadcasting Company, as it was then known. He asked Thomas to meet with him and William Paley, who had just bought the radio network.

In Paley's office, Thomas was put in front of a microphone.

"When you hear the buzzer," said Paley, "start talking."

"What about?" asked Thomas.

"Anything. Talk 15 minutes. Then stop."

There were three standby musicians in the studio. Thomas ordered them to play "something oriental" and began to talk of his adventures in such places as India, Malaya and Afghanistan. He never faltered or groped for a word. At the end of 15 minutes, precisely, he stopped talking.

That was the big audition that led to the first Thomas newscast a few days later, when he brushed aside typewritten manuscripts in favor of the evening newspaper and set a new pattern for all radio newscasting. Forty-four years have passed since then, and Lowell Thomas still is on the air five nights a week. That's what you call an authentic success story.

MANDATORY ALLOCATION FOR ASPHALT CEMENT

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 29, 1974

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Indiana pertaining to a mandatory allocation program for asphalt cement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

A SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION XXXVI
Memorializing Congress, the President and the Federal Energy Office to enact federal regulations placing asphalt cement under a mandatory allocation program

Whereas, the highway system of the United States of America is essential to both the economy through its interrelated network of State, County and City road systems and to the national defense of the United States of America, providing access into every state and every section of this nation in time of emergency, and;

Whereas, the energy crisis has precipitated

the shortage of many petroleum based materials, especially diesel fuel, gasoline and asphalt cement, severe burden has been placed upon the highway building industry and all Federal and State agencies charged with the responsibility of maintaining our State, County and City road systems, due to the shortage of asphalt cement, and;

Whereas, the Federal allocation program has not included asphalt cement under a mandatory allocation by the Federal Energy Office and there has, therefore, been nothing proposed under any Federal Regulation which would require the continued manufacture of asphalt cement as a product thereby severely damaging the maintenance of our National, State and local systems of highways and jeopardizing the economy of the United States of America and each State thereof by allowing a situation to exist which could in due time create a crisis of very severe magnitude due to the fact that our economy is inseparably tied to the road system of this nation;

Whereas, the road building industry is responsible for the employment of many hundreds of thousands in this country; therefore, it is essential that same form of protection be afforded the continued future of this industry. Now Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the House of Representatives concurring:

Section 1. The United States Congress, the Federal Energy Office and the President of the United States are hereby requested to take into full consideration the possibility of enacting Federal Regulations that would place asphalt cement under a Mandatory Allocation Program and insure its continued production at a level that is within reasonable limits that will insure the continued maintenance of our highway system.

Section 2. The Secretary of the Senate is directed to transmit copies of this Resolution to the President of the United States of America, to the Chief of the Federal Energy Office and to the Congressional Delegation of the State of Indiana.

Adopted by Voice Vote this 13th day of February 13, 1974.

WKBW JOIN THE FIGHT AGAINST MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, Robert Ross, executive director of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc., has sent me the following letter lauding Buffalo TV station WKBW and Tom Jolls:

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA, INC.,
New York, N.Y., March 18, 1974.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DULSKI: I believe you'll be interested to know that a signal contribution to the welfare of citizens in your area and elsewhere throughout the country—especially children and adults afflicted by neuromuscular disease—has been made by WKBW, Buffalo, New York through the efforts of Tom Jolls.

In very large measure, it's thanks to individuals like Tom and stations like WKBW

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throughout the United States that Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America has been able to make such gratifying progress toward increasing public awareness of the life-and-death problems represented by muscular dystrophy and related disorders—and toward enlisting constructive support from concerned citizens in your district and elsewhere.

WKBW and Tom Jolls have furthered the educational thrust of this Association in many ways, but I'd like to pay special tribute to their aid in promoting our Carnivals Against Dystrophy project. The enlightenment and inspiration they've provided their youthful viewers through this project have led directly to a significant enhancement of our ability to serve patients in your constituency and throughout the nation.

Inspired by TV personalities at stations all over the country, young people held more than 40,000 backyard Carnivals in 1973. Their efforts led to the realization of more than \$1.8-million to help support MDAA's programs of research and patient and community services.

As you may know, the Carnivals project functions primarily through promotion by popular children's TV personalities like Tom Jolls. These broadcasters invite their young viewers to write for a free kit, which contains all elements essential to the production of a fun-filled Carnival—which youngsters organize and run in their own backyards. Through the project, participants learn how to organize and set up a complex event, how to cope with responsibility, and how to meet the challenge of operating a business enterprise of their own. But perhaps the greatest benefit they derive from Carnivals is the "education in compassion" which it gives them—their increased awareness of the plight of the less fortunate.

In furthering this project in your area, Tom Jolls and WKBW have done even more than help provide desperately-needed assistance to the victims of neuromuscular disease whom this Association seeks to serve. They've helped enrich the very spirit which has inspired this nation's greatest achievements.

Sincerely,

ROBERT ROSS,
Executive Director.

Certainly, the management of WKBW and Mr. Jolls are to be commended for this important community service and the resulting contribution to the fight against dystrophy.

I am proud of the civic-mindedness of our local station, and join in saying thanks for a job well done.

IN LANGUAGE TEACHING, A CALL
FOR "MADNESS"

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the recent floor debate on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act showed more concern for money matters than for the state of education in this society.

To partially counterbalance this, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to an excellent method of language instruction that has been developed by Prof. John Rassias of Dartmouth College. Professor Rassias'

proven method relies on the two essential ingredients in the educational process which do not depend on the sumptuousness of the classroom setting; namely, the dynamic interaction between students and teacher—to produce astonishingly successful results. All of us who are truly interested in pursuing excellence in our educational system would do well to examine the "Rassias method" for its potential for revitalizing language instruction in our schools.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Professor Rassias for his outstanding work in the field of language instruction; and I insert at this point in the Record an article from the February 1974 issue of the Dartmouth Alumni magazine which more fully explains the method to Professor Rassias' "madness":

IN LANGUAGE TEACHING, A CALL FOR
"MADNESS"

Except perhaps as a character actor, John Rassias would scarcely be cast as a movie star.

Yet the stocky Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures is about to star in a film with the potential for revolutionizing language teaching—and learning—by making both functions fun, and effective.

A teaching tornado of a man, academe's answer to Zorba the Greek, Rassias has already written the film script and directed and produced a pilot version. Typically, he made the half-hour pilot in only three days of shooting time. Now the film, illustrating what he hopes will someday be known as the Dartmouth Method of language teaching, is going to be re-shot on the campus by a professional production unit.

Like the man, the pilot film leaves the impression of a whirlwind just past. If it achieves Rassia's purpose, the finished version could break the grip of tradition on language teaching and introduce a new dynamic approach. It is one he has developed over the ten years since he arrived on the Hanover Plain.

To Rassias, traditional language teaching was making dead languages of the liveliest of them. And he minced no words in saying so.

"Language study should change the student who submits to its discipline," he has written of the philosophy behind his methods. "Language study is a route to maturity. Indeed, in language study, as in life, if a person is the same today as he was yesterday, it would be an act of mercy to pronounce him dead and to place him in a coffin, rather than in a classroom. . . . Language is a living, kicking, growing, fleeting, evolving reality, and the teacher should spontaneously reflect its vibrant and protean qualities."

His method does just that, and even the pilot model of the film pulses with the vitality he invests in every act of teaching.

For Rassias, and any of his disciples who already are legion and teaching around the world, an hour of teaching is almost as demanding as playing 60 minutes of football. By his own rules, he never stands still. He strides, he crouches, he reaches, he whirls, he gesticulates. He looks one way and jabs the air in another direction to call on an unsuspecting student to respond. He grimaces and his face flows, as if it were a rubber mask, from frown to grin. He explodes in mock pain or in laughter, yet always with his students, never at them. He acts. Suddenly, he produces two phones and he is carrying on a typical phone conversation with a student, who had better have studied his dialogues. Or the table is swiftly set for a meal and a dinner table conversation ensues.

Rassias' method is not simply the introduction of a new level of energy. It importantly involves substance, in the form of a carefully worked out syllabus, which, through memorized dialogues and readings, develops competence in grammar, enlarges vocabulary and encourages fluency.

The method also is varied, using different means of teaching: the master teacher, the drill instructor and the language laboratory, each reinforcing the other. The master teacher is concerned with concepts—of the structure of the language and of the culture it articulates, of the scope and purpose of each successive step in the course plan. The drill instructor—at Dartmouth, students who have completed their language requirements with outstanding mastery of the foreign tongue—is employed to drill small groups in the dialogues and readings that form the core of the syllabus. They free the master teacher from this chore, yet endow the drill sessions with a dynamism no language lab machinery could possibly evoke. Finally, extensive use of the language lab is required to give the students time to hear and learn by themselves, temporarily free from the kind of marketplace pressure Rassias' method keeps on his students in class.

Yet always threaded through everything the Rassias or Dartmouth Method does is an almost lyrical sense of language as an art form, as well as a practical vehicle for communication.

In introducing his method in the field, he says, "Just as genuine art finds its place in our being and influences us in numberless ways beyond judgments on beauty, so must language find its place in our being and influence us beyond the mental ability to speak a foreign language."

Thus, the material he has developed for use in learning is never far from real-life situations, whether simple situations or contemporary currents of ideas. "Language is a social phenomenon," he insists, "and requires socialization. Society talks most; language students should also talk."

To be sure they do, he calls for a kind of "madness" from teachers who want to teach by his method of total immersion. "My approach wears down a student's inhibitions, and we all bring inhibitions initially into a classroom," he explains. "I find that students, reacting to a teacher generating all that energy in the act of teaching, forget to resist learning. As they loosen up and inhibitions fall away, learning occurs faster." "Sure, it's exhausting," he says, "but, man, it is fun."

An instance of the power of the Rassias Method to break through inhibitions and produce both human and learning situations occurred last fall when eight language teachers visited Dartmouth from the People's Republic of China. Their 24-hour stay began with a demonstration by Rassias of his method in Greek, which broke any ideological ice that might have existed. As Rassias recalls, a closeness of individual relationships ensued that "the parting of the Chinese from Dartmouth the next day proved to be one of the most touching experiences of my life."

The film is to be the culminating project of four years of refining and defining his method under two successive grants totaling \$100,000 from the Exxon Foundation. It will serve as a live example of the complex interplay of substance and style that characterizes the way Rassias firmly believes language should be taught and appreciated.

He has plenty of evidence to back up his belief. Since he introduced his radically new methods at Dartmouth in 1967, students on the average have achieved "outstanding results" in various standard tests.

Rassias began development of his method after he joined the Dartmouth faculty in 1964 and also became director of language training for the Peace Corps programs pre-

paring volunteers at Dartmouth for service in French-speaking West Africa.

His methods proved so successful that he has continued to teach Peace Corps teachers—both American and indigenous—his methodology in such far-flung places as the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Micronesia. They in turn have gone out and taught others so now he estimates that people using variations of his methods must number in the tens of thousands, in cities and hamlets in many of the far-away places of the globe.

"People kidded me," he recalls, "about planting the flag of language philosophy over the seven seas."

Although he is a specialist in French, Rassias also speaks Greek, Italian, and German. He has found Greek an excellent demonstration language to use in training and sensitizing new teachers of his method. Because few have prior knowledge of Greek, he says, it teaches teachers a little humility. They learn smart people can sometimes appear dumb or make mistakes. They also learn that the system works because they learn faster than they ever thought they could.

In keeping with his philosophy that language learning should be relevant, Rassias also fathered Dartmouth's Foreign Language Abroad program, of which he is still director and which has become an integral and increasingly popular part of the Dartmouth experience.

Of his total approach to language, Rassias gives voice to the kind of concerns that have earned him four awards over the years as outstanding teacher. "If we can inspire our language students to appreciate another form of expression, then we will have provided them with an enriched human perspective . . . they will have acquired an informed vision."

Referring to the in-country foreign language program at Dartmouth, he adds, "We want to place our students in the culture and give them an opportunity to realize the goals of a true education in the humanities by actually communicating with other people and by actually understanding them. Then, in the best meaning of John Stuart Mills' definition of a liberal education, they will return—as a result of this experience in language—as sensitive students to become sensitive doctors, sensitive engineers, and sensitive lawyers."

THE VIETNAM VETERAN BLUES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, March 29, has been designated by President Nixon as Vietnam Veterans Day in honor of the last American POW returning home, exactly 1 year ago. It is, I believe, an appropriate time to evaluate the present situation of the Vietnam veterans. In today's New York Times, John P. Rowan and William J. Simon, both Vietnam veterans, have written a most perceptive article describing the plight of today's veteran.

I was deeply impressed by their article and have taken the liberty of placing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for the benefit of my colleagues:

THE VIETNAM VETERAN BLUES

(By John P. Rowan and William J. Simon)

On March 29, 1973—a year ago today—the last American prisoner of war returned from North Vietnam. Recently, President Nixon

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proclaimed today Vietnam Veterans Day, marking the first anniversary of that homecoming.

In the intervening year some of those men have died, some have dined at the White House, and still others have become spokesmen for what might be called a "remember-that-wonderful-war" campaign.

The war was not wonderful for the prisoners, the Vietnamese on both sides, for the soldiers who made it home in one piece or for those with pieces missing.

Peace for the ordinary serviceman who has not dined at the White House has involved waiting on an unemployment line, a run-around from public agencies while trying to get a job, getting into and paying for school, and avoiding the war news in the newspapers.

Vietnam veterans as a group have the highest unemployment rate of any minority. They suffer from the discriminatory practices of a Government that refuses to offer benefits equaling those given to their fathers who served in World War II and from employers who do not offer meaningful jobs.

Even if a veteran has managed to get a job and hold it for a while, the chances are that he is going to be among the first to be laid off because he lacks seniority on the job. After World War II, the various civil service agencies hired veterans. Today, even with bonus points for veterans there is a hiring freeze for new Federal employees, leaving only the postal service as the last recourse for young veterans, at a low pay rate.

The private sector has not provided meaningful employment for veterans, partly because of the myth that everyone who was in Vietnam ate heroin for breakfast. The young veteran is unwilling to accept menial positions.

Educational benefits today do not begin to approach those received by World War II veterans. There is a bias against those who choose to go to a college. Those who enter trade schools or on-the-job-training programs receive educational and unemployment benefits, but veterans enrolled in college only receive educational benefits. Yet even after finishing a trade school, a veteran finds there are often no jobs.

The \$220 a month a single veteran now receives cannot possibly pay for the tuition costs of more than \$2,500 a year of many private colleges. The Government paid full tuition benefits after World War II; today full benefits could not only assist veterans but save many private institutions that face serious financial problems.

It is an understatement to say that care at veterans hospitals is not what it could be. Billions are spent on defense but only pennies, by comparison, for providing fully staffed hospitals, physical-rehabilitation programs and vital outpatient facilities for all veterans. The inadequate final physical a G.I. received at the Oakland Army Base hours before being discharged failed to identify mental and physical problems a veteran might have encountered months later.

Not too many people want to talk about the war, what happened to the Vietnamese and what happened to America. And nobody wants to talk about the veteran because he did not win a noble victory over a craven enemy. His only victory was surviving.

Now the veteran has a struggle to gain acceptance from a country that does not want to admit it acquiesced in allowing the war to happen in the first place. Should the veteran have to make himself socially acceptable to the country, or should society try to make up for its rejection of him?

The country cannot undo the damage to servicemen who were in Vietnam, to the families deprived of their son, to those forced to feign psychological disorders to avoid military service, and to still others who remain in self-exile.

The President cannot bring about the

proper climate of national acceptance for the Vietnam war by signing a proclamation. A national sense of responsibility can only be achieved at the community level by seeking out young veterans and attempting to reintegrate them into society.

THE MINNESOTA OPERA CO.

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, one dictionary definition of "hinterland" is, "a part of a country or region lying beyond any or all of its metropolitan or cultural centers." Especially in matters cultural, many living on the east coast of the United States tend to think of the rest of the country as "hinterland" in the sense quoted. Those of us who represent parts of the "hinterland" know that the arts are alive and thriving in our districts but we do not report this very often.

Some weeks ago, Newsweek magazine, December 24, 1973, published a special issue, "The Arts in America." One section was headlined, "Music: Out of Tune With Today?" Written by Hubert Saal, it focused on 20th-century American classical music. A portion of this section looked at the situation of American operatic composers and noted that "In fact, if sophisticated opera is any yardstick, there are no hinterlands." A mention was made of Minneapolis' Minnesota Opera Co. and this was called to my attention. As the result of correspondence with some of my constituents, I obtained a fascinating brief history of the Minnesota Opera Co.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the cultural life of the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Minnesota Symphony, the Guthrie Theater and numerous other companies including the Minnesota Opera Co. contribute greatly to the attractive environment of our part of the midwest.

The Minnesota Opera Co.'s history and the excerpt from Newsweek follow:

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA OPERA CO.

The Minnesota Opera Company is unique in America. It maintains an ensemble of young professional American performers with which it presents a varied program of innovative new works as well as classics of the standard repertoire. The excellence of its productions, many of which have toured the country, has consistently attracted international attention.

The Company began operations in 1963 under the wing of the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis, an institution widely known for its emphasis on contemporary visual arts. Financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation as an experimental project for Walker Art Center, the Center Opera Company was born. After a three-year trial run, in which the Company developed a sizeable audience and a great respect from national critics, a group of young American singers was engaged and molded into a cohesive ensemble under the direction of stage director H. Wesley Balk and music director Philip Brunelle. The organization incorporated as a separate institution in 1969, and is now called the Minnesota Opera Company to reflect its independent status and regional impact.

From its beginning, the Minnesota Opera Company has sought to prove that talented artists, creativity and artistic freedom could produce more exciting opera than the established 'star system' and 'traditional repertoire'. The result was evaluated by Raymond Ericson, who wrote in the *New York Times*, "as one of the most progressive ensembles in the country, Minnesota Opera has developed a reputation far beyond Minneapolis".

Over the past ten seasons, Minnesota Opera has commissioned eight new lyric theatre works and presented fifteen other works which have been written since 1900. Out of a total of thirty-three productions, twenty-six have been local, national or world premieres. Two of its commissioned works have been nominated for the Pulitzer Prize in Music: Dominick Argento for "Postcard from Morocco," and Conrad Susa for "Transformations."

In the current season, Minnesota Opera opened with a rarely-performed operetta by March King John Phillip Sousa called "El Capitan." Audiences throughout the state responded overwhelmingly to its rousing, good-natured fun, and an extra performance was added to accommodate those who clamored to see it. "El Capitan" was followed by a revival of "Transformations," which received its world premiere by the Minnesota Opera Company last year. Based on Anne Sexton's poetry collection, it too received accolades wherever it was performed.

Occasionally, a great work from the standard repertoire will be included ("The Coronation of Poppea," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Barber of Seville") but even with these traditional works Minnesota Opera's fresh approach gives the work an appeal which sets it apart from the mainstream of the opera world. This year the Company will present Mozart's "Don Giovanni," a great classic which will undoubtedly reflect Minnesota Opera's inimitable style.

Personnel changes in the ensemble are kept to a minimum in the interest of maintaining a stable ensemble and developing a coherent style. The Company's low budget is offset by their adventurous programming of new or unfamiliar pieces. The fourth production of the 1973-74 season, for example, is the World Premiere of "The Newest Opera in the World," a highly original, improvisational opera by H. Wesley Balk, Philip Brunelle, and the Company's ensemble.

For the past two years, the Company has offered an Opera Studio workshop for college students. Members of the professional staff meet twice weekly with these talented young people. In addition to their lyric theater training, the Studio members have an opportunity to serve as chorus members in Company productions, and to understudy major roles.

Minnesota Opera has also offered classes for high-school and grade-school students, conducted special workshops for colleges, and toured throughout the region with lecture-demonstrations and classes, all of which serves to demonstrate that Opera is alive and well in Minnesota.

[Excerpt from *Newsweek*]

The situation is even more difficult for American operatic composers. This year, when after four seasons of struggle its local opera company folded, The Atlanta Constitution wrote that opera is a "particular form of cultural expression not too well suited to our country . . ." Opera companies do walk a tight line, and the bigger you are, the harder you fall. Ask Schuyler Chapin, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, queen of the nation's companies, which spends \$24 million a year, half of all the money spent on professional opera in the U.S. "We're broke," says Chapin flatly. So is his friendly neighborhood rival, Julius Rudel, director of the New York City Opera, the country's second biggest, performing 200 times a year.

But, thanks to a smaller scale of operation,

a bedrock efficiency and the generosity of patrons like Cincinnati's J. Ralph Corbett and Marshalltown, Iowa's J. William Fisher, deficits have not greatly troubled most opera houses in the hinterlands. In fact, if sophisticated opera is any yardstick, there are no hinterlands. In San Francisco, canny Kurt Herbert Adler manages to pay his bills—and to stage marvelous and often novel productions. There is even a miracle in Boston, where that genius Sarah Caldwell, who conducts the Opera Company of Boston with one hand and stages with the other, is actually in the black.

By way of contrast, the Lyric Opera of Chicago flourishes with a repertory about as brave as Miss Muffet. This company is known as La Scala West because of its penchant for Italian operas and artists. "Are we to build a fortress in which only Americans sing?" asks Carol Fox, the company's duce. Ms. Fox has commissioned a new opera for America's bicentennial—from Krzysztof Penderecki—a Pole. "At the moment there's no American who could give us the kind of lasting work we wanted," she says. Take that, Carlisle Floyd, Robert Ward, Lee Hoiby, Thomas Pasatieri, Samuel Barber and Dominick Argento.

"What opera needs is a point of view," says Glynn Ross, general director of the Seattle Opera. The hustling, huckstering Ross, who has plastered Seattle with bumper stickers and buttons that say OPERA LIVES, was the sparkplug of a new national association of professional companies (including the Met) called Opera America and presided over by the Baltimore Opera's Robert Collings. One agreed-on point is the need to erase opera's exclusive social-club image. In Houston, the General Opera puts on fourteen free park performances each spring.

But the most important new idea has been the collaboration of companies. Last season, the Houston Grand Opera initiated a production of Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" with Beverly Sills, which has been or will be seen in San Diego, Seattle and San Francisco. Perhaps the most futuristic example of opera sharing is Co-Opera, the news association formed by the Kansas City Lyric Theater, Minneapolis's Minnesota Opera Company and the Lake George (N.Y.) Opera Festival, which will share singers, costumes, scenery, staging and musical direction for "The Magic Flute," "La Traviata" and "Transformations," a new work by Conrad Susa.

With this spirit of cooperation rampant, with audiences eager for opera, there ought to be more of a place for the contemporary composer despite all the economic risk. Kenneth Caswell, manager of the San Diego Opera, says: "If composers would only get away from this tortured-souls-in-hell music, all this atonality which is readily accessible to musicians but not to an audience!"

Unlike Carol Fox, Caswell knows there are such composers. Last season his company gave the world premiere of "Medea" by the young American composer Alva Henderson; this season it is embarking on an ambitious production of Wagner's Ring cycle. This sort of all-around enterprise is what's needed. Perhaps the best example among the regional companies is the Minnesota Opera, which mixes inventively staged standards with new works like Dominick Argento's "Postcard From Morocco." This year's is "The Newest Opera in the World"—and it's totally improvised, a world premiere every performance.

Despite all its problems, the United States has entered into a golden age of opera. In the last decade it has produced a raft of singers who are the toast of the world, led by Beverly Sills, Shirley Verrett, Marilyn Horne, Martina Arroyo, Sherrill Milnes, Norman Treigle and such younger luminaries as Frederica Von Stade, Carol Neblett, Joanna Simon, Jessye Norman, Richard Best and Gwendolyn Killebrew. As the native

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companies grow, opportunities for American singers grow, lessening the need to go to Europe. "You'll see a new breed of opera singers," says Beverly Sills. "They will all sing like Orpheus and act like Barrymore—John or Ethel."

—HUBERT SAAL.

HISC—THE WATCHDOG COMMITTEE

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst Newspapers, and a master craftsman in the art of the editorial has, in his editor's report of March 3, 1974, in the *Baltimore News American*, penned a perceptive piece concerning the parliamentary games which a few congressional liberals are playing with the House Internal Security Committee.

Pointing out that during the 92d Congress, 37 resolutions to dissolve the committee had been introduced—none of which were acted upon, Mr. Hearst stated that—

Having so repeatedly failed to torpedo the committee by other means, its congressional foes now have invented a new approach—and it's a crafty one.

Continuing, Mr. Hearst points out that the Ad Hoc Select Committee on Committees have been working on a master plan to reorganize the House committee system, and "you can imagine what it includes"—the abolition of HISC.

The legislative ploy aimed at killing the HISC, furthermore involves an equally devious method of presentation.

The recommendation for abolition is all but buried in a mass of other recommendations covering over 2,000 pages, he observed. The plot could work—unless an enlightened public and a wide-awake House of Representatives flag it down. HISC, the House watchdog committee, "must not be lost to us now," he concludes. The article follows:

[From the *Baltimore News American*, Mar. 3, 1974]

WATCHDOG COMMITTEE

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

NEW YORK.—Since truth consists of provable facts, it is hardly surprising that students of democratic freedom keep coming up with the same two fundamental observations. One is that liberty has more to fear from internal enemies than from those outside. The other is that liberty can be maintained only by keeping a constant protective vigil against the forces which would like to limit or destroy it.

The twin truisms have been expressed in various words by many different people. The U.S. philosopher William James, for example, said that "The deadliest of enemies are not foreign foes; they always dwell within." Its classic corollary is credited to an Irish judge, John Philpot Curran, who said in a 1790 speech: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Now you might think just about everybody would agree automatically with these principles. After all, U.S. history is full of

the disruptions which result whenever groups of our own people start believing that their personal convictions are more important than the freedom of their neighbors. And it certainly stands to reason that a constant, close watch be maintained if the subversive activities of such groups are to be kept at a minimum.

That's what you might think. And that's why it seems important today to tell you what is being plotted in Congress by a small but willful band of lawmakers who have somewhat different ideas. The object of their plotting is the House Internal Security Committee, which until 1969 was titled the House Un-American Activities Committee. Why and how they have made it a target confirms the warnings of William James and John Philpot Curran.

No agency of Congress has had a more stormy history. For more than 40 years the HUAC—and now the HISC—has been exhaustively and effectively probing all manner of subversive activity in this country. For the same length of time, significantly, it has been strongly resisted and regularly condemned as excessive by the usual loud chorus of liberals and left-wing Communist sympathizers.

They accused the committee of having a pathological fear of Communism, of making scarlet mountains out of pale pink molehills, of persecuting harmless political theorists and using the tactics of a bully to do it. They soft-pedaled the simple reality of why the Communists and their many subversive activities got so much attention.

The Communists and their various offshoots, from the labor agitators to organizers of student violence, got most of the committee headlines only because such radicals of the left far outnumbered such radicals of the right, such as members of the KKK, the German-American Bund and other neo-Fascist organizations. Yet all of the latter were as thoroughly explored as their leftist counterparts, with same painstaking documentations of leadership, interlinkage, secret plans and actual operations.

The only difference was that the rightists did not have a clique of influential sympathizers to assail the committee and disparage its work.

These attacks have never ceased, nor are they likely to do so. The left never lets up on anything or anybody considered injurious to its efforts, nor do the people who troop along with the idea that it is smarter to be called liberal than patriotic. Patriotism, indeed, is widely considered a bad word today—which is a tribute to the sinister appeal which Communism in its many guises has for certain types of politically and socially-minded persons.

In the case of HUAC, and its less clumsily named successor, the most serious attacks have been the many congressional attempts at downright abolition. It makes no difference to its foes in Congress that the committee is acclaimed by our law enforcement officials everywhere as an invaluable source of continually updated information on radical groups of all descriptions, left and right alike. The committee must go.

Such has always been the rallying cry of its determined enemies in Congress. And it is being sounded again right now.

Emphasizing the persistence of these people is important. It was their concerted attempt to abolish HUAC which resulted in its 1969 name change. And according to the Washington newsmagazine *Human Events*—to which much of this column is indebted—in the 92d Congress alone a total of 37 resolutions to dissolve the committee were introduced with the backing of 67 members. None was acted upon.

Having so repeatedly failed to torpedo the committee by other means, its congressional foes now have invented a new approach—

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and it's a crafty one. Largely unnoticed by the press, it seems that the House Select Committee on committees headed by liberal Missouri Democrat Richard Bolling has been working on a master plan to reorganize and streamline such bodies. The plan now has been submitted and you can imagine what it includes.

Sure enough, one of the recommendations would abolish the HISC, this time by transferring its legislative jurisdiction to the House Judiciary Committee. Columnist Joseph Alsop, one of the most astute observers of the Washington political scene, recently described this grab-bag committee as "a kind of dumping ground for left-wing Democrats of the more far-out type."

The all-important point is that if the Bolling committee recommendation is adopted, it will almost certainly finish the kind of vigorous continuing probe of subversive activity for which the HUAC-HISC has been noted. Sixteen of the 21 Democrats on the Judiciary Committee have voted against appropriations for HISC in the past. The chairmen of six of its seven subcommittees have done the same. You can imagine the zeal with which they would continue the HISC work.

The legislative ploy aimed at killing the HISC, furthermore, involves an equally devious method of presentation. The recommendation for abolition is all but buried in a mass of other recommendations supported by over 2,000 pages of testimony and analysis. The liberals' hope is that many firm HISC supporters will go along with the generally good blunderbuss reorganization program lest they be accused of blocking progress toward a better and more effective Congress.

The plot could work—unless an enlightened public and a wide-awake House of Representatives flag it down before some kind of pressure vote is forced later in this session. And if the anti-HISC minority bloc gets away with the trickery, it will be another really major step in the steady eroding and downgrading of national security in recent years. As noted by *Human Events* in its issue of March 2:

"Long before Watergate, Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.), former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, the American Civil Liberties Union, Sen. William Proxmire (D.-Wis.) and Sen. George McGovern (D.-S.D.) were waging open warfare against wiretapping, accumulation of data on subversives, police surveillance of potential terrorists and other security practices.

"In the wake of these campaigns, FBI and military surveillance operations, both here and abroad, have been drastically reduced. The Subversive Activities Control Board has been abolished and the administration has unwisely eliminated the Justice Department Internal Security Division.

"This has created a 'climate of freedom' for all types of subversives. They believe no one is watching them closely—and their natural tendency is to go to even greater extremes in their efforts to undermine the U.S."

If you don't believe this, consider the two political kidnappings featured in all the news media during the past few weeks.

Many years ago my father wrote the following words in his newspaper column:

"The American people have been liberal to the point of lunacy. We have allowed our patriotic altars to be polluted by dirty and desecrating hands . . . by forces which would destroy us with their subversive teachings. And we can hardly blame the alien and hostile agencies and influences for having taken advantage of such public laxness and indifference."

In another column Pop said this:

"In the light of history it would certainly seem that liberty is the most precious posses-

sion of mankind. We Americans possessing liberty must exert the eternal vigilance which is necessary to preserve it."

The House Internal Security Committee has long since proven its great value as one of the most effective instruments for government vigilance.

This watchdog committee must not be lost to us now—and you can help save it from the destruction plotted and hoped for by the Bolling committee.

Write your congressman and tell him how you feel. Make it strong and brief and do it right away.

If you don't know the name of the congressman supposedly representing you, call the city desk of this newspaper for the information.

VIETNAM VETERANS DAY

HON. JOHN Y. MCCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. MCCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, it is highly appropriate that as America begins its second year of peace that we honor those veterans who served in the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, and acknowledge the debt we owe them and the more than 50,000 Americans who died in South Vietnam. However, we must not forget those still missing in Southeast Asia and the sacrifices that they and their families are still being forced to make—they deserve the profound gratitude of their countrymen. We shall continue to seek a full accounting of those missing in action.

This day marks the anniversary of the last American servicemen's departure from Vietnam. It is a day for honoring those veterans who have served their country in a war which was different from all other wars in which the United States has been involved. And, a war which required sacrifices on the part of veterans unlike those sacrifices required in previous wars. Because the war was unpopular with some, and because the country was deeply divided over the war, it required more of an individual decision by many veterans—each man answered his country's call according to the dictates of his own conscience. This individual sense of responsibility probably weighed more heavily on the minds of Vietnam veterans than any other veterans in our history. Edward Everett Hale, a noted American author, editor and clergyman, made one of the more moving expressions of this sentiment when he said:

I am only one, but I am one. I cannot do everything, but still I can do something; and because I cannot do everything I will not refuse to do the something that I can do. What I ought to do, by the grace of God, I will do.

Today I urge all Americans to join and honor the over 6½ million Vietnam-era veterans, of whom more than 2½ million served in Vietnam. Despite significant disruptions in their lives and other personal sacrifices, they answered the call of their country and served with great distinction.

**SALUTE TO DR. LEON H. SULLIVAN,
ARCHITECT AND DIRECTOR OF
THE OIC MIRACLE**

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago on March 29, 1973, Dr. Leon H. Sullivan and more than 10,000 representatives of OIC's from 110 cities and 41 States conducted a peaceful pilgrimage to bring 1 million petitions to the White House and the Congress urging passage of a manpower bill designed to help the unemployed and unemployables.

The petition read as follows:

We, the undersigned, appeal to our American Government, our Congress, our President, our other elected officials, to continue and to expand support for the Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC).

We further strongly urge that the independence of OIC be preserved and that OIC be kept free from political patronage and controls.

We, the people of America, believe it is vital to America that OIC continue its economical, successful and positive self-help efforts, unhindered by political interference, to motivate, train and place people in jobs, and help build our communities and the nation.

To this end, we the people of this city and America, will do our part, in cooperation with government and with industry, to help OIC in its continuing work to help people to help themselves.

We ask that our names and this Appeal be appropriately delivered to our Congress and to our President in a National "OIC Pilgrimage" to Washington on Thursday, March 29, 1973 and afterwards to our state, county and city officials to emphasize our compelling concerns for the future of OIC, and to put the hopeful work of "OIC on the Mind and the Heart of America."

Today, 1 year later, on March 29, 1974, special prayers of thanksgiving are being given by OIC clergy support leaders across the land. The fact that in America today, the petitions of 10,000 citizens from the poverty communities, among them the Indian Americans, Mexican Americans, Afro Americans, and poor white Americans, have received encouragement because their petitions were answered. The Government responded. The Congress passed the Comprehensive Employment Training Act of 1973 on December 20, 1973. President Richard M. Nixon signed the bill on December 28, 1973. On April 1, 1974, the Department of Labor will issue its guidelines and regulations naming the prime sponsors who will receive the Federal money. The appropriations process is working. The Honorable DANIEL J. FLOOD, chairman of the House Subcommittee on HEW and Labor, is holding hearings now and Dr. Sullivan is scheduled to testify before his committee with reference to appropriating the funds to implement the manpower law. The Honorable WARREN MAGNUSON, Senator from the State of Washington, and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and HEW is holding hearings for the same purpose.

We proved that American democracy does work and can work, even in the midst of the many conflicts and complex-

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ties that the Nation is facing. The OIC program, which has a 10-year track record of performance and proven effectiveness, was written into the manpower bill by name, by definition and is assured 3 years' existence under the 3-year authorization bill. Dr. Sullivan and the more than 1,000 industry leaders and 5,000 clergymen who support OIC across this land are living witnesses to the fact that the Congress of the United States will respond to the people when a positive, constructive program is presented and the legislative process is used as a means of solving social and economic problems.

I wish to enter into the RECORD the following statement from the Reverend Leon Sullivan in a telegram to President Nixon following the signing of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act of 1973.

Millions of Americans have gained new hope as a result of your signing today the historic Manpower Act of 1973. Be sure that OIC, which was included by definition in the Bill as an integral part of the 1973 Manpower System, stands ready to cooperate with the Department of Labor in every way possible to carry out your plans to develop the most effective and successful manpower training effort in the history of our Nation.

I wish to enter into the RECORD Dr. Sullivan's remarks as follows:

It gave me a great deal of satisfaction to send such a telegram and to express appreciation to the Congressmen and Senators who had passed this legislation since it demonstrated that our government does care and will respond to the petitions of the people. Just one year ago, on March 29, 1973, I called together 10,000 persons from across America to attend a Pilgrimage on the Capitol grounds in Washington in support of OIC. It was a peaceful gathering. There was no disorder and no confusion. When the large crowd left the grounds, there was not a single piece of paper left behind.

On that day 800,000 signatures were delivered to the White House on special Appeal Petitions, requesting the American Government, our President and our Congress to continue providing funds for OIC, to expand that support, and to keep OIC free from political hindrances.

We tried to make it clear in Washington that it was OIC's intention to help build the Nation. We said:

OIC is here to build. We want to build the attitudes of men and women who have lost pride in themselves and faith in the free enterprise system and in our American way of life.

We want to build motivation in people so a worker will add to the productivity of the country, each giving a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

We want to build skills so men and women can use their hands to strengthen the economy of the nation in an increasingly industrialized competitive world where skilled manpower means the difference between a nation's rise and a nation's fall.

We want to build our communities and to reconstruct our inner cities so that every child will have a decent home to live in, a decent school to go to, and a safe neighborhood to walk in.

We want to build; if America can help build the bombed out cities of Saigon and Hanoi, then America can help rebuild the poverty bombed out inner cities of the nation.

We want to build a nation united of every race, color and creed; taking Black Power, and Brown Power, and Red Power, and White Power, putting it together with the help of God, to build American Power.

March 29, 1974

We also emphasized that OIC had performed, and when you weed a field you do not cut down the good trees. Rather, you help them grow and plant more like them. OIC has trained and placed in jobs more than 100,000 people who are unemployed and underemployed of all races, colors, and creeds. It is our goal in the next 10 years to train 3 million men and women with skills to get good jobs in our communities and to take 1 million people off the welfare rolls.

In Washington last Thursday, the OIC in their city was represented by many supporters who brought with them thousands of signatures on the OIC appeals from people in their town interested in OIC's future. As chairman of the OIC's of America, I wanted to let you know of the success of the pilgrimage and to thank those citizens for the interest they are taking in the OIC work. We wanted by means of the pilgrimage to put OIC, in a positive way, on the mind and the heart of America. We believe we succeeded.

We were particularly pleased that, in a meeting with top officials of the White House, we had the opportunity to discuss the problems facing OIC's in the transition of our program into decategorized manpower plans. We discussed how OIC could lose as many as one-half of our 100 programs in America if some method is not found in conjunction with revenue-sharing goals to save them. We were able, also, to explain how important it is to keep OIC free from political patronage and controls.

The White House representatives listened to us carefully and, I believe, with understanding. They assured us our problems would be carefully looked into, and in the light of our discussions I am encouraged to believe that an earnest effort will be made to find a solution to our problems.

On the first anniversary of the pilgrimage, March 29, 1974, I am happy to report to the Congress of the United States that at our 10th annual convention in Minneapolis, Minn., Senator GAYLORD NELSON, author of the 1973 Manpower bill, was joined by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY in expressing the assurance that the Congress had responded to the people's needs in this time of rising unemployment.

Mr. Leonard Garment, representing the President of the United States, also came to the convention and indicated that the executive branch of the Government, through the President, had also responded to the petitions of the people in the pilgrimage of March 29, 1973. Mr. Garment said:

In addition to reading a message from the President, I have an official assignment to give Leon Sullivan a box—in exchange for the one he gave me last March. It was March 29, 1973, when 10,000 friends of OIC's massed the Capitol, carrying petitions from another 800,000 supporters. The occasion was the "OIC Pilgrimage" and the petition asked the Congress and the President to continue and expand support for the Opportunities Industrialization Centers.

While the gathering was at the Capitol, a delegation of 100 ministers came to the White House to present the petitions. 800,000 names make up a lot of

petitions and to carry them in the Ministers had to find a very large box and they did. They came to the entrance of the Executive Office Building with a very large box—about 45 cubic feet, so big it had to be pushed on a wheeled dolly. It was decorated with the original markings of the Ark of the Covenant and filled to the brim with petitions.

Now, when people come to make deliveries of large objects to the White House, the Secret Service has a firm rule. The box was wheeled around to the side door to undergo the required Secret Service examination and then it was brought to my office, but it was too large to get inside the door. Those petitions were the voices of the citizens speaking to the Congress and the President symbolically as though each person were in the White House Office and in the Congressional Offices.

The President and the Congress listened. In the intervening months, the new Comprehensive Employment and Training Act was enacted by the Congress and signed by the President. The OIC's were mentioned by name in that new law. The people's petitions made a difference. Their voices were heard. The box had fulfilled its function. Now, Leon, tonight I have a box to give to you in return. It, too, is symbolic. It has on the outside the Presidential seal and the President's signature. It has one thing inside—a pen engraved with the President's autograph. It symbolizes the signing of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act on December 28, 1973. Leon, it has been an honor and a pleasure to have taken part in the events surrounding this historic exchange of boxes. It symbolizes the fact that at least sometimes when the people speak, their voices are heard.

Just 18 days ago, on March 11, the Vice President of the United States went to Philadelphia to see the operation of OIC as Dr. Sullivan's special guest. By the end of the tour, Vice President Ford said:

This is one demonstration of what can be done with leadership and motivation and help from private and Federal sources. We have got to expand it and we will. We will do our best to get you more funds.

Reverend Sullivan has requested every Federal, State, county, and local official to "come see" OIC programs in action across the country. He wants them to see first hand what OIC is doing in the depressed areas and to see what "is possible" to help the poor, unemployed and underemployed of America. He is hopeful that Vice President Ford's visit to Philadelphia OIC will encourage the "come see" visitation to OIC's all over America.

CHET HUNTLEY OBITUARY

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, on March 20 I joined with many other Members in memorializing the death of a true giant among news reporters, Chet Huntley. That same evening, John Chan-

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cellor and David Brinkley, who was Chet Huntley's longtime partner on the Huntley-Brinkley NBC nightly news, devoted a portion of the NBC nightly news program to reminiscing about this man who gave such stature and respectability to his profession.

I am sure that any Member who did not have the opportunity of hearing that broadcast would appreciate reading the text, which I have appended to these remarks. They represent an appropriate and moving commentary on Chet Huntley's life and the times which he helped to shape.

CHET HUNTLEY OBITUARY

JOHN CHANCELLOR. People throughout the news business, and throughout the country, were saddened today by the news of the death of Chet Huntley, who died early this morning of cancer, at his home in Big Sky, Montana. Chet was sixty-two when he died. He's survived by his mother, his widow, two daughters from his first marriage, and four grandchildren. The funeral services will be private.

Chet began as a newspaperman, and in a long career in broadcasting worked for all three networks. He was with NBC from 1955 until his retirement in 1970.

When he left New York he retired to his home state, Montana. NBC gave him a horse, which he named Julian Goodman. Mr. Julian Goodman is the president of NBC.

Chet loved Montana. And the resort he was helping to build was a place called Big Sky. He used to come to New York occasionally, but only for a visit. This was his real home, in these mountains. We think that showed in his character.

During his broadcasting career, Chet Huntley won four Peabody Awards and two Overseas Press Club awards. He and his partner of many years on the Huntley-Brinkley Report won the Distinguished Service award of the National Association of Broadcasters. And the news program on which Chet and David appeared for so long, with so much success, won every major television award, including seven Emmys. And here is what David Brinkley said today.

DAVID BRINKLEY. One night, years ago after one of the all-night sessions at a political convention, when Chet and I were tired out, and so were a lot of the American people that stayed up all night with us, Chet said to me, "Some time I'll be glad to get out of this, and get back out West, and sit on my own front porch, and look out across the range, over maybe a mile or so of my own land, and see some of my own cattle standing out there in the sunshine."

Well, when he left our news program about three years ago, he got to do a little of that in Montana. I'm sorry he didn't get to do more of it. But in these last months in Montana he had quite a lot to think about. Most pleasant to think about, certainly, was that whenever, wherever we traveled around this country, we always ran into younger people, college age and thereabouts, who said, who said to us, "You know, I grew up with you guys. You're a part of my youth, you're a part of my education, you're a part of my life."

Well, he certainly was touched, and moved, and affected by that. And he had that to think about. And the knowledge that he always told them the truth, as far as he knew it. Over these years, with the work and the help of many others at NBC who were not so often seen, and not so well-known, we brought the American people the good news, and the bad news. And in the process became a part of the history of television and of journalism. I guess we and television grew up together.

Well now, that part of it is over. And I believe Chet had every right to think that

he had left the American people something useful, honest, and of permanent value.

And for myself, the best I can do is say, for one last time, goodnight, Chet.

CHANCELLOR. On my part, along with everybody else around here, the news of Chet's death makes me very sad. He was quite a man. He had an unparalleled passion for life, off camera and on camera.

What we will remember best, I think, is his extraordinary warmth. Chet Huntley will also be remembered as one of the most important people in twentieth century journalism. When he and that fellow named Brinkley teamed up, television was beginning to cover the news. As television got better, Huntley and Brinkley got better. Here is how they began, as a team, at the 1956 political convention.

VOICE OF POLITICIAN. . . . party of the people will nominate a candidate who will be the next President of the United States.

VOICE OF POLITICIAN. Thank you, Mayor Daley . . .

CHET HUNTLEY. Well these, ladies and gentlemen, are the tidying up, or the housekeeping processes, so to speak, getting the convention in order, getting it properly organized, so that its main function can be handled. Just a moment ago there, I might explain, you saw a couple of shots of Senator Smathers of Florida, and one briefly of Mr. James Farley.

I'm Chet Huntley, your host, on behalf of NBC News, for the complete convention coverage. Now with me here in TV-1, which is what we call our control studio for the conventions, are two gentlemen you know. David Brinkley, who will be reporting as he watches the proceedings with you, and Bill Henry, who will share the responsibility with David Brinkley, and will summarize the many activities in and around this convention. Which, I might remark parenthetically, I am sure has established an all-time record for promptness in getting started on time.

Perhaps, David, now, you have some remarks to make. And come in with your observations, if you will.

BRINKLEY. Well, we're off to a flying start in many ways, Chet. I was a little staggered to see this convention start on time, and so were the delegates, because they weren't here. I have one quick statistic which I think should go in the record book. It was 12:31:15 Chicago time when we first heard the words, "Will the delegates please take their seats." And it was 12:32:15 Chicago time when we found that, as always, they did not.

CHANCELLOR. That collaboration was to lead to one of the most successful television news operations of all time, which was centered on a program which began in October of 1956, called the Huntley-Brinkley Report.

HUNTLEY. Chet Huntley, NBC News, New York.

BRINKLEY. And David Brinkley, NBC News, Washington.

HUNTLEY. Israel today accepted the . . .

CHANCELLOR. Personally, Chet Huntley was honest, hard-working, honorable, courageous, warm, patriotic, and decent. I think millions of people understood that. He was a superb reporter of straight news, and a thoughtful commentator on the news. This is what he said, for example, when Martin Luther King was murdered.

HUNTLEY. This country and every person in it suffered a terrible loss tonight, with the assassination of this man. Again we are made to look like a nation of killers, at a time when our detractors and unbridled critics, and adversaries, had already advanced that damaging assertion. The perpetrator of this deed brings down upon all of us the painful charge that we Americans are prisoners of violence, and destruction, and death.

What others think we are, however, is less important than what we are. And we are poorer as a consequence of this; farther away from our national goals, and more a prey to complete disaster, the disaster described in

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such stark language in the recent report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders.

Dr. Martin Luther King is victim of the violence he preached against and eschewed. This stirring and gifted voice of restraint is now silent. And we will find it difficult to argue convincingly in behalf of moderation. That is the tragedy of it. Restraint, gentleness, charity, virtues we so desperately need, have had a dark day.

CHANCELLOR. Chet Huntley did that kind of work for years, and here's the last thing he said on the program, upon his retirement.

HUNTLEY. I want to thank the entire staff of NBC, for this nightly broadcast has not been an individual effort, by any means. And as for you out there, I thank you first for your patience, then for your many kindnesses and the flattering things you have said and written. More difficult to take, to be sure, has been your criticism; but that, too, has been helpful, and in most cases valid.

But you have bolstered my conviction that this land contains an incredible quality and quantity of good common sense. And it's in no danger of being led down the primrose path by a journalist.

At the risk of sounding presumptuous, I would say to all of you, be patient and have courage, for there will be better and happier news one day, if we work at it.

BRINKLEY. I really don't want to say it, but the time has come. And so for the last time, good luck, and goodnight, Chet.

HUNTLEY. Good luck, David, and goodnight for NBC News.

CHANCELLOR. And goodnight to you all from NBC News.

VIETNAM VETERANS DAY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the best way that Congress and the Nation can do honor to the Vietnam-era veterans today would be to take responsible steps to provide them with the jobs, the training and the education which they so rightfully deserve. Far too long have the needs of the Vietnam veteran been ignored by Congress and the Nation in a selfish effort to forget the Vietnam war and what it stood for. It is time for us to realize the responsibility that we have to these men and women who have risked their lives for a war which they did not create and which many of them opposed.

It is with this in mind that I take the liberty of placing an editorial found in today's New York Times, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for the benefit of my colleagues.

THE REAL HONORS

President Nixon has proclaimed today as Vietnam Veterans Day because a year ago the last American combat soldier departed from that country of casualties. The most appropriate ceremonies to mark the occasion would be action in Washington to give these veterans improved rights. Educational benefits and job opportunities are the real honors the men who served seek and deserve.

They have been shortchanged compared to Second World War veterans. The \$220-a-month payments to cover tuition and living costs mean "starvation with honor," in the phrase of City University of New York veterans. The unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans is higher than for nonveterans aged

20 to 24, and many of the employed are in low-paying jobs. In 1971 the Emergency Employment Act was approved by Congress to aid Vietnam veterans, but the President opposed allocating funds to implement the act in fiscal 1974.

The Vietnam veteran does not have the powerful lobbies that spoke for the better educated and represented veterans of other foreign wars. Vietnam was an unpopular war; but that does not diminish the nation's debt to those who served in it.

BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1974

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, March 25, 1975, marked the 56th anniversary of the proclamation of freedom by the people of Byelorussia.

While Byelorussians in the United States and in the free countries of the world celebrated this proclamation of independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic, there was no joy in Byelorussia. This national observance in Byelorussia is replaced by the celebration of the Bolshevik revolution which is signifying the conquest and subordination of Byelorussia to Soviet Russia.

Byelorussia and other non-Russia nations, subjugated by the Soviets, are living in conditions of double oppression: first, as victims of communistic oppression and second, as colonial slaves of the Russian Empire—U.S.S.R. Because of this the people of Byelorussia are striving for liberation and the restoration of their independent state.

The history of Byelorussian statehood goes back to the ninth century when several Slav tribes founded independent principalities on the territory of what today is Byelorussia. The Byelorussians were forced to live under czarist rule for several centuries until the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 gave them the opportunity to proclaim their independence on March 25, 1918, through the Council of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic. In opposition to this, the Soviet Russian Government of Moscow created its own fictitious state, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, including it within the sphere of the U.S.S.R.

Byelorussian territory was divided among Russia and neighboring states. There was forcibly brought into Byelorussia a totalitarian communistic system, depriving the population of all their human rights and freedoms.

The communistic ruling class imposed a limitless oppression and merciless oppression and widespread exploitation of the enslaved people. Starvation and the shortages of even the most necessary articles are the distinctive marks of Communist domination. This rule of Byelorussia was made possible through the use of massive and ruthless terror which over the 56 years enabled the Soviets to annihilate over 6 million of the Byelorussian population.

Despite the continuous terror in their native land, the Byelorussians were

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fighting at every opportunity for liberation from Soviet Russian domination. There were uprisings in 1920 and others in 1922. At the end of World War II, on June 27, 1944, the Second All-Byelorussian Congress convened in Mensk, and immediately annulled all treaties involving Byelorussia that had been made by occupational governments, approved the proclamation of independence of the Byelorussian Democratic Republic, and elected the Byelorussian Central Council as the only national Byelorussian representation. An organized Byelorussian National Guard was fighting for the independence of the country, but with all the resistance offered by the Byelorussian partisans, Soviet Russia once again conquered Byelorussia.

Mr. Speaker, the ruling forces in Byelorussia today are merely an administrative arm of the Moscow government and do not represent the hopes of the Byelorussian people, for liberation from the horrors of Soviet Russian occupation and the restoration of freedom and liberty.

Today, the Byelorussian people the world over are looking forward to the day when their human rights will again be restored to them. I join with them in hoping that it will not be too long when their desire is fulfilled.

VIETNAM VET IS FORGOTTEN AMERICAN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 29, 1974

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today is Vietnam Veterans Day, a day devoted to honor those who served in Vietnam.

Unlike veterans of other wars, the Vietnam veteran returned—not to the cheering crowds—but to a nation determined to forget the horror and the trauma of that part of our history.

And, as a result, his fate is hardly befitting that which one would expect for the sacrifice and the service asked by the United States.

Rather than receiving the treatment they deserve, rather than being accorded benefits equal to their sacrifices, they are facing unemployment lines and inadequate educational benefits. And those 340,000 who returned home disabled are denied adequate compensation; and some of those who left an arm, or leg, or an eye in Vietnam are processed like numbers by faceless bureaucrats posing behind a medical facade.

Mr. Speaker, the Vietnam war was a reality, and the veterans of that war are home—not looking for a handout, not seeking some reward—but merely seeking the benefits they earned for serving in the Armed Forces of our country.

Yesterday's Washington Post carried an article by Jack Anderson that succinctly and accurately described the situation facing the Vietnam veteran. At this point, I place that article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with the hope that a

grateful nation will realize the inequity of the present circumstances and rectify this by increasing educational aid and training, by increasing disability compensation, by expanding and improving the rehabilitation programs, and most importantly, by recognizing these veterans for the sacrifices and for the services they yielded to our country:

Vietnam Vet Is Forgotten American

(By Jack Anderson)

They called it peace with honor and said our men would come home on their feet, not on their knees. Just a year ago this week, the last combat troops were withdrawn. Now thousands of veterans find they are flat on their faces.

Vietnam was a war with no glory and, for the men who fought there, no heroes. Many of the young soldiers who risked their lives in the rain forests and rice paddies of Southeast Asia remain alienated from the society that sent them to a war most Americans neither wanted nor like to remember.

The memories are painful, and the process of forgetting has been harsh on the men who came back from Vietnam. The regrettable result: the Vietnam veteran has become today's forgotten American.

He came home to a cold welcome. He found his peers had taken the available jobs, his elders regarded him with suspicion and his government was interested only in cutting veterans' benefits.

The educational benefits of the GI bill, which helped two generations of vets complete their schooling, are now laughably inadequate. Even these small benefits get entangled in the bureaucratic red tape which snarls the Veterans Administration. Scores of former servicemen have complained to us that their college checks arrive too late or not at all.

GI loans for home purchases, which gave

birth to clusters of small but adequate suburban residences across the nation, are virtually worthless in today's inflated real estate market.

Despite half-hearted efforts by the government, many veterans have found they cannot find decent jobs. In hard purchasing power, according to the VA's own private calculations, a single Vietnam vet buys \$203 less with his government check than did his father after World War II. Married vets are even worse off.

Disabled veterans tell us they don't receive adequate treatment, training or compensation. But the darkest cloud hanging over the Vietnam vet is the drug problem. An internal government memo reports that the American public "assumes that all Vietnam era veterans have abused drugs and this makes them more skeptical when it comes to hiring the younger veteran."

There's no denying many GIs came to rely on drugs in Vietnam, some to relieve the pain of wounds, others just to escape the cruel realities of war. The treatment centers promised by the Pentagon have fallen woefully short. They aren't even open to men who received "less than honorable" discharges, although these men often are the ones who most need treatment.

Facing a hostile world that offers them insufficient benefits and few opportunities, some vets have fallen back on their chemical crutches.

Many veterans complain that President Nixon behaved as if the only men who served in Vietnam were the 600 POWs. While he was hosting them in a tent on the White House grounds, he gutted programs that would help the soldiers who didn't get captured.

He slashed disability compensation for severely disabled vets, opposed GI educational increases as "excessive and inflationary," impounded funds voted by Congress to help colleges enroll vets, cut funds for a "mandatory job listing" program intended to give vets

first crack at over a million jobs, and vetoed special burial and health benefits for veterans.

In one celebrated case, the President's budget managers tried to save money by cutting off funds for cooling veterans hospitals in the summer. The Senate responded with a vote to cut off the air conditioning at the Office of Management and Budget. The hospital cooling systems were hastily restored.

The President paid brief attention to the veterans in 1972 when he was running for reelection. The "Veterans Mobile Outreach" program, for instance, sent vans to assist veterans three months before the election. The scheduling and publicity were handled, not by the VA, but by the President's campaign committee. Veterans have charged that the vans visited areas where the President needed votes, not where veterans needed assistance.

But perhaps the biggest obstacle for the returning veterans is the Vietnam war itself. America hasn't yet recovered from the war. The nation was torn apart, and the wounds are deep and slow in healing.

Professional counseling was desperately needed, but seldom provided, for those returning from combat to a country in the midst of rapid social change. The forlorn veteran, suddenly shorn of his uniform and confronted with the conflicts of a nation in turmoil, had nowhere to turn.

It is odd that a country that won't forgive those who refused to serve in Vietnam also refuses to reward those who did their duty. But the veteran is a living symbol of that war, a reminder to his fellow Americans of a pain they would rather forget.

So in a sense, the forgotten veteran has become the last victim of the Vietnam war.

Footnote: Dozens of Massachusetts vets are planning to come to Washington on March 29 to sell apples on street corners. "Project Apple" is patterned after the post-World War I action of veterans.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 1, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. John W. Eyster, First Congregational Church of Emerald Grove, Janesville, Wis., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Your creative power and meaningful involvement in the process of life challenge us to assume the responsibilities of this hour.

We rejoice in the creative energies and capabilities which You have bestowed upon us for Your glory and the service of our fellow men. It is our awareness of these blessings which humbles us in confessing that we often choose to do that which contradicts Your just purposes and righteous ways.

Clarify for us anew the good which You require of us: To do justice, to love kindness, to walk humbly with You.—Micah 6: 8.

Source of courage and wisdom, so guide and direct us as a people that the means of our governance may help us fulfill the responsibilities of our days.

For Yours is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 12341. An act to authorize sale of a former Foreign Service consulate building in Venice to Wake Forest University;

H.R. 12465. An act to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1974; and

H.J. Res. 941. Joint resolution making an urgent supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, for the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following title:

H.R. 11873. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying out a program of animal health research; and

H.R. 12466. An act to amend the Department of State Appropriations Authorization Act of 1973 to authorize additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1974, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of

the House to the bill (S. 39) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide a more effective program to prevent aircraft piracy, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CANNON, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. PEARSON, and Mr. Cook to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2348. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code to transfer the functions of the clerk of the U.S. District Court for the District of the Canal Zone with respect to the issuance and recording of marriage licenses, and related activities, to the civil affairs director of the Canal Zone Government, and for other purposes;

S. 2835. An act to rename the first Civilian Conservation Corps Center located near Franklin, N.C., and the Cross Timbers National Grasslands in Texas in honor of former President Lyndon B. Johnson; and

S. 2844. An act to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, as amended, to provide for collection of special recreation use fees as additional campgrounds, and for other purposes.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the bill on the Consent Calendar.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.