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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, April 2, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.—John 15: 8.

Almighty God, by whose spirit men of old were guided in their decisions, direct, we beseech Thee, the deliberations of Congress this day. Help us to do well the work we have to do and may it be for the good of all.

To our President, our Speaker, and to all who share with them the responsibility of planning the program for our beloved country, grant spiritual strength, wise counsel, and an adventurous faith that they may continue to lead our people toward the high goal of one nation, under Thee, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H. Con. Res. 191. Concurrent resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, April 3, 1969, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, April 14, 1969.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. MILLS), chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 355

Resolved, That Ed Jones, of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Agriculture.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ELECTION

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

CXV—528—Part 7

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the people of the Seventh Congressional District of Wisconsin on their election yesterday of DAVE OBEY, Democrat, to Congress.

DAVE OBEY, an outstanding young legislator, has a proven record of accomplishment in the State assembly. He was first elected to the Wisconsin State House in 1962 and is today the assistant minority leader. Last year he was named America's outstanding education legislator for 1968 by the National Education Association's rural division.

Legislation authored or coauthored by DAVE OBEY included mainly the areas of conservation, education, law enforcement, social justice, senior citizens, mental health, highway safety, and agriculture.

Honors include: In 1964, named one of three outstanding freshmen assemblymen by several State newspaper writers; in 1966, recipient of a Legislative leadership award by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University; in 1968, named the outstanding education legislator in the Nation by the National Education Association's rural division.

Once again the people have spoken and I must congratulate their exceptional choice—a candidate so well qualified to serve them in the U.S. Congress. It must be remembered that this district was just vacated by the gentleman who now serves as the Secretary of Defense who won this district in 1968 by 64.2 percent of the vote.

To say "On Wisconsin" would be most appropriate. As many of you will recall, it was in 1953 when another special election was held in Wisconsin, a Democrat, Lester Johnson, pulled an upset and the Democrats went on to recapture the House of Representatives in 1954.

It will be the first time in this century that a Democrat will represent the 15-county district in Congress and with all but eight of the precincts counted, OBEY had 60,666 votes and Chilsen 58,170.

Congratulations again to DAVE OBEY and I say to you: "On Wisconsin."

DEMOCRAT DAVID OBEY WINS ELECTION IN SEVENTH DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

(Mr. REUSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the distinguished majority leader in his modest and controlled feeling of elation

at the results of the election in the Seventh District of Wisconsin yesterday.

Crowing is unbecoming, and we do not crow, but we are very proud of the forthright and refreshing campaign conducted by Congressman-elect DAVID OBEY. It has the additional effect, I believe, of putting to rest rumors that the Democratic Party is no more.

This is the first time in history that a Democrat has carried this Seventh District of Wisconsin. It is significant that Congressman-elect OBEY in his campaign made a major issue of the need for tax reform, and the plugging of loopholes. I believe the tremendous response he received from the electors of the Seventh District of Wisconsin shows the mood of the people.

So again, Mr. Speaker, I join the majority leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ALBERT), in his praise for the aggressive and vigorous campaign of Mr. OBEY. We shall all welcome him to the House of Representatives, and I am sure we shall find him a most honorable and dedicated colleague.

HONORING OUR LATE PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

(Mr. HOWARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, during the month of January the District of Columbia Armory Board determined that it would honor the late Senator from the State of New York, the Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, by renaming the District of Columbia Stadium the "Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium." They are presently using this name on their stationery, and a dedication ceremony is to be held during the month of June.

Yesterday in the House legislation was introduced which would strip away this honor to a great American, and by legislation change the name of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Stadium.

Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which will, by law, name the District of Columbia Stadium the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to protect this honor to a great American. I have also introduced legislation which will have the President appoint a commission which will spend 6 months discussing with the family of former President Eisenhower and other interested persons a suitable memorial to our former President.

The commission will report their recommendations to the Congress within 6 months. I would hope that both the resolution and the bill will pass the Congress during this session.

I invite the support of as many of my colleagues who feel inclined to agree with my position, because I believe we can honor former President Eisenhower without doing it at the expense of another great American, the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PUCINSKI. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that last year the House Committee on Education and Labor reported out a bill which the Congress approved and which I understood was, at the request of the Eisenhower family, to appropriate, if my memory serves me right, \$5 million for the Eisenhower College in Kansas.

I believe it was the expressed will of the former President that this would be a monument or memorial, or call it what you like, and which the Congress had appropriated funds for the memorial for Mr. Eisenhower. At least I think we should know that there is an Eisenhower College in existence in memory of a great President.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I believe there are many ways to honor the former President, but I think it is rather ill timed and uncalled for to try to take away an honor to another great American.

LAWRENCE KUYKENDALL HONORED BY ARMY FOR MERITORIOUS CIVILIAN SERVICE

(Mr. STEED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to attend a few days ago a ceremony at the Pentagon in which the Under Secretary of the Army, Mr. Thaddeus R. Beal, honored a citizen of the Fourth District of Oklahoma, Mr. Lawrence Kuykendall of Anadarko, for meritorious civilian service.

Mr. Kuykendall has some 20 years of Federal service, and in the last 3 years has been a recreation specialist at Fort Sill, receiving five promotions during that period.

In addition to his citation by the Army during his recent visit here he was one of 10 finalists who received awards from the Civil Service Commission in the National Handicapped Employee of the Year citation.

Lawrence Kuykendall lost both hands in an accident that occurred when he was 10 years old. He fell off a fence while watching a polo match and was burned when he grasped a high-voltage electric wire.

He did not let this handicap stop him from a record of remarkable achievement. His first job was that of a delivery boy for his hometown paper, the Anadarko Daily News.

In a recent article the Daily News recalls:

It happened this way. The paper's circulation manager came by his home. Mrs. Kuykendall asked about a job for her son. The deal was made that Lawrence could have a route, if he established one for himself. With this in mind, he started out. The first day he picked up 10 papers, and by nightfall he had 10 customers. The second day, he picked up 20 papers, and so it continued until he developed his own route of 145 customers. He held this job seven years, or until he entered Langston University.

A natural athlete, Kuykendall was captain of his high school football team, and also lettered in basketball and softball. At Langston he played football and basketball while majoring in history.

During World War II he started work at Fort Sill as a summer employee. He became a truck driver and eventually a driver's test examiner.

While holding his job at Fort Sill, he acted as a part-time member of the Harlem Magicians, flying to take part in key games.

At the same time he was a disc jockey for a Lawton radio station and with the help of his family operated a grocery store.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall's two oldest sons also have made athletic records for themselves.

It is good to see due recognition given to a man with the outstanding record of Lawrence Kuykendall.

OUTDOOR RECREATION INVESTIGATION

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I take much pride in the fact that the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University is located in my congressional district. My pride is for both the institution and the faculty. The faculty is blessed with the services of a number of our Nation's outstanding Forest Service scientists. A program now underway at the college is especially impressive to me, and that is the investigation of the outdoor recreation supply and demand in New York State and the Northeastern States. I fully recognize the immense importance of this activity as it affects our Nation's recreational program.

Yesterday, I was privileged to join Prof. Russell Getty, chairman of the Department of Forestry Management at the college, and I might add an outstanding authority, in support of his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. I would like to share his statement with my colleagues:

STATEMENT BY MR. GETTY

The Forest Service conducts a very modest forest recreation research program located at the New York State College of Forestry campus, Syracuse, New York. Forest Service scientists there are investigating outdoor recreation supply and demand in New York State and elsewhere throughout the Northeast. This program is designed to provide the information needed to insure that public demands for forest recreation opportunities are efficiently met. Particular attention is being given to the development of guidelines to assist in establishing financially success-

ful recreation businesses on privately owned woodlands.

The Forest Service program is conducted cooperatively with the College of Forestry. College and Forest Service recreation research scientists work together to the public benefit and are building an expertise in forest recreation research that promises to yield great public benefit. The College provides offices, utilities, computer services and other facilities for the Forest Service staff. In turn, the Forest Service provides funds for cooperative research, assists in graduate studies, provides lecturers for special occasions and participates in other ways in the College program.

Currently the Forest Service has a staff of three scientists at the College financed by an appropriation of \$80,000. A reasonable program in keeping with the complex problems and the economic and social values at stake, would require an additional \$250,000. These additional funds would be used to: (1) increase cooperative research with the College of Forestry; (2) increase the staff of Forest Service scientists at Syracuse and provide adequate supporting employees; (3) furnish the funds needed to conduct a more aggressive field and laboratory research program.

Groups that seek and use results of this research include: National Campground Owners Association, Eastern Ski Area Owners Association, Adirondack Mountain Club, National Recreation and Park Association, New York Forest Landowners Association and the National Ski Areas Association as well as recreation and conservation departments of all of the states in the Northeast.

Nationwide, demands for outdoor recreation have been increasing at an annual rate of 10 percent per year since the end of World War II. Demands have outstripped the current development of facilities and a tripling of demand is forecast by the year 2000. The Northeast, as a whole, is in a particularly unsatisfactory position in this situation with 25 percent of the population but less than 5 percent of the public recreation land acreage. Also, in the Northeast about 94 percent of all forest land is privately owned. As a result, many opportunities exist for financially successful recreational enterprises on private forest lands.

However, little is known about the requirements for successful income-producing outdoor recreation enterprises on privately owned forests and farm woodlands. Analysis made by the Forest Service and others indicates that about one-third of the private forest recreation businesses in the Northeast are operating at a loss. Still another one-third are marginal and only the remaining one-third are earning a net return on their investments. Research has discovered some of the factors that contribute to profitable businesses. But much remains to be determined before private woodland owners can be given dependable guidelines for the establishment of recreational enterprises that are profitable and meet public recreation needs.

Outdoor recreation on privately owned areas is expanding rapidly in the Northeast. In the last 5 years the number of private campgrounds has quadrupled and in the State of Pennsylvania alone, 37 new privately owned ski areas have been developed. In New York the total recreation expenditures are estimated to be in excess of \$2.2 billion annually. Much of this expenditure is made for recreation directly or indirectly oriented to forest land resources.

The development of a larger and more successful private forest recreation business in New York and adjacent states would make rural living more appealing and help slow the migration of rural citizens to the cities. These businesses would enhance employment and income opportunities for rural people and attract them to their own communities. Furthermore, they would provide a more abundant and a greater variety of opportuni-

ties for our urban citizens to reduce the stresses of city living.

New York and other Northeastern States are recognizing the tremendous importance of outdoor recreation. For example, in 1961 a public bond issue was authorized in New York which included 50 million dollars solely for the acquisition of non-urban wildland. And in 1965, a 200 million dollar bond issue was passed by the people of New York State to develop previously acquired lands for outdoor recreation.

With so much public and private money being spent for outdoor recreation development, we should be deeply concerned that the optimum benefits accrue from these expenditures. The optimum allocation of land and capital resources and the coordination of recreation with other uses for our land resources call for systematic and intensive research into our recreational needs and demands.

Specific areas of research that should be vigorously pursued include:

- (1) Determination of present demand for particular recreation activities.
- (2) The role of management in the successful operation of recreation enterprises.
- (3) Factors affecting participation patterns of recreationists.
- (4) Development of a mechanism or model that predicts future demand and provides needed knowledge for planning and decision making.
- (5) Development of guidelines for the planning, installing, and operating privately owned forest recreation enterprises.

The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station's forest recreation research unit at Syracuse is making progress in solving the forest recreation problems, but this progress is not keeping pace with the expanding problems. The full implementation of the Federal research program described above at a level adequate to meet the current management needs of recreation enterprises will require additional appropriations. We recommend that \$250,000 be added to the Forest Service budget for this purpose.

This sum would represent only 1/1,000th of 1 percent of the annual recreation expenditure in the state of New York alone. Expressed in terms of the \$250,000,000 recreation bond issues already approved in the state the increased research recommended means 1/100 of 1%. The expansion of research recommended would provide a sound scientific basis in support of the recreation business and the public bonds in the state of New York and thus would be an excellent public investment.

THE LATE VITO ROMANO

(Mr. HANLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago my home community was shocked by the sudden death of one of its truly outstanding citizens, a man whose friendship I cherished, Vito Romano. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. He enjoyed a splendid reputation in the practice of law and made his talent always available to the best interest of our community.

His love for community and Nation was so deep and abiding. I believe that the story of Vito Romano is best told in the following article authored by an editor of the Syracuse Herald-Journal who obviously possesses great talent, Mr. Mario Rossi. I am so impressed with his account that I felt it appropriate that I share it with my colleagues:

POST SCRIPTS: A REAL MAN

(By Mario Rossi)

Since we are only human, it is our tendency to largely consider death a cruel and inconsiderate machination of fate and to rail against its inevitability, especially when it takes away someone as youthful and vital as Vito Romano.

In calmer and more retrospective mood, we are more inclined, of course, to accept even that which we cannot understand, and to also find a measure of solace; we turn now to the man worth remembering and begin to feel that his passing, however untimely, has endowed us with a rich heritage.

Vito Romano cannot help but be a vivid memory.

He did not fade away; he did not slip from our midst by degrees.

He was with us; then, quite suddenly, he was gone

RESPONSIVE SMILE

In this context, the man still stands tall, slender and impeccably groomed. His air of refinement and breeding remains reassuringly intact, and one can yet see the responsive smile and hear his pleasant laughter.

There is, too, the stunning portrait of Vito and his beloved wife, Edith, as they moved up James street on a Sunday morning, homeward bound after services at St. Peter's Church.

They were a brilliant and beautiful couple, so much a picture of grace and elegance that they almost seemed anachronistic in an age of speed and madness. Hand in hand, they were a rotogravure pair out of a Fifth Avenue Easter tableau every Sunday of the year, radiating the sheer happiness of being alive and together.

DETERMINED COMBAT

Beyond the imagery, however, there lingers the strength of a man who saw duty on the political front as part of his personal commitment to city and country. In this, one of the roughest arenas of all, he engaged in determined combat without shedding an iota of principle or a trace of dignity.

What he taught his fellow citizens in this respect is that one need not compromise any of his ideals of rules of conduct in following a course of action which is as difficult and challenging as it is necessary to the survival of our democracy.

To look at Vito—cultured, quiet, almost sedate—one would be inclined to rate him as a political observer. But he was not. He was an active participant, and the fact that he was a fair and gentlemanly fighter did not diminish his stature as an adversary to be reckoned with.

REASSURING MANNER

While Vito had achieved much in his career as an attorney and his avocation as a civic leader, there can be no doubt he would have reached many other bright goals had he been granted a longer span of life. His quiet charm, his reassuring manner and his personal capabilities certainly point to that.

But it is futile to speculate on the impossible.

It is better to recall that while Vito Romano would never be able to achieve his full potential in terms of professional and political success, he managed in his half century to write a most eloquent and complete chapter as a human being. In this reference, our impulse is to call attention to the great respect and affection in which he was held by all who knew him; yet this is not the really important story.

CONCERN FOR OTHERS

The true message of his existence lay in the regard which he felt for his fellow man. He was ever concerned with the welfare of others, and the courtliness of his conduct was a sincere reflection of his entire nature. He was the essence of nobility, and he made all

within his sphere feel they were the beneficiaries of a largesse of spirit.

And he was ever thus.

I asked an old neighbor what he was like as a boy.

"The same," she said, "always the same."

THE B-52 SORTIES REDUCED

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, I strongly object to the announced decision to cut back the B-52 sorties from 1,800 to 1,600 a month, particularly since the decision was made for fiscal and not military reasons. Not only this, the decision imperils our troops, which is my primary concern, and also may give encouragement to the enemy not to agree to settle the war at the Paris peace talks. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by this decision. Insofar as I am able to influence the matter, I shall do my best to see that a reversal of the decision takes place.

On a related issue, I believe time is running out on the bombing halt—first, because there has been no indication that our forbearance has produced any peace directed actions by Hanoi and its allies. Second, because the enemy has violated its terms in numerous instances.

PESTICIDE POLLUTION AND OUR FOOD SUPPLY

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, high levels of the pesticide Dieldrin have required impounding of 22,555 pounds of frozen Coho salmon produced by a Michigan firm and shipped to two other Midwestern States. The Food and Drug Administration impounded the fish.

In addition, we hear that spring releases of salmon fingerlings in Lake Michigan have been temporarily suspended as a precaution.

Here again we see handwriting on the wall. The environment we depend upon has finite amounts of pure air, water, and wildlife. Blindly we are destroying the balance of our environment. We are toying with the ecology of our continent and world.

Whenever something on this order occurs, and individuals stand up to protest and call for action, there is a sidling away on the part of those who are responsible and those who can act.

No one wants to step on any toes. No one wants to become involved. No one really wants to understand. Someday it will go away if we leave it alone. Someday, in every way, we shall awake to find that the good Lord has waved his hand and made everything well again.

There is no womb for us to retreat to. There is no escape from the consequences of our actions. We shall pay the bill in full for allowing pesticides to pollute our environment. We shall suffer in full for damage we are doing to wildlife, air, and water we depend on. If we, ourselves, do not sicken or die, then it shall be the

horrible fate of our children to do so as a result of our laxness and inability to face up to our responsibilities.

We are not controlling the fruits of science. Pesticides are silent killers. They do not murder with noise or in a sickening way. They kill quietly—over a period of time. We are all carrying DDT residues in our bodies right now—all of us.

I have, in the past, introduced a bill to control America's use of chemicals. Today I am also introducing a measure that will prohibit the sale or shipment for use in the United States of the chemical compound known as DDT. The bill follows:

H.R. 9868

A bill to prohibit the sale or shipment for use in the United States of the chemical compound known as DDT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (61 Stat. 163; 7 U.S.C. 135-135k) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"Sec. 17. Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, after June 30, 1970, it shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, sell, or offer for sale in any territory or in the District of Columbia, or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State, territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, territory, or the District of Columbia, or to receive in any State, territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, territory, or the District of Columbia, or a foreign country the chemical compound dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, commonly known as DDT.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PODELL. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I happen to know something about the situation in Michigan to which the gentleman refers. Let me point out that there is not a scintilla of valid or solid evidence that the residue has any serious effect whatsoever on any individual, and there is not one bit of evidence that any individual has suffered any serious effects from the residue in salmon or in any other fish. The Federal Food and Drug Administration has produced various chemical analyses of the alleged amount of chemical residue in these salmon and in other fish. It would be just as rational for the Federal Pure Food and Drug Administration, if any amount of DDT residue is harmful in fish, to make the same kind of charge and allegation against canned salmon from other parts of the country. I can imagine the hue and cry from people all over the United States if all fish that have any DDT residue in them were prohibited from being caught or consumed.

What I am saying is that the Federal Pure Food and Drug Administration must come up with some very specific information as to possible ill effects from such a residue. This is not a case of botulism, where an individual ate something and died as a result. This is pure speculation on the part of the Pure Food and Drug Administration—pure speculation. They have a responsibility to find out—and as yet they do not have a scintilla of evidence, not one iota of evi-

dence—that the residue has caused any ill effects to a single person.

Mr. PODELL. I thank the gentleman. I would like merely to point out that there is another fish coming out of Lake Michigan called a chubb. It has been impounded by the Food and Drug Administration so far as its admission into the State of New York is concerned. It has been claimed that there has been some botulism, or perhaps residue from an insecticide of some kind. Authorities were not sure, but they did impound quantities of this fish because it did cause serious illness to some people who consumed it. They do not know the answer. Finally, in regard to DDT, when scientific proof exists that animal life is being harmed by DDT—when levels of its residue rise in watersheds—we can reasonably be apprehensive over its possible threat to people.

I agree with the gentleman that the Food and Drug Administration should and must find the answer to this problem.

ABM—OR—WITH MESSRS. NIXON AND LAIRD IN NEVER-NEVER LAND

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has come out four square for the limited ABM against a Red Chinese threat that really is not there. Mr. Laird huffs up to Capitol Hill to argue on behalf of Safeguard. His view of the world is frightening, indeed. Protect us from the demons, Mr. Laird sees. Chinese hordes, Soviet blockbusters, little green dragons, and puce horned toads. Does the good Secretary of Defense look under his bed before retiring? I wonder.

Still, we must realize that he has been on the defensive for a long time. If only Safeguard sounded more manly. It sounds more like a soap than a missile. Perhaps an advertising agency would be helpful to Mr. Laird. Procter & Gamble has a good one, I am told. Now Sentinel sounded hairy-chested, even though it was worthless. It sounded reassuring. Perhaps the agency might come up with a television program entitled "Melvin in Wonderland," or "How I Learned To Ignore Social Problems and Love ABM." Nor would the show lack for sponsors. The Cannon Kings would thump down their cash. Then, at least, the people paying the bill would get to see some peachy keen simulations of how it would work.

Also, the program would be able to sell the Air Force's ABM version. It only costs \$16 billion, and is called MODS—missile offensive defensive system. Of course, the Navy now is rushing into the lists with its Sabmis—seaborne antiballistic missile.

Just think of how some of the exciting chapters would come across on the screen. "How the Russians Are Building a First Strike Force To Attack Us and Wipe Out All Our Retaliatory Forces," or, "How To Provide Minimum Protection at Maximum Cost."

Mr. Laird is frightening a good many people with his rumblings of Russian

ICBM's and Chinese ICBM's. I wonder if it has ever dawned on him how frightening his comments are to a good many other people all over the world—including the Soviets. When people are frightened, they start to react. If they react by escalating the arms race, not even Safeguard will be any help.

Still, it is a consolation to the hungry, the poor, and the overtaxed that at least the Cannon Kings will die rich in the unavoidable holocaust that will inevitably follow. Generals and admirals will die arguing merits of their respective ABM's of the different services. The rest of us will die poor, in ignorance of the merits of their hardware—and in unspeakable agony.

OIL BARONS PLAY GAMES, TOO, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONSUMER

(Mr. PODELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, lo and behold, the oil barons are down to their last billion, and as a result, they must play games—at consumer expense. You need no talent or skill to play them. All you have to be is a sucker consumer, and you are fair game for the oil barons who lure you into retail outlets by promising something for nothing.

Of course, this is a farce. Pity the retail gasoline dealers of the Nation, who are often bludgeoned into buying these games from the seller at the pointed request of the oil company whose franchise he happens to hold. After purchasing the games, which up his overhead, the retail gasoline station operator naturally passes the cost of the games on to his customers. The retailers who operate these stations at minimal profit for terrible labor and long hours are relatively blameless. Only the oil barons are to blame. It is merely another way to move gasoline at the greater expense of the public.

Numbers of real winners are quite low, with evidence pointing to the fact that some few areas are "salted" with a few flashy winners in order to build a publicity campaign around further promotion efforts. Only the consumer loses along with the gas station operator. Promoters and the oil barons emerge as eventual victors.

I am not saying that the oil barons would rob a child's piggy bank and leave I O U's. I am saying, however, that to the unbelievable list of exploitations of the public by the oil industry, we now may add games of chance.

We have now reached a point where even the original bulldog with rubber teeth, the Federal Trade Commission, has begun to make noises of regulation aimed at the games. Wonders, I suppose, will never cease.

Delight is piled upon delight. Oil barons take the 27½-percent depletion allowance, prohibit cheaper foreign oil imports, pollute our environment, raise gasoline prices at will, and drive gasoline station operators to the wall with games that only delude the public and raise prices.

It seems the oil barons are many-

sided men. Taxpayers might keep these little nuggets of fact in mind as they fill out their tax returns.

THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS HINDER MIDEAST PEACE

(Mr. OTTINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Security Council's one-sided condemnation of Israel for her retaliatory air attack on Jordan is deplorable and destructive of chances for peace in the Middle East.

The Security Council had and continues to have an obligation to prevent the Arab terrorist attacks against Israel and to make retaliatory attacks unnecessary. But the Security Council has ignored repeated guerrilla attacks against Israel—attacks which have taken the lives of nearly 300 Israelis, many of them civilians, since the 6-day war of 1967. It has ignored the persecution and public hangings of Iraqi Jews. It has ignored Arab attacks on Israeli civil airliners.

How can the United Nations justify condemning Israel for defending herself when the U.N. has failed to meet its obligation to defend Israel?

Failure of the United States to veto the condemnation resolution is equally deplorable and destructive of the chances for peace. The United States cannot sit on the sidelines while U.N. action in effect encourages continued Arab terrorism. Is this evidence of the more "even-handed" Middle East policy Governor Scranton hinted the Nixon administration would adopt? If so, the likelihood of full-scale war between Israel and the Arab States has markedly increased, and with it the imminent danger of U.S. involvement in a major war.

It is not enough to stand pat in the Middle East. The status quo is just too perilous. We need new initiatives toward peace. We need U.S. action through the U.N. and directly to help Israel stop Arab terrorism, to assure Israel's invulnerability to attack in the short run and in the long run to reduce Middle East armaments and to reach a settlement of the raging Middle East disputes. The time is now.

BACONE COLLEGE EARNS NATIONAL ATTENTION

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of the very real privileges in representing Oklahoma's Second District in Congress is the honor of representing Bacone College at Muskogee.

The Oklahoma Teacher, the magazine of the Oklahoma Education Association, recently featured Bacone College in an article entitled "The Uniqueness of Bacone," and Bacone is truly unique.

It is a 2-year college with fewer than 800 students enrolled, yet its reputation is nationwide. It was established as an Indian College in 1880, and more than

half its students are Indian today. Its students have represented all 50 States during the last 5 years. Its sports program, concentrating on basketball and baseball, is nationally known. I hope some of you here have had the opportunity to hear the college's fine and colorful choir during one of its annual visits to Washington.

This is a proud institution, and I am proud to represent it. I place this article on "The Uniqueness of Bacone" in the RECORD, as follows:

THE UNIQUENESS OF BACONE

At the close of the 1968 school year at Bacone Junior College, a letter, written by an anonymous student, was slipped under the office door of Dean of Students Bill Burgess. Entitled simply "From Me to You," it sums up how students past and present feel about Bacone.

"Each year hundreds of Indian, Negro, and White students pour from every corner of the United States into a small college in eastern Oklahoma. What draws them there?"

"It isn't new buildings or expensive furniture. It isn't the tremendous variety of social activities on campus. The answer goes much deeper than the surface of buildings or furniture or social events.

"Bacone doesn't have much to offer the athlete, yet just last year it ranked 18th in the nation in basketball and "Number One" in baseball. * * * Why is it found at Bacone?"

"At the beginning of each year kids pour into the chapel basement with no singing talent but with a hunger to share with others a song from their hearts. With these Miss Rainwater works and creates a singing choir which moves and inspires the hearts of those who hear. Why? And Dr. West, who not only opens our eyes to the things around us but causes us to love and appreciate this beauty—how is this done? And why? Why?"

"This small college tucked away in the hills of eastern Oklahoma has something very wonderful and special to offer and share to anyone who seeks it. Bacone has many different cultures, faces, and religions. These differences are not kept separate, but there is a mixing and sharing of them. Baconeans have a tendency to become "color blind." You are not accepted by the money or looks you have, your prestige, or your popularity. Instead you are accepted by what you are inside. This isn't as easy as it sounds. It is a soul-searching process, one which takes time, but one which gives in return respect for each other and for yourself.

"At Bacone you share many things. You share biology notes and feelings for Mr. Weaver. You share Life of Christ and P. E. Class. You share hopes and ideas. You share joy and heart-break. You share your clothes. But as you begin to do this you'll discover something very special—you begin to share yourself.

"At Bacone many ideas are changed and many dreams are built. Many friendships are built, and a set of lifetime standards are beginning to be shaped and molded. Many cultures—one mankind—this is what Bacone is all about. This is what keeps miles no barrier between Bacone and her former students.

"All this and much more—this is Bacone." As the student's letter indicates, Bacone Junior College is a unique educational institution for many reasons:

The college is willing to provide financial assistance to students on need rather than academic performance;

Most students are bilingual and have not adapted to white middle class values;

A congenial campus atmosphere exists because a student is accepted as he is and is encouraged to know himself, accept himself and develop himself;

A disciple program that concerns itself with "why" something happened rather than "what" happened;

Students communicate, study and develop in a Christian non-denominational setting.

Not so unique, perhaps, but very true is the statement from Dr. Garold D. Holstine, Bacone President, "the entire United States is our neighborhood." Although only 771 students are enrolled at Bacone, they came this year from 33 states, and over the past five years, students from all 50 states have been on the rolls of the college.

Primarily thought of as an Indian school, one-half of the college's students are Indian descent from 49 different tribes. The remaining 40 percent of Bacone's population is caucasian and 10 percent is Negro.

It is evident that Bacone serves both Indian and non-Indian students. However, all scholarship funds are awarded to Indian students. Bacone enables Indian students to combine their rich heritage with the academic skills that will fit them for leadership either among their own people, or in the merging society of modern day America.

As Dean Burgess is quick to relate, "Bacone seeks primarily the students who need the college, not the student who may be high in academic standards. Bacone's faculty and administration follows the precept of 'give me the I will, and to heck with the I.Q.'"

Bacone was founded in 1880 by Professor Almon C. Bacone, and was originally located in Tahlequah. It remained there for five years before moving to the more centralized area of the five civilized tribes and its present site two miles east of Muskogee.

From its beginning to now, the record of Bacone's history is one of response to changing conditions. During its early years, Bacone offered primary education all the way to a college degree. Bacone today emerges as a church-related college, a liberal arts junior college and a growing community college with a deep concern for Indian education.

President Holstine sees "the new Bacone" entering into and serving the community. The college works closely and cooperates fully with civic and community organizations and is well aware of its task of making its students capable of continuing their higher education in the four year colleges and universities.

Accredited by the North Central Association of College and Secondary Schools in 1965, Bacone is particularly proud of four areas in their liberal arts program.

The Art program, under the supervision of Dick West, offers painting, wood sculpturing, metal work and weaving. Dr. West is recognized as one of the most outstanding Indian artists in the nation and his teaching talents are of the same quality.

Bacone College music has become known nationwide. The Bacone Choir recently completed an 18 concert trip with an appearance on the steps of the Nation's Capitol. The choir, under the direction of Miss Jeannine Rainwater, has also appeared on national television.

Bacone's athletic program, concentrating on baseball and basketball, has produced much notoriety for the school and state. Bacone's baseball team won the national junior college championship in 1967 and had more athletes sign professional baseball contracts in 1966 than any other college in the nation. Bacone basketball teams are always outstanding and have finished high in the national rankings in recent years.

The school's Associate Degree program in Nursing is a course of study designed to prepare fully qualified nurses.

In keeping with its charge to serve the community, Bacone also has 185 students enrolled in off-campus courses through "Operation Headstart" supplementary training programs.

Bacone's 35 faculty members are teachers who have concern for young people who need help. The college faculty works for salaries

that are considerably less than those of comparable colleges. "Bacone teachers are to be commended for their dedication to a kind of task that is so apparent," Dr. Holstine emphasizes. "Our staff, highly successful in their efforts, works long hours and deprives themselves of many of their own pursuits to educate our students in an inter-racial, inter-culture situation."

Faculty homes are always open to students, whether it be for entertainment or personal counseling. Dean Burgess's home, complete with color television, has hosted as many as 50 students. Many faculty members set aside specific days of the week to invite students over for companionship. Many Bacone students would rather stay at the college than go home on holidays—a tribute to the faculty and other students of the college.

It should be noted here that Bacone students are not catered to unnecessarily, "given" grades or pampered. As Dean Burgess says, "we call our students men and women and expect them to conduct themselves as such. We do not have a lot of policies and students have freedom as long as they don't infringe on the rights of others."

It is also Bacone tradition that students behave in a manner befitting the college or face a stern lesson from the rest of the student body.

The true test of Bacone's mettle is revealed by the following fact:

Out of every 100 students who enroll for the two year program, only 10 fail to make it. The college has a significant 90 percent holding power for their two year program, despite the fact that many students arrive from all over the United States not knowing if they have been accepted in the college, coming from a different culture than they will be exposed to, and many lacking adequate educational backgrounds!

Bacone is a private institution in that it is fully supported by church foundations and civic organizations. Under a new concept, Bacone will eventually become a four-year school, with four new dormitories to be constructed and plans to make full use of the college's 230 acres with centers for Humanities, Nursing Sciences, Sports, Languages, History, Applied Arts, Social Sciences and Economics.

Professor Bacone, seeing his dream come true nearly 90 years ago, said: "A Christian school planted in the midst of a people becomes one of the most powerful agencies in the work of civilization."

Today, Dr. Holstine says, "Bacone never wants to be large enough to require an IBM card system where students will get lost in the multitude. The principle of a quality education in a Christian environment will always be retained in the future."

Bacone Junior College is indeed unique.

COTERMINOUS REGIONAL AREAS FOR AGENCIES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Mr. MARSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday the President made a decision to follow certain recommendations which I understand came from the Bureau of the Budget for coterminous regional areas for agencies of the Federal Government in various parts of the United States.

One of the results of this decision was to move from Charlottesville, Va., to Philadelphia the regional headquarters for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that for a number of years had been serving the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Caro-

lina, and Kentucky. Over 400 experienced personnel of this agency will be directly affected by this change. The decision has been made to move the headquarters to a State that was not in the region.

Difficult to fathom is the economics and the efficiency of the move. It is hard to understand the rationale that dictates, simply you create coterminous boundaries for the service areas of various agencies, that you should then move established regional headquarters that are still central to the regions they serve.

In the last 5 years, to accommodate the regional headquarters for HEW at Charlottesville, a modern, five-story building was erected—planned for HEW purposes and authorized to be constructed for their use at a cost of \$2 million. This building was dedicated less than 3 years ago.

Now HEW will be vacating their modern, 3-year-old, multimillion-dollar regional headquarters to find new quarters—probably rented—in a city where I am sure we can expect space to be limited and costs to be high.

At a time when everyone is concerned about inflation and rising costs of government, this does not seem to be a step toward reducing Federal expenditures.

For the reasons outlined above, it is my hope that President Nixon will review this decision and reconsider the action that was announced last week.

REQUEST TO ACTIVATE MOUNTAIN VIEW HOSPITAL, TACOMA, WASH.

(Mr. HICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, today I am presenting for the consideration of the Congress a proposal which affords us a unique opportunity to help 58,000 veterans.

The proposal is in the form of a memorial from the Washington State Legislature asking that Mountain View Hospital at Tacoma, Wash., be activated as a Veterans' Administration hospital.

This is a fine facility, already functioning as a general hospital and a tuberculosis sanatorium. It includes a complete surgery, obstetric section, and all the other facilities of a licensed general hospital. In the three-county area which such a hospital would serve, there are some 58,000 veterans, with the hospital virtually in the geographic center.

Although the Veterans' Administration hospitals' patient load has decreased nationwide, Washington State still has more veteran patients than it has facilities for their care. I am informed that the VA is considering expanding its hospital at Seattle to care for the State's veterans. How much more practical, Mr. Speaker, to use this existing hospital instead.

At present veterans from this area must drive through the heaviest traffic in the Northwest to the Seattle hospital, and the parking situation is almost hopeless. Such extreme conditions would not obtain at Mountain View.

The Seattle hospital is a good one.

There are few complaints from people treated there. The complaints come from those who are not able to obtain treatment because of overcrowding. Mountain View would alleviate this.

There is no doubt in my mind that to use Mountain View as a hospital for veterans would be a most prudent and effective manner to help us meet our responsibilities to the men and women who have defended our country.

But time is of the essence. Pierce County is deactivating its general hospital on June 30, and the tuberculosis patients are being moved to another facility. Understandably, the county wishes to turn the hospital to use as soon as possible, both for the usefulness of the facility and to avoid expenditures for maintenance.

I respectfully and urgently request that the proper committee, the Veterans' Administration, and the Congress act favorably and as swiftly as possible to take advantage of this opportunity.

I include here House Joint Memorial 3 as adopted by the Washington State Legislature:

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 3

To the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

Whereas, an unprecedented opportunity exists for the immediate direct benefit of fifty-eight thousand veterans of the Pierce, Kitsap and Thurston county area of the State of Washington; and

Whereas, the need for veterans hospital facilities exceeds the availability of facilities in the State of Washington; and

Whereas, the Mountain View Sanatorium, operated for the benefit of tuberculosis patients originally, is now being phased out; and

Whereas, disuse of this facility will result in a direct economic loss to the community; and

Whereas, a minimum federal expenditure would reactivate Mountain View as a three hundred-bed veterans hospital facility; and

Whereas, the Mountain View Sanatorium would provide direct hospital services for fifty-eight thousand veterans near their families and loved ones and specifically would provide for an estimated one hundred twenty aged, sick and needy veterans for this immediate area; and

Whereas, the three-county area is the second largest concentration of veterans in the State of Washington and is completely without veterans administration hospital facilities;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that the Congress of the United States enact legislation to provide a federal grant for activation of Mountain View Sanatorium as a veterans administration hospital; and

Be it resolved, That copies of this Memorial be transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington.

Passed the House March 4, 1969.

DON LISUDGE,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate March 10, 1969.

JOHN A. CHERBERG,
President of the Senate.

THE STORY OF THE IAPA—VIGILANCE FOR FREEDOM

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most informative articles I have seen on the freedom of the press in Latin America was published in the March 1969 issue of *Nieman Reports*. Titled "The Story of the IAPA," the article discusses the history and accomplishments of the Inter-American Press Association. The article was written by Mr. Lee Hills, president and executive editor of Knight Newspapers, Inc., and immediate past president of IAPA.

As Mr. Hills points out, IAPA is largely responsible for the fact that the Western Hemisphere is one region of the world whose people—96 percent of them—have been living under varying conditions of press freedom. Comprised of more than 1,000 publications and individuals from news media throughout the hemisphere, IAPA has been a strong bulwark against the threat to freedom represented by many of the new Latin American dictatorships. By using its pressure against censorship, IAPA has helped maintain the editorial independence of major news media in some countries—and at times, it has even saved the lives of courageous editors imprisoned or "questioned" by military authorities.

IAPA's job has not been easy; Mr. Hills notes that in some Latin American countries, "people seem to be willing at length to accept limitations on their democratic freedoms in return for some economic well-being." Yet, he adds:

The association protests every restriction of freedom of the press. This may consist of suppression of free newspapers, their direct or indirect control by a government, the imprisonment or arrest of newspapermen, official subsidies, discrimination in the release of news, the existence of official news agencies, any interference in the management's freedom to run a newspaper, discriminatory taxes, government control of newsprint imports or sales, or any other restrictive measures.

The article sets forth IAPA's forceful and effective actions on behalf of freedom of the press in this hemisphere—a record of dedication to this high ideal that has won the association the respect of believers in freedom everywhere. I commend the article to my colleagues' attention. Mr. Hills declares:

Inch by desperate inch, the Western Hemisphere is yielding to the fact of life that only truth can make and keep it free.

The article follows:

THE STORY OF THE IAPA (By Lee Hills)

(NOTE.—Mr. Hills is president and executive editor of Knight Newspapers, Inc., and immediate past president of the Inter American Press Association. He is also a former president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Sigma, Delta Chi, and the Associated Press Managing Editors Association.)

We journalists in the United States are often tempted, I think, to believe that the fight for freedom of the press is over and that we have won.

Consistently, these days, our courts are

ruling in favor of concepts of press liberty freer than ever before of legal shackles and restrictions. More and more states are adding laws to protect newspapers and reporters against coercion, intimidation and source disclosure. Even the campaign for greater freedom of information is progressing, though much remains to be done.

So the temptation to conclude that the war is over is understandable, but it must nevertheless be resisted. Perhaps Chicago will be valuable for the memory it leaves with us: Proof that freedom of the press, like all freedoms, exists only so long as we are capable of defending it.

Despite the Chicago experience, freedom of the press exists in the United States to a greater degree than virtually anywhere else in the world. In this atmosphere, it is not surprising that few of us are familiar with the Inter American Press Association, known to its friends as IAPA or "Yapa."

Perhaps the best introduction to I-A-P-A is to acknowledge to you that there are newspapermen in the Western Hemisphere today who are indebted to IAPA for their newspapers, their freedom and, in some cases, for their very lives. If that sounds dramatic, let me assure you that it is no more than the truth.

Despite its relative anonymity, IAPA has an impressive string of accomplishments.

1. IAPA is beyond doubt the most effective international group fighting to maintain and advance freedom of the press.

2. IAPA originated the concept of an inter-American professional organization, self-sufficient, unencumbered by government, and living off its own resources. No other profession has tried this and made it work so well.

3. IAPA is largely responsible for the fact that the Western Hemisphere is the one region of the world whose people—96 percent of them—have been living under varying conditions of press freedom. When I say "varying" I have in mind that less than 45 percent of the people of the world enjoy any real vestige of freedom.

4. IAPA has openly fought for the freedom of newsmen tyrannized by dictators such as Argentina's Peron, Trujillo of Santo Domingo, Colombia's Rojas Pinilla, Haiti's notorious "Papa, Doc" Duvalier, and many other enemies of liberty.

5. IAPA created a Technical Center, a Scholarship Fund and other services to help raise the newspaper standards, mechanical and editorial, of Latin America. As standards rise, so does the independence of the press.

The achievements of the Technical Center alone are worth special mention.

Created as a non-profit organization almost seven years ago, the center is the forum for the exchange of information, ideas and friendships which form the core of IAPA's efforts. Its chief task is to bring together working newspapermen from throughout the hemisphere to share equally in the development of newsgathering techniques and production technology. Seminars and round table meetings have been held in the United States and eight Latin American countries, in which more than 800 news executives have participated. The center offers a consulting service for Latin American newspapers and has published a series of books, monthly bulletins and the only complete Spanish language style manual available.

Growth of the IAPA has been slow. Could you imagine the Associated Press Managing Editors Association or the American Society of Newspaper Editors enduring, much less existing, if they had the bitter opposition of a militaristic national government?

When, however, IAPA's General Assembly met last October in Buenos Aires, I was happy to report that we had more than 1,000 publications and individuals on our membership rolls, a gain of 200 in one year and of

400 in five years. Certainly these inter-Americans cannot be intimidated.

Taken together, these publications have a circulation of 50 million copies daily. Most of them espouse freedom. This is a powerful voice.

Yet we must look at the dark side of our rediscovered moon of hemispheric liberty. So soon after the exhilaration of the Argentine meeting we find freedom under attack on new fronts. Three of every four Latin Americans now live under some kind of military rule, sometimes benign but in theory always potentially repressive. Anyone can tick off the countries. But in every one of them the IAPA presence for freedom is being felt.

Since 1930 there have been 39 military coups in Latin America. Some of them have been engineered by officers trained—supposedly in democratic ways—by the United States. A third of these coups have occurred since the Alliance for Progress got shakily off the ground in 1961, leaving behind it a doubt that now is growing because of suspicions of the Alliance's eventual failure.

We cannot judge Latin America, if indeed we should sit in any kind of judgment, by our own standards. A good example is Brazil, President Arthur da Costa e Silva, who ousted the extreme left wing Goulart in 1964, is a moderate who in December, 1968, lost control to radical, hard-line younger officers. They forced him to suspend congress, arrest political critics and some journalists, and introduce the trappings of dictatorship without, perhaps, fancying them himself.

These hard-line officers fear the press and are in awe of its power. They have confiscated newspaper editions and jailed editors and publishers. They currently enforce an enigmatic "self-censorship" that has destroyed the freedom of the press in Brazil.

Leading Brazilian editors who oppose military dictatorship are considered "subversive." They have been arrested and subjected to prolonged and repeated interrogations. In the course of the interrogations the officers conducting them have often displayed a tragically simplistic view of the press. "In the past year your newspaper has published one or more editorials generally favorable to . . . the U.S. . . . West Germany . . . Israel . . . Russia. Were you paid to publish these editorials by . . . the U.S. . . . West Germany . . . Israel . . . Russia?"

When I talked with President Costa e Silva in Rio de Janeiro in late October he assured me there would be no infringement of press liberties. Yet that has occurred as the military dictatorship lets itself be drawn into political excesses alien to Brazil.

In Argentina, a nation of such great economic potential that its lack of leadership moves one almost to tears, there is yet no real recovery from the rapacious dictatorship of Gen. Peron. To a degree, however, Lt. Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía has brought the country back from ruinous inflation and is establishing some stability. So far, he has tolerated a free press and open criticism, something relatively rare among the outcroppings of military dictatorship in the last decade.

The Argentine press is free, but cautious. And the warning flags are flying. A recent law decreed by the Onganía regime despite widespread opposition from responsible public opinion calls for prior censorship of films.

Under the guise of protecting the public from "immoral" movies, government-appointed censors can ban any film on moral, social or political grounds. The editorial comment of one Argentine magazine was typical of press opposition to the law. The magazine termed the law "a bold and dangerous advance against the freedom of expression."

In Peru, too, the press lives under the cloud of a military dictatorship born last October even as we were meeting in Buenos Aires. Criticism of the government is tolerated in Peru, but not encouraged. An example comes

from the editor of a moderately left magazine who was jailed for twitting the generals and questioned by a military officer.

"I tried to talk about the importance of a free press, the press as the fourth branch of government," the editor said after his release. "He reminded me that now Peru has only one branch of government."

Last October's second coup occurred in Panama, where the National Guard overthrew an elected government on its 12th day in office. One of the Guard's first actions after taking power was to crudely, and completely, censor the press. The Panamanian press now functions under "Guidelines" published by the National Guard. One of the "guidelines" warns editors "there shall be no insinuations that there is censorship." Editors are "asked" to observe the "guidelines," and one of the "guidelines" says: "This is the last time you will be asked to cooperate."

In much of Latin America today—too much—freedom of the press is as vulnerable as democracy. Newsmen in a number of countries ruefully share the views of a Peruvian editor who observed "It's easy to militarize the civilians. It takes longer to civilize the military."

Cuba, of course, is a special and most tragic case of its own. Avowedly a Communist nation under Castro's dictatorship, its control of the Cuban press is complete. Ten years after Castro's ascendancy, many Cuban newspapermen still languish in Cuba's jails. Against the absolute tyranny of Castro, pressure from IAPA seems to be of little help but the task of rallying and maintaining public opinion against his oppressive measures continues to have top priority in our efforts.

These are just examples of what is happening in Latin America, and particularly in South America. People seem to be willing at length to accept limitations on their democratic freedoms in return for some economic well-being.

In Latin America as elsewhere when you come right down to it, the best of a working democracy is freedom of the press. Or, as American newsmen are more fond of calling it, freedom of information—the people's right to know.

The conservative and strongly nationalistic military regimes of Latin America believe they must maintain the status quo, protecting it against the discontent of youth who are reacting there as elsewhere in the restless search for some special identity.

The dangers to a free press in this kinetic atmosphere thus are obvious. Even in Chicago, newsmen were clubbed. It is no surprise that they are the first to be jailed in any political uprising. It was the elimination of press censorship by Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia that, paradoxically, led to the Soviet occupation. Far from lying down, the Czech newspapers lambasted their Soviet neighbors and compelled the Kremlin to move against them.

We all know that the Russian game in the East is a loser. When young Czechs immolate themselves by fire, we sense the depths of the desire for freedom and certainty that it will be achieved.

The urge for freedom is even stronger in Latin America. That is why I want to tell you the story of the Inter American Press Association which I mentioned in the beginning.

Bear in mind that IAPA was not always robust, or effective, or independent. At the outset it was pitifully weak.

One of the most inspiring stories in the book of journalistic freedom is how it became, overnight, sinewy and strong. That transformation is one reason why I believe that other Latin American countries will not go the way of Cuba, and why I think that the flourishing new military regimes south of the border are less likely to follow

the totalitarian footsteps of the Perons and the Trujillos.

Mary A. Gardner in her book on IAPA tells how the "First Pan American Congress of Journalists" meeting in Washington in 1926 called for creation of a permanent inter-American organization.

Sixteen years later the Mexican government organized and financed the next meeting, in Mexico City in 1942, with Communists trying to manipulate the sessions. Few journalists attended from the U.S.

A permanent organization was established at the Second Pan American Congress in Havana in 1943, and it was given the Spanish name we still carry, Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa.

From its very start the old SIP was infiltrated by Communists. They were particularly strong in the executive committee.

Only 12 United States publications sent delegates. These included Tom Wallace, Julio Garzon, Eugene B. Mirovitch, William P. Carney, Herbert Corn, Ralph McGill, Robert U. Brown and myself.

We were fascinated but dismayed by the proceedings. Cuba and Mexico were then the centers of Communist power in Latin America, and between them sent delegates from 130 publications. The Cuban government paid all the bills. Delegations sat and voted by countries. Many of the delegates were not journalists, but simply propagandists.

Numerous resolutions were strictly political, having nothing to do with the press. The Communist thrust was openly directed at the United States. The enthusiasm of Latin American newspapermen for an inter-American organization was obvious, however, and the dedicated work of Tom Wallace, Farris Flint, Joshua Powers and a few others made possible the new IAPA which later emerged.

The reaction began in 1945 at the Caracas congress against the way the SIP was constituted—political, non-professional, government-subsidized, Communist-infiltrated. The revolt grew at the 1946 Bogota meeting and jelled into action in Quito in 1949. With the aggressive backing of North Americans and a group of influential Latin American publishers, the Quito congress voted to reorganize the association.

This was done at an historic meeting in New York in 1950 which changed the basic character of IAPA, made it totally independent, sustained entirely by dues of its own members. For the first time it occupied itself predominantly with freedom of the press. This marked the end of government-sponsored congresses. The freedom of the press report that year denounced repressive measures against the press in 15 nations in the Americas.

Thus the Western Hemisphere learned a classic lesson in the frustration of Communist intrigue. The reorganized IAPA, its treasury empty and limited in membership, had a tough new start from scratch. The struggle against Communist infiltration had sapped its strength.

It needed the prestige and financial support of United States publications, and most of them were not interested. Clearly, IAPA needed a cause.

Suddenly, it was handed one by Juan Domingo Peron in 1951. Peron harassed, closed and finally expropriated the great newspaper La Prensa in Buenos Aires. Its widely revered publisher, Alberto Gainza Paz, escaped into exile in Uruguay.

A number of leading United States newspapers joined IAPA and helped rally public opinion in the hemisphere against Peron. As a result, IAPA gained enough strength to hand Peron his first defeat in the international field.

This came at the annual meeting of IAPA in Montevideo in October, 1951, only a few months after La Prensa's confiscation. Peron

sent a delegation of 53, more than half the total attendance. Only 16 came from the United States.

The Peronistas applied for membership and tried to take over the meeting. Many of them wore guns into the meetings. The Board of Directors refused to be intimidated. It rejected all but 10 of the Argentine applications on the grounds that their newspapers were not democratic.

With that, the Peronists stormed out en masse along with eight other Latin Americans. They announced that they would form a Latin American Press Association, but it never got off the ground.

Press freedom was at a low ebb in Latin America during this period, and dictators were riding high. The re-born IAPA took them on, in country after country. It marshaled public opinion with a vigor that caused growing alarm among the dictators. They reacted with violent attacks on the IAPA.

After their defeat in Montevideo, Peron's bully-boys wrote a 437-page book assailing IAPA. The late Demetrio Canelas, of Los Tiempos, Cochabamba, Bolivia, saw his newspaper destroyed by government-inspired mobs, and then he was thrown in prison and threatened with execution as a traitor for not bowing editorially to the government. IAPA protests saved him.

Canelas thus expressed his gratitude: "I owe not only my freedom but my life to the Inter American Press Association." And so we have our theme.

IAPA has helped extract other editors and publishers from prison. It has fought to reopen newspapers closed by tyrants. It has aided in restoring confiscated newspapers to their rightful owners. Perhaps it has saved other lives.

Besides La Prensa of Argentina and Los Tiempos of Bolivia, the successful freedom campaigns include those for Pedro Joaquin Chamorro of La Prensa of Managua, Nicaragua; the late Hernan Robledo of La Flecha, also of Managua; El Intransigente of Salta, Argentina, and its editor-publisher David Michel Torino, also dead now; El Tiempo and El Espectador of Bogota; El Comercio of Quito; La Prensa of Lima and El Imparcial of Guatemala.

The IAPA cannot take credit for Peron's fall in 1955, but it has played a major role in creating the public opinion that helped topple dictatorships, and it can take credit for the return of newspapers to their legitimate owners.

The association protests every restriction of freedom of the press. This may consist of suppression of free newspapers, their direct or indirect control by a government, the imprisonment or arrest of newspapermen, official subsidies, discrimination in the release of news, the existence of official news agencies, any interference in the management's freedom to run a newspaper, discriminatory taxes, government control of newsprint imports or sales, or any other restrictive measures.

It is difficult for a North American to have the same appreciation of these efforts as do the Latin Americans. And the courage of our Latin colleagues in fighting for the principles of freedom is something we are not called upon to match.

As one friend said, "If they are willing to go to jail for freedom of the press, the least we can do is to give them moral and financial support through the IAPA."

Pedro Beltran of La Prensa, Lima, who was thrown into Peru's equivalent of Alcatraz and was freed through the help of IAPA, put it this way:

"I wonder whether those of you who have not seen this sort of thing at close range understand the great significance of IAPA and the place it will hold in history when the story of the democratization of the Americas is told. When a government stamps out lib-

erty, when it closes newspapers and denies freedom of expression, the voices from the outside, the voice of an authorized institution like the IAPA, open up new possibilities of hope; we have seen this clearly in Peru.

"I would even say . . . that if it had not been for the invaluable help of the IAPA there would not be a regime of freedom today in my country, nor would I be here addressing you." Sr. Beltran is former prime minister of Peru, and a former president of IAPA.

While the IAPA's front line has been in Latin America, it does not hesitate to skirmish in the United States against recurrent attempts to muzzle the domestic press.

For example, it opposes the Reardon report and other proposals which would unduly restrict crime and court reporting. It fights vigorously against secrecy in governmental operations and any move that would deny citizens the right to information.

Perhaps the most powerful, and certainly the most newsworthy, arm of IAPA is its Freedom of Press Committee. Today it is opposing the resurgent censorship in Brazil, the confiscation of newspapers—including The Miami Herald and The New York Times—in Panama, a proposal to punish legislative reporters in the Bahamas if their stories are not to the liking of parliament, the harassment of reporters by travel restrictions and deportation, and censorship in Cuba and Haiti.

IAPA's Freedom of the Press Committee is keeping an eye on recurrent proposals to tax newsprint, printing machinery and other instruments of a free press. One of the new weapons of this committee, initiated in my term as IAPA president, is what might be called the task force operation. The task force is sent into countries where there is a press freedom problem. It investigates the dimensions of this problem and consults respectfully with the authorities. Commissions have visited Guatemala, Honduras, which restored freedom of the press shortly after the visit; Panama, Brazil, and Paraguay, where long-time restrictions on the press recently were lifted.

In the meantime the committee operates through a regional vice chairman and members who immediately notify our New York headquarters at the first sign of censorship or violation of the freedom of the press. Often the Freedom of Press Committee takes over from there and the matter is quickly ended without fanfare.

For North Americans complacent in the freest society in the world, few stop to think that this takes courage. The honor role of Latin Americans who have gone to jail and even to torture for their beliefs is long. The honest North American cannot but admit that the dedication of these brave men is almost beyond belief.

Sometimes suffering much, they have accomplished even more. Inch by desperate inch, the Western Hemisphere is yielding to the fact of life that only truth can make and keep it free.

We have far, far to go in the quest with the brave banner, "The People's Right to Know." But it is being held strongly aloft. It is the guidon of freedom. In good time it must dominate the battlefield of the human mind.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 33, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present and voting, I would have voted "nay."

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM NECESSARY TO ECONOMY

(Mr. ROBERTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, recent talk by the administration of freezing funds for public works programs to curb the rising tide of inflation disturbs me greatly. As a member of the Public Works Committee and as the Representative from the Fourth Texas District, I have seen the vast improvements to my State and to the country which have come about through public works programs.

It is my belief that in assuming that the moratorium on these programs would prevent inflation, we would be taking quite a gamble—a gamble which could prove to be very costly.

I do not think there is one of us who would argue with the old adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." I have seen countless instances where public works programs have provided that ounce of prevention in the control of flooding, in providing adequate water to vast areas, in accommodating the health needs of communities, and so forth.

By suspending public works programs we would severely limit our capacity for growth and development. In short, we would be taking a backward step.

Many programs of public works which are already underway would be rendered almost totally ineffective by the interruption of the program. I know that the reduction of public works programs would very definitely hurt my district.

The Lavon Reservoir, located in the Fourth District, serves the water needs of the 10 member cities of the North Texas Municipal Water District. Included in the water district are portions of Dallas County and a number of rapidly growing suburban areas and expanding communities. As it presently stands, the reservoir is barely meeting the demands of the member cities. If public works funds are arrested, a critical water problem will be the inevitable result.

The safe yield of the reservoir is estimated to be 25.5 million gallons per day, shortly after 1970. By then, the estimated needs of the North Texas Municipal Water District will be 35 million gallons per day. As you can see, the reservoir is essential to the area and we have been depending on this completion of the project to insure an adequate water supply for the area.

Eighty-six percent of the Federal funds invested in the Lavon Reservoir will be paid back by the locality. Just since last year the estimate for this project has been raised by \$4½ million due to rising construction costs. It seems to me that withholding of funds from the project, as with other like it, is just another case of being "penny wise and pound foolish."

The Lavon Reservoir is not an isolated example of the danger in freezing public works funds. Rather, it is indicative of programs all over the country which would be crippled by the moratorium on public works projects.

Public works represent capital improvements that cannot be deferred without having serious consequences on this and future generations.

JET SET TAX FINAGLE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I read recently an instance of tax abuse which I found to be as vulgar as it was shocking.

The Music Corp. of America, one of Hollywood's wealthiest and most influential entertainment corporations, staged an extravagantly costly display of public relations entrepreneurship on behalf of its movie production of the Broadway musical, "Sweet Charity."

MCA flew 600 members of the so-called jet set from New York and Paris to Los Angeles. MCA then provided what could charitably be called lavish accommodations for the jet setters' 3 days in the movie capital.

The kind of comment this action makes on the movie industry's sense of taste or economic value seems so obvious as to make further judgments on that score unnecessary. What does require comment is MCA's intention to charge this jet set extravaganza as a business expense deductible from MCA's tax liabilities.

I call the attention of Congress to this indefensible instance of tax abuse in order to emphasize the pressing need for tax reform. I consider this example of the jet set and the entertainment industry combining to escape taxes as additional evidence of the need for my minimum income tax proposal—H.R. 7744—on behalf of which I recently testified before the House Ways and Means Committee.

An appropriately titled editorial "And Grossness in Los Angeles," containing pertinent and pungent comment, follows:

AND GROSSNESS IN LOS ANGELES

If the news from Albany made life seem drearier yesterday for New Yorkers who must subsist on public assistance, they could cheer themselves up by turning to the society pages and discovering how much they have to look forward to with a little upward social mobility. A report from Los Angeles described the three-day extravaganza given by Dr. Jules Stein, chairman of the Music Corporation of America, and Mrs. Stein to launch the movie version of the Broadway musical "Sweet Charity."

In this case a good part of the charity appears to be coming from that ardent philanthropist, Uncle Sam. The Times story said that at least part of the bill for one of the country's longest, biggest and most opulent parties will be chalked up as a business expense deductible from the M.C.A. tax account.

The House Ways and Means Committee, expiring tax reform as one means of combating inflation, may be a little less than overjoyed at the thought that tax money may have helped to provide 600 members of the jet set with free roundtrip flights from New York and Paris—to say nothing of room and board at something a mite above relief levels. Anyway, as Marie Antoinette might have said, it was a grand party and it certainly should reassure those who have lost their perspective about the state of American society.

BEWARE OF THE MARIHUANA MENACE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has today called my attention to a very compelling article entitled, "Beware of the Marihuana Menace," which was written by Police Chief John G. McNamara, of Cheshire, Conn. Chief McNamara is a friend and constituent of mine. In the words of J. Edgar Hoover:

His report on this subject will be of great interest to other police officers throughout the country.

Moreover, it is of great interest to me for in my studies of this problem and in my conversations with Federal enforcement officials, including John E. Ingersoll, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs of the Department of Justice, I have learned to my great concern that despite our current control efforts, the traffic in dangerous narcotics is increasing.

According to Mr. Ingersoll, the last 18 months has brought a noticeable increase in heroin among white middle-class and upper middle-class young people particularly. I have met on several occasions with Mr. Ingersoll and with Mr. James Dow, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, at Hartford, Conn., and I have assured them and other agents of my full cooperation in the essentially continuing program to curb drug traffic and to corral those responsible for the traffic.

With that thought uppermost in mind, I include here the article, "Beware of the Marihuana Menace," by Police Chief McNamara. It is a very clear report of the splendid efforts of a Connecticut community to encourage parental concern and to delineate that the proper objective is not simply arresting teenagers but a primary aim to prevent them from harming themselves.

My letter from Mr. Hoover and the article follow:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Washington, D.C., April 1, 1969.
HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The FBI offers cooperative services and assistance to local and state law enforcement agencies in all areas of police responsibility. One vital phase of such cooperation involves the dissemination and exchange of information on successful law enforcement programs and investigative operations. The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a monthly publication distributed without charge, is an example of our efforts in this regard.

Enclosed are two advance copies of the April 1969 issue of the Bulletin. I thought you might like to see the splendid article, beginning on page nine, entitled "Beware of the Marihuana Menace," by Mr. John G. McNamara, Chief of Police, Cheshire, Connecticut. His report on this subject will be of great interest to other police officers throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Beware of the MARIHUANA MENACE
(By John G. McNamara)

"Alcohol is out; marihuana is in!"

This response to a question asked at our drug and narcotics symposium held in Chesh-

ire, Conn., on January 22, 1968, became the headline in the three major newspapers serving our community.

That a chief of police would make this statement at a public meeting of adults and teenagers made our community aware of the police department's dilemma. The threat of widespread use of drugs and narcotics came upon us almost unnoticed, and, truthfully, we were not prepared to cope with the threat.

This situation came to our attention when we received requests for medical assistance. One youngster seemed to be intoxicated, but we took the necessary precautions and had the boy examined at a hospital for possible drug overdose. The youth later admitted taking a drink made of milk and a nonprescription medicinal preparation for individuals suffering from asthma. Up to this point the problem centered around drug abuse.

Suddenly, word came to our department that marihuana was being sold in Cheshire.

Cheshire is a small residential town, inhabited by more than 16,000 people and situated between the heavily populated cities of New Haven and Waterbury in southern Connecticut. Bordering Cheshire are the communities of Hamden, Wallingford, and Meriden.

Marihuana could be carried in from any of the surrounding towns. Our problem was to locate the source of this marihuana inflow, but we felt we were not prepared to handle this problem because we knew too little about drugs and narcotics.

ACQUIRING LITERATURE

As chief, it was my responsibility to see that my 18 men became familiar with drugs and narcotics, the terminology or nicknames given them by users, and the apparatus used by addicts. My first step was to contact drug companies and ask for literature describing the various drugs used for "getting high" and the symptoms and effects associated with their misuse. Then, turning to other law enforcement agencies, I acquired extensive literature on narcotics, together with addresses of companies selling teacher's kits which illustrated and described the more popular narcotics.

TEACH OFFICERS

I gave each sergeant literature, pictures, and plastic replicas of narcotic-producing plants with the request that he teach each man under his command what to look for, what to listen for, and, particularly, how to distinguish the odor of marihuana.

Later, we surveyed the physicians in our town and found that between 90 and 100 people had been treated recently after taking an unprescribed drug or narcotic.

We had a dilemma: We knew we had drug users. We knew marihuana was being used, but we did not know that so many people were involved.

In looking for a plan to protect the townspeople from the harm of drug and narcotic use, I asked our detective sergeant for his ideas.

The sergeant said, "Chief, the best place to control this problem is in the homes. Let us tell the parents the dangers of marihuana and drug abuse and how widespread the problem has become."

Certainly the idea was sound, and we began drafting a plan to help educate our residents. After discussing the plan with our first selectman, who gave us his full support, we decided to bring people knowledgeable in the narcotics field to Cheshire and have them conduct a symposium for the townspeople. Fortunately, we were able to obtain the services of the following: The chief of the Narcotics Control Section of the Connecticut State Department of Health, the head of the Connecticut State Police Narcotics Squad, the head of the Hartford City Police Narcotics Division, and the Chief Prosecutor of Connecticut's Seventh Circuit Court.

We next appealed to our local service and

fraternal organizations to help create an interest in the symposium we were sponsoring. Without hesitation the clubs helped publicize the town meeting through advertisements and personal contact. Each group, in its own way, displayed readiness to back its police in conducting the attempt to unite the community against the growing threat of drug abuse.

When we announced the panel members for our planned symposium, the regional and local newspapers, as well as radio and television stations, gave wide coverage to our conference. Our only concern was whether the townspeople would attend.

On the scheduled evening, the adults and teenagers did indeed come. While the people were filing into the auditorium, a few officers passed out literature describing the types and effects of the drugs and narcotics that were to be discussed. The 800-seat high school auditorium was completely filled.

SYMPOSIUM FORMAT

We began the symposium by showing the film, "Narcotics—Pit of Despair." The movie depicted a young student-athlete who began smoking marihuana which led to his using the addictive drug, heroin. Following a scene showing the youth suffering from withdrawal pains, the movie concluded with the "cured" young man revisiting his buddies, the "pushers," which suggested the never-ending cycle of narcotic addiction.

Following this, the chief of our State Health Department's Narcotics Control Section described the various categories of drugs and chemicals. The expert told of narcotics, sedatives, depressants, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogenic substances, and organic volatile solvents. After giving the common trade names and nicknames of the compounds that compose each category, the officer described the dangers of abusive use of the materials and concluded his talk by telling of a 16-year-old boy who died from excessive inhalation of cleaning fluid fumes.

Next, the State trooper presented statistics concerning the number of crimes committed by drug addicts. He mentioned such violations as car thefts, shoplifting, and rape, and suddenly he was interrupted by loud applause that followed his telling of 145 pushers arrested in the act of selling narcotics to his undercovermen.

The Hartford police narcotics expert described the changes to watch for in addicted young people: a loss of weight, a change in the texture of the skin, and an inability to cope with normal, everyday matters. The detective shocked the audience with the statement that, of the 18 people in the Greater Hartford area who died of drug abuse, 13 took overdoses, three developed chronic hepatitis, and two committed suicide.

The chief prosecutor concluded the formal portion of the symposium by suggesting reasons why teenagers turn to drugs. He said they cannot cope with pressures; they protest against the hypocrisy of adults; they attempt to avoid the difficulties of impending adult life. Therefore they seek security and self-esteem from using drugs or narcotics.

The prosecutor described the almost unbelievable actions of boys who had taken a mixture of milk and a patent medicine. He said the boys had to be forcibly removed from the police station and taken to a hospital.

QUESTIONS ASKED

When I, as moderator, asked for questions after the talks, the concern of those present was obvious by the response received. Set forth below are some questions which arose during the discussions and are typical of those which officials should be prepared to answer before becoming involved in a program of this nature.

If "pot" is available in Cheshire, how can the pusher be exposed?

Can an arrest be made by an officer if he

merely hears of someone who is using a narcotic, such as pot or "speed," or does the individual *have* to have the drug on his person?

You have stated that marihuana is the start of something more dangerous, but do you have any conclusive evidence that pot, smoked occasionally, is harmful to the human system?

What is meant by a psychotic condition?

Is not alcoholism a greater problem in Cheshire?

Although alcohol is sometimes misused and can be physically more harmful than marihuana, the use of alcohol is permitted. Is not this a contradiction?

When you use the words, "controlled drugs," do you mean only narcotics, or drugs that require prescriptions?

Is it being a bit rash to conclude that the use of heroin results from marihuana? Is there any evidence of this? Cite the facts.

Is it true that much of the reaction against marihuana is the result of a middle class prejudice against a drug that was largely used in the past by lower income groups?

How do you draw the line between simple sleeping pills and pain relievers that might lead to addiction to other drugs?

Do many of the people who are dependent on drugs have records of previous psychiatric help?

One assumes that none of the panelists tonight have taken any of the drugs just discussed. In this sense, how do you know what it is like to be high on pot, except from observations? Some authorities claim that in controlled dosage it is not harmful for an individual who can restrain himself.

How does it *feel* to take a "trip"?

Would someone on the panel outline the possible long-term effects of lysergic acid?

Has there been an increase in homegrown psilocybin?

The scope of ideas presented by the panel and the serious concern shown by the audience made this conference a valuable evening for all. This was only the beginning of a community action program designed to protect young people from the dangers of drugs and narcotics.

SERIES OF MEETINGS

In the days that followed our symposium, the headmaster of a local private school began in his office a series of meetings with concerned residents in an attempt to search for answers. A priest, a minister, a nurse, a teacher, a reformatory guard, and interested adults and teenagers joined in the exploratory meetings to exchange ideas about marihuana control.

High school students who attended the symposium and the meetings at the private school conducted a survey within their school. As a result of their survey, they and their principal asked the board of education to incorporate educational programs on drugs into biology courses.

The finest response to our educational symposium was the cooperation of our townspeople. They came to our station to ask questions. They called us when they suspected the use of marihuana. The assistance they gave was far beyond our expectations. This cooperation resulted in the arrest of two young people possessing marihuana and one "mainliner," a term for an individual who uses a syringe to administer drugs to himself.

We continue to tell our townspeople that we are not interested in simply arresting teenagers, but however, our aim is primarily to prevent them from harming themselves.

Today, in Connecticut, addiction is considered an illness, and the arrested addicts are not jailed if they prove dependency on narcotics and that they sought medical help. Why arrest an addict possessing narcotics if with parental cooperation you can prevent a youngster from reaching the addictive stage?

Fortunately, our townspeople believe in our sincerity and many do not hesitate to openly discuss their suspicions concerning the possible use of narcotics or drugs by their youngsters. This open communication between parents, teenagers, and policemen has been a most important result.

Following the symposium, our detective sergeant received invitations to speak before the high school student body, the students of a private school, discussion groups, and some service and fraternal clubs in Cheshire. His message is basic: The police are aware of the drug and narcotic activity occurring in public places, but it is up to the parents to become aware of the activity taking place within the home.

Just recently, on two separate occasions, a parent approached our desk sergeant, handed over an envelope, and asked "What is it?" In both instances the sergeant replied, "Looks like marihuana." In both instances the sergeant was correct.

The drug and narcotics problem still persists, but the problem is diminishing in Cheshire because it is being attacked by both the police and concerned citizens.

THREE COURAGEOUS DOCTORS LEAD BLACK LUNG FIGHT

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, one of the most inspiring developments of recent times has been the work of three courageous doctors in the State of West Virginia who have focused national attention on the problem of health in the coal mines.

As a result of the efforts of these three heroes in the medical profession, action in a modest way has been taken by the State legislature in West Virginia. The attention of the Nation has been directed at the terrible ravages of pneumoconiosis suffered by coal miners, a progressive and incurable disease which can be prevented only through limiting the amount of coal dust in the mine.

Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to these three concerned and courageous physicians: the cardiologist, Dr. L. E. Buff of Charleston, W. Va.; the lung specialist, Dr. Donald Rasmussen, of Beckley, W. Va.; and the pathologist, Dr. Hawey Wells, of Morgantown, W. Va. The story of their inspiring campaign is very well told in the March 21 issue of *Medical World News*, which I include in the *Record* at this point:

DOCTORS PUSH BLACK LUNG FIGHT TO SURFACE

In an unprecedented wildcat strike, 43,000 angry West Virginia coal miners walked off their jobs late last month to push for a bill before the state legislature. The bill would allow them, for the first time, to collect workmen's compensation for "black lung." Although it is recognized as a coal-related disease in Great Britain, Pennsylvania, and Alabama, black lung has been largely ignored by West Virginia coal operators and lawmakers.

The mass walkout was the first time in recent memory that the miners, often noted for their fatalism and rural isolation, banded together for a common cause. What finally united them was not their union, but the militant crusading of three concerned physicians: cardiologist I. E. Buff, lung specialist Donald Rasmussen, and pathologist Hawey Wells.

The medical trio barnstormed the state,

warning coal workers of the perils of black lung, or pneumoconiosis. When speaking in local union halls or trekking into mine shafts, the team often crumpled sections of autopsied black lung to startle their audiences. These tactics enraged some colleagues, who denounced their "medical sideshow." And they were rebuked by two county medical societies. But to the miners they are trying to help, they are the next best thing to walking saints.

Inspired by the three physicians, the miners sidestepped their own union to form an ad hoc group called the Black Lung Association. And, once all the state's mines were shut down, they held their first rally in Charleston's Civic Center.

Wearing a white miner's cap himself, Dr. Buff showed them an ashtray and a license plate his miner friends had carved him out of coal. "This is a coal operator state," he warned his listeners, who were dressed in ill-fitting suits and coveralls. "And it's about time you stopped being the forgotten people!"

To drive their point home to the legislators, the miners decided to march the two miles to the capitol. But they had neglected to get a parade permit, and some local politicians had marked them for arrest.

When a police official tipped Dr. Buff off to their plans and urged him to send a man at once to pick up a permit, Dr. Buff was puzzled. The official volunteered: "My father died of black lung."

Dr. Wells warned the miners not to march "if you think you might fall out." But the miners poured out of the auditorium doors in bolisterous full force. Following them in cars, members of the press soon made room for those who could not keep up. One miner was breathless after only a block, and had to lean against the car for a few moments to catch his breath before he could get in.

On reaching the capitol, several members of the group met with the legislators inside. Gov. Arch Moore came out onto the capitol's steps, promising strong legislation. When he had finished speaking, one miner jubilantly nudged another, whispering, "We did it!"

The miner's optimism was justified. Just nine minutes before the mandatory end of its annual session on March 8, the legislature passed a black lung compensation bill. In effect, the bill recognizes pneumoconiosis as an occupational disease and provides for disability benefits.

A man is presumed to have black lung if he has been exposed to "the hazard of inhaling minute particles of dust" for ten of the previous 15 years. Diagnosis is based on the performance of the lung, as well as its appearance on x-ray. And emphysema and right heart failure are considered complications.

But the miners' Black Lung Association is not altogether satisfied, and plans to push for "more decisive" action this summer. An association spokesman points out that a man with pneumoconiosis still gets no hospital or medical benefits. And the same people who have denied virtually all black lung claims in the past will continue to rule on payments under the new law. Still, the spokesman concedes, the bill is "a faltering but not-insignificant step in the right direction." The miners say they will remain on strike until the bill is signed into law.

To help the miners' cause along further, the Nixon Administration has proposed a federal law aimed at correcting the conditions that cause black lung and at reducing accidental deaths. Safety expert Ralph Nader has also enlisted in the miners' cause.

The three physicians who inspired the West Virginia proposal also focus their efforts on getting strong federal legislation. And Dr. Buff lectures at high schools, trying to get "equal time" with the coal company recruiters, to warn students of the dangers of the coal mines. But in all but one county, high school officials have refused to let him speak.

An ardent foe of pollution above and below ground, Dr. Buff became interested in black lung after seeing some miners who thought they had heart disease. Instead, their problem was pneumoconiosis.

Shortness of breath, says Dr. Buff, is the key symptom of black lung. And many miners suffer from it for several years before they become severely incapacitated. When their disease reaches this stage, the miners are usually in their early fifties. But since the introduction of continuous mining machines, which kick up a lot of dust, Dr. Buff relates that "we are now seeing them in their thirties and forties."

When inhaled coal dust accumulates in the lungs, it clusters around the small arteries, eventually choking them off. Because the oxygen-exchange mechanism of the lung is then impaired, the right ventricle works harder to pump more blood. As a result, the right ventricle often becomes enlarged and right-sided heart failure can occur.

The only sure way to diagnose black lung disease is at autopsy or by biopsy, points out Dr. Rasmussen, who operates a pulmonary laboratory financed by the United Mine Workers at the Beckley Appalachian Regional Hospital. Clinically, the disorder is almost indistinguishable from silicosis. Sometimes the two diseases exist simultaneously. But silicosis is widely recognized as an occupational disease, while pneumoconiosis is not.

After examining over 3,000 bituminous miners in his laboratory, Dr. Rasmussen is convinced that x-rays offer no key to diagnosis. "Some miners whose lung function tests show them to be seriously impaired have only minimal evidence of fibrosis on x-rays. But in other miners, x-rays will show the nodular lesions indicating dust retention for a long time before there is any shortness of breath or functional abnormality."

Dr. Rasmussen prefers to base his diagnosis of pneumoconiosis on lung function tests and the miner's work history. Among the men he has studied, he has found some lung disease in 90%. And in approximately half, lung impairment has been severe enough to "interfere with the capability to work."

"After he has gone through all our tests and is convinced we aren't out to 'do him in,' a miner will often tell us about how he feels when he goes out to bring in a little bit of wood, or a bucket of coal, or water from his well," says Dr. Rasmussen. "God knows, he isn't trying to convince you he's sick. He's telling you that something that's so easy—so much taken for granted—has now become almost impossible to perform."

Very few of the miners want to stop working, even when tests show severe impairment, he adds. He himself stopped advising miners to quit work when one replied, "Doc, I got one more kid to get through college. After that, it don't matter what happens to me."

But internist Rowland Burns disagrees with Dr. Rasmussen's findings, and claims that they have not been duplicated in other laboratories. The Huntington, W. Va., physician has represented coal companies in at least ten disability cases, and has done a study on black lung for the West Virginia Coal Association.

Evidence of nodular lesions on x-rays, he feels, is essential for a diagnosis of pneumoconiosis. In Britain, he adds, miners must have nodular lesions to collect disability for black lung. "Lung function tests are nonspecific," he reasons, but also admits that nodular lesions "can be indicative of a hundred different disorders."

Of the 2,000 miners he has examined, he has found nodular lesions in only 10% to 15%. Of these, only 2% to 3% "were severely impaired." He concedes that he has found severe lung impairment in many miners who did not have nodular lesions, but adds that "you can also find a lot of emphysema in the general population."

Cigarette smoking, he continues, has also been linked with emphysema. "Smoking must

be considered as a cofactor in deciding whether a miner with all other evidence of black lung can collect compensation. We are now compensating hundreds of people in this country for cigarette smoking."

Dr. Burns opposes the Buff-Rasmussen-Wells campaign to inform miners about the disease, claiming that "they are creating hysteria and frightening these poor people. And, you know, anxiety can cause shortness of breath. They are creating a second disease."

Undaunted by this criticism, the three physicians plan to continue their campaign, and to focus on correcting the conditions that lead to black lung. Dr. Buff would like to see more frequent removal of coal dust and more hosing down of the mine face during cutting.

"The only way a miner can keep from getting coal dust into his lungs is by not breathing the air in the mines!" he thunders. The respirators now used by some companies are useless, he says, because they permit dangerous tiny particles to get through. He proposes that each man be equipped with a mask connected to a tank of compressed air, like the apparatus used by scuba divers. But coal operators feel that such equipment would be too expensive and cumbersome.

Bureau of Mines Director John F. O'Leary is the first to admit that the outlook for coal workers is bleak. He cites statistics showing that a man who spends his life working in the mines faces one chance in ten of being killed in an accident. A miner can also figure on suffering at least three injuries severe enough to keep him off the job. And the chances are one in five that he will die of a fatal lung disease.

"If a miner begins work at the age of 20," O'Leary concludes, "the chances are one in four that he will be killed in an accident or die of a fatal lung disease." These figures, he adds, make coal mining the most dangerous occupation in the U.S. for which statistics are available.

CALL FOR PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING DECEMBER 1969 AS "NATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND EQUALITY STATE MONTH"

(Mr. WOLD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, it is my profound pleasure to introduce a resolution calling upon the Congress to authorize the President to issue a proclamation, proclaiming December 1969 as "National Women's Suffrage and Equality State Month" in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth in the territory of Wyoming of the constructive principle of women's suffrage.

It was in the fledgling territory of Wyoming during the winter of 1869 that the territorial legislature, itself but a year old, passed one of the shortest but most historic acts ever to emanate from a council of men.

The simple two-section act granted to the women of Wyoming territory the right of suffrage and to hold office.

The heart of the matter, section I, proclaimed:

Every woman of the age 21, residing in this territory, may at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And, her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the territory, as those of electors.

Gov. John Campbell signed the world's first women's suffrage law into existence December 10, 1869. The great suffrage

leader, Susan B. Anthony, would say 2 years later in Laramie:

Wyoming is the first place on God's green earth which could consistently claim to be the land of the free.

Wyoming nearly paid the price of statehood for this act of ultimate justice for womanhood. When in 1890 the Congress debated statehood for the territory of Wyoming the reality of women's suffrage—clearly a condition that had to be mentioned in admission—militated strongly against statehood. But, we made it, with our forests, our rivers, our wildlife, and our ladies.

The history of women's suffrage is almost as interesting as its consequences. The historic bill was introduced in the territorial legislature by the president of the council, William H. Bright, at the instigation, popular history has it, of the woman who was to become the world's first lady justice of the peace and holder of judicial office, Esther Hobart Morris.

Thus, Colonel Bright and Mrs. Morris have the distinction of being the "father and mother of woman suffrage." The book "Women of Wyoming," compiled and edited by Mrs. Alfred H. Beach of Casper, records the genesis of Wyoming's women's suffrage bill in a vignette attributed to Capt. H. G. Nickerson, of Lander, Wyo., a one-time resident of South Pass.

Captain Nickerson in an affidavit made by him and in the official files of Wyoming asserts:

To Mrs. Esther Morris is due the credit and honor of advocating and originating woman suffrage in the United States. At the first election held at South Pass (then Carter County, Wyoming), on the 2nd day of September, 1869, Colonel William H. Bright, Democrat and myself, Republican, were candidates for the first Territorial Legislature. A few days before the election, Mrs. Morris gave a tea party at her residence at which there were present about forty ladies and gentlemen, Col. Bright and myself being invited for a purpose, for while seated at the table, Mrs. Morris arose and stated the object of the meeting. She said, "There are present two opposing candidates for the first legislature of our new territory, one of whom is sure to be elected and we desire here and now to receive from them a public pledge that whichever one is elected will introduce and work for the passage of an act conferring upon the women of our new territory, the right of suffrage."

Of course we both pledged ourselves as requested and received the applause of all present. There were no Republicans elected at this first election; the legislature was solidly Democratic. Col. Bright, true to his promise, introduced the bill and it became a law.

Subsequently, Mrs. Morris, of South Pass City, and Mrs. Caroline Neil, of Point of Rocks, received the first two commissions ever granted to women to be justices of the peace and although history is vague at best of Mrs. Neil's service, Mrs. Morris is recognized as the first woman ever to hold a judicial post in any government anywhere in the world.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper in 1870 reported:

Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Neil continued to exercise their functions as Justices of the Peace in Wyoming. They are the terror of all rogues and afford infinite delight to all lovers of peace and virtue.

Rogues and lovers of peace and virtue alike agree, however, that Mrs. Morris was an eminently qualified justice of the peace and demonstrated beyond all doubt that her sex was hardly an impediment to the effective exercise of the office.

She held the office with distinction and other Wyoming women followed by serving on grand and petit juries in Laramie. The principle of women in such service was clearly established.

Of Colonel Bright who made a massive contribution in introducing and fighting for the first woman's suffrage bill, we know little. We know he was supported by the Secretary of the Wyoming territory, Edward M. Lee, who some say actually authored the bill. He left the Wyoming territory after his service in the legislature and is known to have died in Washington, D.C., in 1912.

Mrs. Morris, following her service and death, was voted the most distinguished deceased Wyomingite and is memorialized in bronze in two identical statues, one of which reposes in the Chambers of the U.S. Capitol in Washington. It was commissioned during the service of my valued and distinguished friend, former U.S. Senator Milward Simpson, when he was Governor of Wyoming. The other rests on the soil of Wyoming at the site of our State capitol in Cheyenne.

As the direct consequence of having been the first territory to grant women suffrage, the ladies of the future Equality State gained other distinctions. Mrs. Eliza A. Swain, "a gentle white-haired housewife, Quakerish in appearance," became the first woman in the world to vote in a general election.

The principle that these proud ladies—and the Susan B. Anthony and the Lucretia Motts, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stones and Anna Dickinsons and thousands of unnamed others who contributed to the woman suffrage struggle—established was not to end with jury duty and voting in Wyoming. It was to spread throughout the world wherever democracy and constitutional government reigned.

It was in 1869, the year of Wyoming's territorial legislature, that opposition to the movement made its last ditch stand with the publication of a singularly gloomy epistle entitled "Woman's Rights, Wrongs and Privileges."

The book maintained that women were well represented in politics by their husbands and their fathers and prophesied darkly that once women were given the vote the sexes would be at war.

The breakup of marriages over political disagreements was predicted and indeed the implication was that the whole institution of marriage was under a dire threat. The argument rested on the candid philosophical opinion that women were too emotional for political matters and that exposure to politics would cause them to lose their charm.

We know just the reverse to be true now that the stabilizing influence of women in politics and in public office has been seen to have a complimentary and catalyzing influence in their opposite members.

It was the experience of World War I which finally turned the tide in favor of the ladies. Women all over the Nation stepped in with the men to help out

with the war effort. Their contributions could not be ignored and a reward came in the form of universal suffrage at the end of the war based on the splendid beginning in Wyoming a half century before.

On the eve of the passage of the 19th amendment, nearly 18 million women in 15 States had already been enfranchised. The final victory of the suffragettes in 1920, gave the vote to an additional 9½ million women.

I respectfully urge the Congress to act with dispatch on this resolution which would request the President to recognize officially and nationally the 100th anniversary of the action which heralded the birth of women's suffrage in America and the world.

VIETNAM

(Mr. ADAIR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, there was extensive debate in the House last week on the subject of the U.S. commitment in Vietnam. The speakers made a great number of points—about our pressing domestic needs in the United States, about the evils of the military-industrial complex, about the history of the war under the previous administration and the first 2 months of the present one, about the Government of Vietnam, and about the winability or the unwinnability of that war. The ultimate conclusion of many of these speakers is embodied in a resolution which states simply:

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should begin to reduce this military involvement in Vietnam.

I submit that the goal of reducing and indeed eliminating the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam is the goal of this Congress, of this administration and of the American people as a whole. There can be no doubt of the administration's determination to reduce the military involvement of the United States in Vietnam just as soon as it becomes practicable to do so. Ambassador Lodge, representing the United States in the meetings at Paris, has repeatedly called on the other side to undertake prompt discussion of the mutual withdrawal of United States and North Vietnamese forces from the territory of South Vietnam. For his part, President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam has referred frequently to his hope and expectation that some U.S. forces can be withdrawn before long as the armed forces of the Republic of Vietnam assume an ever-greater share of the military effort.

The commitment to a reduction of U.S. military involvement is there; there can be no doubt of that fact. But this is only a part of the total picture. There are other vital considerations. At the present moment, on the territory of South Vietnam, there are 80,000 to 100,000 regular troops of the army of North Vietnam. There are other North Vietnamese regular units immediately north of the so-called demilitarized zone and in the territory of other countries in close proximity to South Vietnam; namely, Cambodia and Laos.

The key to a possible solution, the best hope for a reduction of the level of violence, lies in mutual action by the two sides. Such a principle, and the commitment of the United States to that principle, was firmly established 2½ years ago in the joint communique of the Manila Summit Conference:

Allied forces are in the Republic of Vietnam because that country is the object of aggression. . . . They shall be withdrawn, after close consultation, as the other side withdraws its forces to the North, ceases infiltration, and the level of violence thus subsides (par. 29).

The other side continues to maintain its forces in the south, it continues its infiltration, and the level of violence obviously remains very high. Some speakers in this Chamber have argued that some North Vietnamese units did in fact withdraw from the battlefields of South Vietnam last fall, to sanctuaries along the Laos and Cambodian borders, even outside South Vietnam itself, and that this development represented an act of deescalation by the other side. Unfortunately, that was not precisely the case. Some enemy units did retire from the battlefield, indeed, but they did so out of necessity. They had been badly beaten in the three unsuccessful offensives of 1968, and they needed to regroup, retrain, and resupply themselves. Some commentators have tried to tell us that these moves had political significance; but in fact the enemy was merely making a virtue of necessity. Almost simultaneously with these so-called withdrawals, our commanders began to find evidence that a new offensive was being planned, and there were good indications that the new offensive was in fact planned first for early December, then for the beginning of January, as enemy units began to return to their traditional operating areas. The preemptive measures or spoiling operations undertaken by Vietnamese and allied forces caused postponements each time, but finally the offensive came, some 5 weeks ago.

On the 23d of February, North Vietnamese troops, together with the indigenous southern forces known as the Vietcong, began their fourth round of concerted offensive activity in little more than 1 year. In the course of this offensive they have indiscriminately shelled many of the major civilian population centers of South Vietnam, including the three most populous cities: Saigon, Hue, and Da Nang. They have attacked installations of United States, South Vietnamese, Korean, and other allied forces. They have inflicted increased casualties on our own forces and those of our allies, and of course on the innocent civilian population of South Vietnam.

This new round of offensive action came at a time when a new U.S. administration was making clear its intention to proceed with diplomatic efforts at Paris—efforts which are designed to determine whether some basis exists for a reasonable settlement of the Vietnam war. Clearly, this offensive by the enemy has hampered those efforts and has cast serious doubt on the enemy's professed desire for a settlement of the war. But the administration is going ahead prudently and is avoiding precipitate action

that would complicate those efforts still further.

In this context, it is difficult to understand appeals for the unilateral withdrawal of U.S. forces which make no demand for comparable action—or even a degree of restraint—by the other side. We cannot simply initiate the withdrawal of our own forces without regard for the consequences of our action; we cannot at the present moment withdraw some of our forces and expose those which remain to greater danger or leave the people of South Vietnam, whom we have pledged to protect, with less protection than they now have.

This is a brief sketch of the current situation. It is a situation that does not permit us to act unilaterally, without thought to the consequences of such action. As the very distinguished Secretary of Defense, a Member of this House until a short time ago, said recently, it is not an appropriate time to discuss the reduction of U.S. force levels in South Vietnam, though I might add that he, like all of us, is hopeful that such a time will come.

It is, rather, a time for us—and particularly for our new administration—to proceed along the course it has already charted; the administration will not allow any realistic possibility for the achievement of a genuine peace to be jeopardized, but neither will it permit our troops or the people of South Vietnam to be further endangered.

If I may be permitted, I should like to quote the testimony of the equally distinguished Secretary of State before a committee of this Congress last Thursday. In setting forth the policy of this administration, the Secretary said:

In support of this policy of peace, we are seeking to achieve agreement with North Vietnam on mutual withdrawal of forces. We are prepared to bring withdrawal of our forces simultaneously with those of North Vietnam. Withdrawals would reduce the scale of hostilities and would be tangible and visual evidence of the professed desire of both sides to negotiate a peace settlement.

This is the goal of the incumbent administration, and I think it is one that we can and should wholeheartedly endorse. As the administration proceeds with this difficult and delicate task of seeking agreement, let us refrain from actions and from statements which, at least in their appearance, demand everything of ourselves and our allies and nothing of the other side, and which ignore the responsibility of the other side for the present situation in South Vietnam. Let us remember too that the consequences of our actions in Vietnam have implications for the future security of literally hundreds of millions of people in Asia, and in other countries around the world whose security and well-being are inextricably linked with our own.

THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SHOULD BE PROTECTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my office has received a tremendous number of calls and appeals from merchants and other citizens of the Nation's Capital. The calls reflect a climate of fear that has developed here. I am being asked for advice and assistance as to whether or not people should close their businesses or take leave from work on April 4, Good Friday, to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King. The callers tell of threats, blackmail, and intimidation. The situation is deteriorating.

Mr. Speaker, if the businesses in our Nation's Capital are forced to close and employees forced to take a holiday against their wishes out of fear of loss of life and property, then Friday, April 4, will be indeed a sad page in the history of this great Republic.

Never in the history of the world has appeasement brought about a lasting peace. Nor has supine surrender to blackmail resolved any problem. Appeasement will merely encourage the bullies and agitators in the District of Columbia.

I have therefore, Mr. Speaker, advised stores, businesses, and industries in the District of Columbia to remain open, and all employees to report to work, unless for personal or religious reasons of their own they desire to either commemorate Good Friday or the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King.

Mr. Speaker, the merchants and citizens of the District of Columbia are entitled to the full protection of their lives and property. This is the Capital of the United States of America, not the campus of a controversial college. In light of these notorious threats and as a result of the fact that we are well informed about such threats in advance, the merchants and other citizens should be publicly assured in advance by the highest authority, the President of the United States, that ample protection will be provided for lives and property by whatever additional means are necessary. I would include the deployment of additional policemen, National Guard, and Federal troops.

I have been advised that security preparations are quietly—even secretly—being made for this protection by the proper authorities. But the problem is that the merchants and citizens are unaware of these preparations—and so are the agitators. The merchants and citizens are in urgent need of some word of advice and recommendation from high authority. Last year, as you will recall, Mr. Speaker, they received neither assurance nor protection until it was too late.

Would-be rioters and blackmailers should be warned that any attempt toward the destruction of property and civil disobedience will be put down promptly and the violators severely and swiftly punished. I know of no other way to prevent a holocaust in the District of Columbia on April 4, short of rewarding the blackmailers by knuckling under and thereby encouraging the antisocial and lawless elements here.

STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., MONUMENT

(Mr. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia in which is located one of the truly great wonders of the modern world. In the geographic center of De Kalb County, Ga., is located a gigantic rock which we know as Stone Mountain. On the side of this mountain there has been carved a sculpture which is only equaled in size by the great Buddha carving in China which was completed in the year 700 A.D. Next year, in April, the first sculpture of a similar size in the United States will have been completed. This will be the first sculpture of this size completed in some 1,200 years. It is my privilege today to introduce a resolution sponsored by myself and all of the Georgia delegation, including our Senators, in which we request the Postmaster General, on the date of the completion of the Stone Mountain Monument, to issue a special stamp in commemoration of the completion of this work of art. The State of Georgia has recognized the artistic value of this piece of sculpture. It has organized an authority pursuant to State law under which we have completed the construction of a lake, recreational facilities for family boating, camping, and fishing, as well as the construction of a building to house historic memorabilia which make this truly an outstanding place of beauty and recreation throughout the Southeast.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of my resolution.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE 1964 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT

(Mr. McCULLOCH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a bill, cosponsored by the minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD), nine Republican members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, and four fellow Ohio Republicans, that would amend the 1964 Criminal Justice Act. This act embodied into law three basic fundamental principles of justice:

First, that a person accused of a Federal crime, other than a petty offense, who was financially unable to obtain adequate representation could secure the assistance of a skilled counsel;

Second, that the interest of justice and adequate representation requires that appointed counsel be compensated for their services; and

Third, that in order to assure an adequate defense, eligible defendants should also be provided with necessary defense services other than counsel.

The Criminal Justice Act of 1964—18 U.S.C. 3006A—grew out of a study and

draft bill submitted by the Attorney General's Committee on Poverty and the Administration of Federal Criminal Justice chaired by Prof. Francis A. Allen. The act became effective August 20, 1965.

The legislation recommended by the Allen committee, and originally passed by the other body, included a public defender system among the alternative representation arrangements that could be adopted by the individual Federal districts. Our version of the bill omitted this alternative. The conference committee recommended passage of a bill without the public defender option—House Report 1709. However, the conferees recommended that it is their "firm conviction that the Department of Justice should revive its recent study on the need for a Federal public defender system throughout the entire Federal judicial system."

To give effect to this request of the 88th Congress, the Department of Justice and the Judicial Conference of the United States in 1967 commissioned Prof. Dallin H. Oaks, of the University of Chicago Law School, to undertake a review of the operation of the Criminal Justice Act with particular attention to the need for Federal public defenders. This study, entitled "The Criminal Justice Act in the Federal District Courts," was commenced in the summer of 1967 and completed in January 1968.

When the 88th Congress passed the Criminal Justice Act, we chose not to include therein a provision for a public defender system, but rather we thought it wise to devote more time and study to the idea. Now, better than 3 years have passed and Professor Oaks' study has been completed. Today, I bring before the House a bill which embodies the recommendations of this study.

The maximum hourly compensation paid assigned counsel under the present act is \$10 per hour for time spent on the case out of court and \$15 per hour for time spent in court. In 1963, the Allen committee suggested that \$15 per hour was "the lowest statutory limit consistent with the objectives of reasonable compensation for the assigned lawyer and adequate representation for his client." Professor Oaks concluded that it simply is "not possible to pay experienced criminal lawyers a decent salary, and support an office on the \$10 and \$15 per hour Criminal Justice Act fee scale." This bill would raise the maximum hourly compensation to \$20 per hour in order to be consistent with the basic theory of the act; that the interest of justice and adequate representation requires that appointed counsel be fairly and reasonably compensated for their efforts.

A basic change in the present law is contained in subsection (h) of this bill. This new addition to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 would authorize the creation, in busy Federal districts, of public defender organizations. This provision would permit, but not require, a district or part of a district in which 200 or more defendants are required to be represented annually by appointed counsel to create one of two types of defender organiza-

tions: a Federal public defender or a community defender organization. The main difference between the two is that the Federal defender plan would be drawn up by the district court furnishing the representation with the approval of the judicial council of the circuit. The judicial council would then appoint one or more full-time attorneys for a 4-year term and salaries paid to the defenders would be comparable to those paid the U.S. attorney's office in the district. Fiscal supervision of such public defenders would be in the hands of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

The plan for a community defender on the other hand, would be drafted and administered by the local bar. This plan would have to be approved by both the district court wherein services were rendered and the judicial council of the circuit. This organization would be financed in whole or in part by an initial Federal grant for expenses necessary to establish the organization and periodic sustaining grants to provide representation and other expenses necessary for the maintenance of the organization. It is important to note that these two plans are optional and their purpose is to supplement the appointment of private counsel that now takes place under the present Criminal Justice Act, thereby providing a "mixed" defender system. That is to say, that the use of private counsel is supplemented with and not replaced by an organizational defender plan. Exhaustive research and study indicate that it is essential to maintain the interest and participation of the local attorneys and at the same time provide a full-time defender organization that would augment resources and efforts of the private assigned counsel systems in overburdened jurisdictions.

The purpose of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 is to secure an adequate defense for impoverished defendants. Since its effective date, August 20, 1965, more than 60,000 defendants have received assistance from its provisions; annually, there are about 24,000 defendants represented by counsel appointed under the act with a total cost of about \$3.5 million per year. The addition of the public defender organizations to the present system would complement it by increasing the effectiveness of the act from the standpoint of efficiency and quality of representation.

A public defender, for example, would reduce the Criminal Justice Act's administrative burden on courts, magistrates, clerks, and other court personnel. It would provide highly experienced defense counsel who would promote the efficiency of the Federal criminal justice system. A public defender could render more complete or more comprehensive service because he could be available to assist a needy defendant and commence preparation of his case prior to his appearance before the U.S. magistrate.

Also in accord with recent developments in the criminal law this bill would expand the present act's coverage to include probation revocation proceedings and certain arraignment proceedings. (*Mempa v. Rhay*, 389 U.S. 128, 1967):

In addition, where the court appoints counsel for an evidentiary hearing on a habeas corpus petition or to represent a material witness, compensation would be authorized.

Mr. Speaker, a bill identical to the one that I introduced today was introduced in the other body on March 10 of this year—S. 1461. It is my conviction that the genuineness of a "mixed" defender system lies in the fact that it allows each Federal district with a busy criminal docket to provide adequate defense representation in the manner most efficient and effective in light of its local conditions, and establish a criminal defense program with a minimum of interference with local bar programs and circumstances.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT FINANCING

(Mr. HALPERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today as a cosponsor of a bill to improve the financing and funding practices of the civil service retirement system, in order to assure that the necessary money is available when needed to pay the annuities of Government's retirees and survivor annuitants in full and on time.

The bill also will provide limited improvements to the benefits structure of the system.

I want to compliment the able gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. DANIELS) for initiating the sponsorship of this measure. I am privileged to be associated with him toward this goal. The measure exhibits the recognition of the many problems resulting from the past and present funding practices.

It is disquieting to realize that Federal employees have contributed the full amount set by law, but the Government has failed to appropriate regularly and systematically, on a concurrent basis, sufficient funds to meet the ultimate costs not covered by employees' contributions. Indeed, I am astonished to learn that it is expected that shortly the system will be only 25 percent funded and, eventually, totally unfunded.

This is a shocking state of affairs which threatens the retirement security of our public servants. It should be corrected.

The law proposed today would have a six pronged approach to improved financing, and contemplates a system which will ultimately be 50 percent funded. The bill would increase employee and agency contributions, require the Government to fully finance costs of future unfunded liabilities created by new benefits, provide present direct appropriations, require the Department of Defense to reimburse the system for costs attributable to crediting military service, and require other agencies to bear retirement costs of crediting unused sick leave.

Now is the time for this reform, before the problem grows any larger, and I trust we will enact this bill as soon as possible.

THE "POVERTY" FIASCO

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to an article by Clark Mollenhoff in the Des Moines Register of March 30, 1969, which spells out some of the incredible goings-on in the misguided and mismanaged Office of Economic Opportunity.

Many of us have long suspected that the unbelievable was true when it concerned the OEO under the Johnson administration, and now, thanks to an Executive order by President Nixon, the real story is beginning to unfold.

The evidence set out by Mr. Mollenhoff is more than enough reason for the President to abolish this program and conduct a wholesale firing of those responsible for this disgraceful and in all too many respects highly expensive sham.

I include the newspaper article for insertion in the RECORD at this point:

REVEAL U.S. FINANCING OF BLACK GANGS—
"SECRET" FILES SHOW THREATS, BLACKMAIL
(By Clark Mollenhoff)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A presidential order has forced the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to open secret files disclosing evidence of top level knowledge of federal financing of Black Panthers, black nationalism, and black revolution.

Those secret files show that in virtually every major city in the country, the most extreme black nationalist groups were able to grab control of the poverty war funds and the jobs through political manipulations and threats of rioting.

Local political figures were "unable or unwilling to resist these tactics," said one inspector's report on a summer program in San Francisco.

LOCAL FIGURES

When the local political figures were willing to take some strict action to resist the blackmail of those threatening violence, they were often bypassed by either regional or Washington officials.

The reports stated that even the inspectors from the Washington office ran into unusual hazards because the OEO was "a security sieve" that made it dangerous for inspectors to write reports on the crime, corruption and mismanagement they found.

One inspector complained bitterly that information from his report on "the activities of violent black racists" had been leaked to some of the most violent groups who had threatened "physical danger if he (the critical inspector) engages in any more inspections in these areas."

That report complained that no steps had been taken to punish a Community Action Program (CAP) official from Washington who "had compromised a criminal investigation" in the Pacoima Street Scene social action project in Los Angeles by discussing the details with the subjects of the investigation while the investigation was in progress.

The new information indicating that high level OEO officials tried to protect the criminals and the mismanagers is now available to the McClellan permanent investigating subcommittee for the first time because of a Nixon directive.

CONVICTED CRIMINALS

These stacks of inspection reports will permit McClellan's subcommittee to establish for the first time the full role of Washington officials of OEO in pushing for federal financ-

ing of convicted criminals who were continuing to preach violence, revolution and draft evasion.

For months, OEO director Bertrand Harding and his legal office stoutly resisted the McClellan subcommittee efforts to obtain access to the OEO inspection reports on controversial programs in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York, Washington, D.C., Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities.

It was necessary for Senator John L. McClellan (Dem., Ark.) to talk to President Nixon to arrange for the White House directive to OEO ordering co-operation with McClellan's investigators. Even the first Nixon directive did not result in full co-operation.

Only under continual prodding from the White House and from McClellan's investigators did the OEO deliver the inspection reports to McClellan committee counsel Jerome Adlerman and assistant counsel John Walsh, a former Des Moines man.

Some White House advisers are hopeful that McClellan's investigations and hearings will create the kind of a climate in which it will be possible to dismantle the OEO as President Nixon has wanted to do.

The reluctant Nixon decision to continue OEO was the result of some pressure from within the holdover ranks in OEO that included warnings that the sudden collapse of OEO would knock hundreds of militant advocates of violence off the payroll in dozens of major cities and could set the stage for more violence.

In the past, the supporters of OEO have continually challenged the congressional committee investigators over the facts and the conclusions that were drawn by OEO critics.

One of the most significant files now open involves inner agency squabbling over James Sherman, a firebrand leader in the controversial Pacoima Street project in Los Angeles.

Sherman was identified in the reports as a convicted burglar with a dozen arrests for assault with intent to murder, statutory rape, assault and battery and robbery.

Even as Sherman was being pushed for a continuing role in a leadership position in the poverty war program, the reports of the OEO inspectors set out his background.

Some poverty war officials praised Sherman for his "leadership" qualities, and in internal reports had glossed over his criminal background with the following comment:

"His experiential understanding of the problems and opportunities of the delinquent culture and of its interdependence with minority problems and opportunities (particularly those of the Negro and Mexican-American) is perhaps his major qualification."

POLICE RECORD

Commenting critically on this, an inspector had stated that "the expression 'experiential understanding of the problems and opportunities of delinquent culture' refers primarily to Sherman's long police record."

The inspector noted that Richard Saul, a Washington CAP official, had misrepresented the comments of a Los Angeles human relations commission field representative by praising the Sherman-dominated Pacoima summer program as "terrific."

The inspector quoted the field representative, John Hamby, as having told him that the program was operated in such a manner that "the Mexican-Americans felt they took a back seat to the Negroes."

"Negroes and Mexican-Americans were split into different work groups," Hamby was quoted as telling the inspector. "Last summer's project was a failure. There was a lot of goofing off."

The inspector said that Hamby told him the Mexicans felt that Sherman and other militants had talked the program managers into giving them favored positions.

The reports went into some detail in alle-

gations that Sherman had been managing a string of prostitutes prior to his work on the poverty war summer project, and that he continued this activity during the period he took part in the Pacoima Street Scene project.

JOHN BIRCH TYPES

The inspection reports related that two high OEO officials interrogate inspectors in "a very unfriendly way" and tried to picture Sherman's police record as "a figment of the imaginations and evil machinations of John Birch-type police officers."

The OEO inspector's report stated that while the high level OEO official was seeking to portray Sherman as innocent of criminal activity, the reports of the police identified Sherman as involved as "a fingerman" in a number of robberies.

The inspector's report related that a woman who was arrested passing travelers checks seized in a \$25,000 Giant Food Store robbery, said she obtained the travelers checks from Sherman.

The OEO inspector's report said the woman admitted she was a prostitute, and told police that she worked for Sherman.

INACCURATE REPORTS

The inspector contended that high level OEO officials disregarded the hard evidence, misrepresented the firm record of Sherman's crimes, and wrote extensive, inaccurate reports in an effort to discredit the inspection reports and to sell Sherman as "a leader."

The McClellan subcommittee investigators are following up the reports that the Pacoima project and Sherman continued to be supported with direct aid from Washington even though California Gov. Ronald Reagan and some local social agencies tried to kill the project because of the evidence of continued criminal activity by Sherman and others.

The reports by the inspector on the San Francisco program gave a detailed account of how local OEO officials permitted Black Panthers leader Bobby Seale to speak before a Hunters Point-area youth group, and then lied about it when questioned by local officials and the press.

The inspector's report related that Seale, one of those recently indicted in connection with rioting in Chicago last summer, had advised the young Negroes to get guns and to be prepared to shoot it out with whites.

In reviewing the San Francisco program, the inspector's report related that essentially all of the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on the summer program in San Francisco went for salaries for the black militant organization.

There was much complaining from Spanish-American groups over the Negro domination of the program and the best jobs.

According to the inspection reports, many of the Black Panthers and other militants stated they would not survey the job opportunities in white-owned businesses because they did not want to place young Negroes under white bosses.

Even among the Negro business owners who were surveyed for job opportunities, there was little follow through and placement with Negro businessmen who said they wanted to hire young people.

A few businessmen who hired young men for the summer gave the OEO inspector discouraging reports of a disorganized program in which the OEO supervisor did not see that the young people got to the job, was unavailable for telephone complaints, and in general made the whole program valueless.

The inspection reports included details of the harrowing experiences of an OEO official with payroll duties who found his offices invaded by young hoodlums who threatened to beat him because of payroll delays.

In other instances, groups of young summer program enrollees were taken on picnics

that turned into looting sprees in downtown and suburban stores.

Key black nationalists were in charge of these programs at the time of the looting, but did nothing to stop it.

The patterns in San Francisco involved some of the same Black Panthers who have been key figures in the most recent riots at San Francisco State College, according to the inspection reports.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FEDERAL FINES AND IMPRISONMENT FOR THE SALE OF MAILING LISTS USED FOR DISSEMINATION OF PORNOGRAPHIC LITERATURE TO MINORS

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation that would make it a Federal offense, punishable by Federal fines and imprisonment, for the sale of mailing lists that would be used for the dissemination of pornographic literature—in interstate commerce—to minors.

I confess that this legislation is introduced in a sense of desperation. We have tried for some time now various methods designed to deal with this mounting problem of traffic in filth and pornography being disseminated in this country. Most of our efforts have been struck down by the Supreme Court under the free speech and free press—provisions of our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation attempts to get at the mailing lists which have become big business in this country. By barring the sale of these lists for immoral purposes, we can, perhaps, get around the constitutional protection which has shielded traffic in pornography through the court's interpretation of free speech or a free press.

I do not know of any constitutional provision which would protect the sale of these mailing lists for immoral purposes.

These lists are being sold today throughout the entire country.

I am sure every Member of this House would agree with me that never before in the history of this country and, perhaps, in the history of any country in the world, have we seen such a tidal wave of pornographic mail being distributed as we are witnessing today.

Almost never a day goes by that I do not receive from some of my constituents, and I am sure other Members receive the same, complaints about unsolicited mail and filthy literature as well as unwanted books and various other paraphernalia they receive through the mails. In almost every instance, they wonder how they got on the list.

We have already passed legislation which permits a postal patron who is a recipient of such literature to advise the Post Office Department that he does not want to receive any more mail from the sender. But, that is a sort of *ex post facto* approach that comes too late. This mail is coming unsolicited. It is quite clear

to me as we look over the method of the distribution of this mail, that mailing lists have become a big business in this country. These lists are made up from credit lists, credit cards, and various other types of activity on the part of the public and are then compiled for the distribution of pornography.

Mr. Speaker, it is my feeling that by at least considering this type of legislation we can move ahead to put some brake upon the tidal wave of filth that is now being mailed and distributed throughout the country and which too often finds its way into the hands of minors.

Using the New York definition of obscenity, my bill will give our law-enforcement officials broad latitude in curbing the merchants of slime who are willing to make money by corroding our youths as long as they are able to be once removed from the actual assault. I have used the New York statute's definition of obscenity because it is broader than the standard laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court in Roth. This definition, however, has been approved by the Supreme Court in Ginsberg against New York.

My bill follows:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale of mailing lists used to disseminate through the mails materials harmful to persons under the age of 19 years

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 1466. Sale of mailing lists.

"(a) As used in this section—

"(1) The term 'minor' means any person under the age of 19 years.

"(2) The term 'nudity' means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a full opaque covering, the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion below the top of the nipple, or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

"(3) The term 'sexual conduct' means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, sexual intercourse, or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, or buttocks or, in the case of a female, physical contact with her breast.

"(4) The term 'sexual excitement' means the condition of human male or female genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

"(5) The term 'sodomasochistic abuse' means (A) flagellation or torture by or upon a person clad in undergarments, a mask, or bizarre costume, or (B) the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed.

"(6) The term 'harmful to minors' means that quality of any description or representation, in whatever form, of nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement, or sodomasochistic abuse, which—

"(A) predominantly appeals to the prurient, shameful, or morbid interest of minors;

"(B) is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material for minors; and

"(C) is utterly without redeeming social importance for minors.

"(7) The term 'knowing' means having general knowledge of, reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry.

"(8) The term 'mailing list' means any list containing the names and addresses of two or more people.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any mailing list knowing that such list will be used to sell, offer for sale, loan, or deliver, through the mails to any minor—

"(1) any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, motion picture film, or similar visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body which depicts nudity, sexual conduct, or sodomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors; or

"(2) any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter however reproduced, or sound recording which contains explicit and detailed verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual excitement, sexual conduct, or sodomasochistic abuse and which, taken as a whole, is harmful to minors.

"(c) Whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both."

(b) The table of sections for chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item: "1466. Sale of mailing lists."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. LIPSCOMB) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, the late great President Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 17, 1961, just prior to leaving office after 50 years of service to our Nation delivered his farewell address to the American people.

President Eisenhower delivered the message, he said, "to share a few final thoughts" with his countrymen. As he discussed the need to work for peace and human betterment, he discussed the challenge we face from communistic ideology and the need to be fully prepared. He discussed problems for our Nation as he saw them and called for caution, balance, and reason as we meet the challenges ahead.

In the intervening years, there have been many references to Mr. Eisenhower's farewell address. Unfortunately, however, it seems most commentators and speakers have concentrated on only one term used by the President in that talk, and that term is "military-industrial complex."

It is not that the term "military-industrial complex" as used by the President does not deserve attention, for it clearly does. But what is unfortunate is that at the same time so many other of the President's thoughts contained in that farewell address are glossed over or neglected.

I believe it would be well for Americans of all ages to refresh their memories as to what President Eisenhower said just a little over 8 years ago because so many of his thoughts are as valid today as when delivered.

In that address, he prayed "that the coming years will be blessed with peace."

But tragically in the 8 years which followed, we have not been blessed with peace.

President Eisenhower on January 17, 1961, also reminded us how essential is our Military Establishment in keeping the peace:

A vital element in keeping the peace is our Military Establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

The President stated why an American armaments industry is required:

We can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions.

President Eisenhower recognized that the total influence of an immense Military Establishment together with a large arms industry was felt in governmental offices throughout the land and he stated:

We recognize the imperative need for this development.

It was at this point, having recognized the need for this development, that the President quite properly expressed the need for caution. He said:

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex.

These words are, of course, still valid and pertinent today.

But at the same time we should not overlook the important warning contained in President Eisenhower's farewell message concerning the danger communism poses to achieving freedom and progress in the world. He said:

We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake.

With our Nation now actively engaged in war against forces nurtured and sustained by the Soviet Union and others, those words of warning were all the more prophetic and timely.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the frequent references we have been hearing about the phrase "military-industrial complex" as contained in Mr. Eisenhower's final message, I believe it is important that the entire message be available for study and consideration. I am, therefore, including at this point the full text of President Eisenhower's farewell address of January 17, 1961:

FAREWELL RADIO AND TELEVISION ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, JANUARY 17, 1961
(Delivered from the President's Office at 8:30 p.m.)

My fellow Americans:

Three days from now, after half a century in the service of our country, I shall lay

down the responsibilities of office as, in traditional and solemn ceremony, the authority of the Presidency is vested in my successor.

This evening I come to you with a message of leave-taking and farewell, and to share a few final thoughts with you, my countrymen.

Like every other citizen, I wish the new President, and all who will labor with him, Godspeed. I pray that the coming years will be blessed with peace and prosperity for all.

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

My own relations with the Congress, which began on a remote and tenuous basis when, long ago, a member of the Senate appointed me to West Point, have since ranged to the intimate during the war and immediate post-war period, and, finally, to the mutually interdependent during these past eight years.

In this final relationship, the Congress and the Administration have, on most vital issues, cooperated well, to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship, and so have assured that the business of the Nation should go forward. So, my official relationship with the Congress ends in a feeling, on my part, of gratitude that we have been able to do so much together.

II

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world peace and human betterment.

III

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace; to foster progress in human achievement; and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among people and among nations. To strive for less would be unworthy of a free and religious people. Any failure traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt both at home and abroad.

Progress toward these noble goals is persistently threatened by the conflict now engulfing the world. It commands our whole attention, absorbs our very beings. We face a hostile ideology—global in scope, atheistic in character, ruthless in purpose, and insidious in method. Unhappily the danger it poses promises to be of indefinite duration. To meet it successfully, there is called for, not so much the emotional and transitory sacrifices of crisis, but rather those which enable us to carry forward steadily, surely, and without complaint the burdens of a prolonged and complex struggle—with liberty the stake. Only thus shall we remain, despite every provocation, on our chartered course toward permanent peace and human betterment.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defense; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research—these and many other pos-

sibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: the need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and the public economy, balance between cost and hoped for advantage—balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many decades stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of stress and threat. But threats, new in kind or degrees, constantly arise. I mention two only.

IV

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little relation to that known by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security more than the net income of all United States corporations.

This conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced

a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

V

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

VI

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

VII

So—in this my last good night to you as your President—I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I—my fellow citizens—need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races,

all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

LEGISLATION TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FARBSTAIN) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation for myself and for Messrs. ADDABBO, BROWN of California, BURTON of California, BYRNE of Pennsylvania, DIGGS, EDWARDS of California, FEIGHAN, HALPERN, HAWKINS, JOELSON, MADDEN, MIKVA, MOORHEAD, NIX, PODELL, POWELL, REES, REUSS, RONAN, ROSenthal, ROYBAL, TIERNAN, SCHEUER, and WHITEHURST, to extend eligibility for grants and loans, for public works and development facilities to central cities, under the Economic Development Act. Compact and contiguous census tracts containing at least 50,000 persons which have a 6 percent or greater unemployment rate would be eligible. An additional authorization of \$250 million would also be provided.

The legislation has been endorsed in the strongest terms by the HUB council, the national organization of economic development officials of cities.

Although the Kerner Commission pointed to unemployment as the major problem of our central cities, and the followup study released recently by the Urban Coalition and Urban America revealed that it remains central, we have no Federal financial assistance specifically designed for the creation of new jobs in the central city. Extension of the EDA would provide such a mechanism.

The great needs of our central cities can be met through massive Federal subsidization along the lines of the current poverty and welfare programs; but the Federal Government can also undertake programs to stimulate job-creating businesses in our central cities. The latter approach would have the advantage of requiring only short-term Federal subsidization and leaving in its stead an increased urban tax base, capable of strengthening the financial position of our cities and an increased rate of ghetto resident employment. It would also alleviate much of the current demand for welfare and welfare-related services. This is the type of program EDA is.

While the requirement that a jurisdiction's overall unemployment rate be over 6 percent has prevented broad assistance to central cities, the EDA has, through application of special criteria, proved itself able to deal effectively with central cities in some instances. These include: First, limited technical assistance under

title III of the act for which the Secretary of Commerce enjoys discretion as to eligibility; second, loans for public works and development facilities to a part of a city declared eligible for "special impact funds" under the OEO—EDA loans to Watts announced recently fall under this category; third, grants and loans for public works and development facilities to a part of a city which has lost a major source of employment in the last 3 years; and fourth, grants and loans for public works and development facilities to one jurisdiction located in a State where no other jurisdiction meets the 6 percent unemployment criteria.

These experiences have demonstrated that inclusion of central cities under the overall authority of the Economic Development Act could make a major impact on unemployment by stimulating job-related public works and public services; by establishing programs to identify areas of labor demand and provide job training in those areas; and by establishing programs to stimulate ghetto entrepreneurship by providing technical assistance and the design of entrepreneurial plans under an umbrella development corporation.

The present administration appears to be moving in the direction of this legislation by creating an Office of Minority Business in the Department of Commerce. Enactment of this legislation would put some teeth in the administration's promises to do something about ghetto business and employment. I expressed this to the Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan, Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs, in a recent letter calling his attention to this legislation and calling on him for his support.

Extensive hearings were held on an earlier version of this legislation in 1966 with support coming from Eugene P. Foley, then Assistant Secretary of Commerce. The hearings resulted in a favorable report by the Committee on Public Works, but, unfortunately, the bill died with sine die adjournment of the 89th Congress before the full House could vote on it. The 90th Congress saw no significant action of the proposal, although it gave me the opportunity to refine the boundary and size criteria to the present concept of the compact and contiguous census tract, decreasing the size of the areas from 200,000 to 50,000 to bring in more communities throughout the country.

I believe that the time for this legislation has finally come, and with the sympathetic consideration of the measure by the Congress and by the administration I believe that the 91st Congress will see the establishment of this program to bring employment to the central cities.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 9832

A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to make certain metropolitan areas eligible as redevelopment areas, and to increase certain authorizations

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

of America in Congress assembled. That section 401 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 522; Public Law 89-136) is amended as follows:

(1) Subsection (b) (4) thereof is amended by striking out "or" and by inserting immediately after "two hundred and fifty thousand," the following: "or an area composed of compact contiguous census tracts containing at least fifty thousand persons,".

(2) Such section is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) The Secretary is authorized to provide assistance under sections 101, 201, and 202 of this Act to a project located adjacent to a redevelopment area if he finds that the assistance to such project will primarily or substantially benefit the residents of such redevelopment area."

Sec. 2. (a) Section 105 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 522; Public Law 89-136) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 105. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title not to exceed \$500,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1966, June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, and not to exceed \$665,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970."

(b) The proviso in subsection (c) of section 201 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows: "Provided, That annual appropriations for the purpose of purchasing evidences of indebtedness, making and participating in loans, and guaranteeing loans, shall not exceed \$170,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1966, June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, and \$225,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970."

(c) Section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 302. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$25,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1966, June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, and not to exceed \$35,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970."

(d) Subsection (g) of section 403 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"(g) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1966, June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, and not to exceed \$65,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970, for financial assistance extended under the provisions of subsections (a) (3) and (a) (4) of this section."

(e) Subsection (c) of section 505 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not to exceed \$15,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1966, June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 per fiscal year for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1969, and June 30, 1970."

A VERY BRIEF BUT MEANINGFUL RESOLUTION

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HALPERN) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, last week I joined with others of our colleagues in cosponsoring, with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania

(Mr. MOORHEAD), a concurrent resolution asking that it be a sense of Congress that the United States "should begin to reduce its military involvement in Vietnam."

It was almost 1 year ago on March 11, 1968, when press reports indicated that the military was requesting an additional 206,000 troops in Vietnam. Then the gentleman from Pennsylvania, joined by several of his colleagues, of which I was one, cosponsored the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that the United States should not increase its military involvement in Vietnam.

Many believe that this resolution made a contribution to the decision against further escalation in Vietnam. It was less than 3 weeks later that the decision was made to restrict the bombing and the initial steps were taken which led to the opening of the Paris peace talks.

The peace talks have been in progress for 10 months; yet the level of the war and, more importantly, the level of American participation in it continues virtually unchanged.

The time has come again for Congress to take the initiative to make its influence felt in the war in Vietnam. The time has come for the representatives of the American people to express to the administration the desire of their constituents to begin the process of deescalation of the American military effort.

Accordingly, I am privileged to join the gentleman from Pennsylvania in introducing a very brief but very meaningful resolution which provides:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that the United States begin to reduce its military commitment in Vietnam.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIGER) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing, on behalf of my colleagues from Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and New York—Messrs. SCHADEBERG, THOMSON of Wisconsin, O'KONSKI, ZION, KYL, CEDERBERG, BROWN of Michigan, HARVEY, RIEGLE, ROBISON, RUPPE, and HASTINGS—a concurrent resolution urging the President to seek an international dairy agreement to resolve the world marketing problems facing the dairy-producing nations of the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is no secret to anyone from a dairy-producing State, or I am sure, to any of the Members of this body, that our domestic dairy industry has its share of problems.

Between 1950 and 1964 domestic milk production increased steadily. The increased production resulted primarily from improved farm technology. It kept heavy pressure upon milk prices and the number of farmers selling milk and cream was reduced at a drastic rate. Be-

ginning at mid-1965 the per cow and per farm increases no longer were adequate to offset losses in the number of farmers, and the total production began to decline rapidly.

Milk production in the United States has dropped nearly 10 billion pounds in the past 8 years. At the same time, production worldwide has increased more than 70 billion pounds. In Western Europe alone, milk production has increased 30 percent in the last 10 years. World milk consumption has not, however, increased at an equal rate and much of Europe's surplus is dumped on the American market at highly subsidized and sharply reduced prices, thus undermining the domestic market; cutting into the livelihood of thousands of American dairy farmers; and driving more farmers off the farm.

It is obvious that our present methods of dealing with this situation are inadequate.

Let me cite an example.

In the early 1960's, even though butter imports were under controls set by the Federal Government, imports of butteroil began to undermine the domestic dairy industry. When an import quota was placed on butteroil, a butterfat-sugar mixture called exylone was introduced. When these imports were barred by a regulation applying to mixtures containing 45 percent or more butterfat, almost immediately Junex, containing 44 percent butterfat, started to pour into our country. In 1967, dairy imports reached a crisis stage when colby cheese and Junex-type mixtures threatened to wreck our domestic price support program. Even though the wheels began to turn to use existing law, section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, to curtail these imports, by the time action was taken, imports had increased to 2.9 billion pounds—an increase of 2 billion pounds since 1965.

Twice since 1967 the President has had to take action to further curb dairy imports, but even this action was not enough to help one of the major domestic manufacturers of milk crumb, who resides in my district, from being forced to begin closing his business.

Those from nondairy States may think that the less expensive foreign imports are beneficial to the residents in their districts and thus should perhaps be encouraged, not curtailed. The facts, however, do not bear this out. The import explosion of 1967 cost the taxpayer an estimated \$131,177,198 through the dairy price support program to buy surplus American products driven out of the marketplace by imports. More importantly, fluid milk is exceptionally perishable. If domestic producers are driven out of business, we will soon find that the price of fluid milk will greatly increase as demand exceeds supply.

The situation is so critical today that the Government has been asked to enact strict curbs on dairy imports and impose countervailing duties on subsidized dairy products that are shipped into this country from Western Europe.

It seems to me that the time has come

for the major dairy producing countries of the world to work out better ways of distributing dairy surpluses without disrupting world markets and driving down dairy prices.

Our domestic dairy producers would surely benefit, as would the international dairy community, through a program that distributed surplus dairy products outside the normal commercial markets.

In addition, nutritious dairy products could be distributed in areas of the world where hunger and starvation are an everyday fact of life, without weakening the world market for dairy products. Instead of nations spending vast sums of money for export subsidies and surplus storage costs, funds could be directed toward alleviating hunger.

Dairy products are a mainstay of the diets of Americans, and an important part of our efforts to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in this country. It is imperative that our domestic industry remain strong so that these vital foods can be readily available to all our citizens.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BUSH (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for the balance of the week, on account of official business as U.S. delegate to the Mexico-United States Inter-parliamentary Group meeting.

Mrs. MAY (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for the period of April 14 through April 21, 1969, on account of official business for Department of Agriculture.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. HOGAN), for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. HOGAN), for 15 minutes, today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. DULSKI and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WHITEHURST and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOGAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BURKE of Florida.

Mr. WYDLER.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. KEITH.

Mr. GUBSER in two instances.

Mr. FOREMAN in three instances.

Mr. WYMAN in three instances.

Mr. RIEGLE.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. McKNEALLY in two instances.

Mr. BUTTON.

Mr. DUNCAN in two instances.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. WATSON in two instances.

Mr. SHRIVER in two instances.

Mr. DERWINSKI in two instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. LIPSCOMB.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. HALPERN in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. DEVINE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOWARD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BRASCO.

Mr. MATSUNAGA.

Mr. LOWENSTEIN in 10 instances.

Mr. SHIPLEY.

Mr. DOWNING in two instances.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. PODELL in three instances.

Mr. KEE in two instances.

Mr. FRASER in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

Mr. KYROS in three instances.

Mr. OLSEN in five instances.

Mr. BIAGGI.

Mr. DULSKI in six instances.

Mr. LENNON in two instances.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 165. An act for the relief of Basil Rowland Duncan;

S. 586. An act for the relief of Nguyen Van Hue; and

S.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to extend the time for the making of a final report by the Commission To Study Mortgage Interest Rates.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, April 3, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

OATH OF OFFICE

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in section 1757 of title XIX of the Revised Statutes of the United States and being as follows:

"I A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 91st Congress, pursuant to Public Law 412 of the 80th Congress entitled "An act to amend section 30 of the Revised Statutes of the United States" (U.S.C., title 2, sec. 25), approved February 18, 1948; ED JONES, Eighth District, Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

638. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting a report on the adequacy of pays and allowances of the uniformed services, pursuant to the provisions of 37 U.S.C. 1008(a); to the Committee on Armed Services.

639. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on the backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of February 28, 1969, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

640. A letter from the chairman, Communications Satellite Corp., transmitting the annual report of the corporation for 1968, pursuant to the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (title 4, sec. 404(b)); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

641. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Jack W. Herbstreit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

642. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found inadmissible to the United States under the provisions of section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

643. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

644. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice; transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

645. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

646. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the collection of the Federal unemployment tax in quarterly installments

during each taxable year, to make status of employer depend on employment during preceding as well as current taxable year, to exclude from the computation of the excess the balance in the employment security administration account as of the close of fiscal years 1970 through 1972, to raise the limitation on the amount authorized to be made available for expenditure out of the employment security administration account by the amounts so excluded, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:
H.R. 9821. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:
H.R. 9822. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:
H.R. 9823. A bill to provide a deduction for income tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work, and to provide an additional exemption for income tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRASCO:
H.R. 9824. A bill to provide for uniform and equitable treatment of persons displaced from their homes, businesses, or farms by Federal and federally assisted programs, and to establish uniform and equitable land acquisition policies for Federal and federally assisted programs; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. NIX, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. PURCELL, Mr. CORBETT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. MESSKILL, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. HOGAN, and Mr. BUCHANAN):
H.R. 9825. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:
H.R. 9826. A bill to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 to require repayment of amounts paid for the training of merchant marine officers who do not serve in the merchant marine or Armed Forces; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COLLIER:
H.R. 9827. A bill for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H.R. 9828. A bill for the relief of the village of River Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9829. A bill to amend section 218 of the Social Security Act to provide that a policeman or fireman who has social security coverage pursuant to State agreement as an individual employee and not as a member of a State or local retirement system may elect to terminate such coverage if he is subsequently required to become a member of such

a retirement system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLENBACK:
H.R. 9830. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to prohibit the assignment of a member of an armed force to combat area duty if certain relatives of such member died while serving in the Armed Forces in Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DULSKI:
H.R. 9831. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that when a beneficiary dies he and his dependents shall (if it would increase the total family benefits) be entitled to prorated benefits for the month of his death, with corresponding adjustments in any survivor benefits which may be payable for such month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN (for himself, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. JOELSON, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NIX, Mr. PODELL, Mr. POWELL, Mr. REES, Mr. REUSS, Mr. RONAN, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. WHITEHURST):
H.R. 9832. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to make certain metropolitan areas eligible as redevelopment areas, and to increase certain authorizations; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FISHER:
H.R. 9833. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code with respect to U.S. district court courtroom facilities in the western district of Texas; to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:
H.R. 9834. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:
H.R. 9835. A bill to provide for medical and hospital care through a system of voluntary health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAYDOS:
H.R. 9836. A bill to prevent vessels built or rebuilt outside the United States or documented under foreign registry from carrying cargoes restricted to vessels of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 9837. A bill to rescind the pay increases for Members of Congress and other Federal officials pursuant to Presidential recommendation to Congress in the budget for the 1970 fiscal year, to abolish the quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 9838. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the benefits payable thereunder shall be exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9839. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 50-percent, across-the-board increase in monthly benefits thereunder, with the resulting benefit costs being borne equally by employers, employees, and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9840. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to liberalize the conditions governing eligibility of blind persons to receive disability insurance benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIBBONS:
H.R. 9841. A bill to provide equitable treatment to purchasers of U.S. savings bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:
H.R. 9842. A bill to increase the availability of guaranteed home loan financing for veterans and to increase the income of the national service life insurance fund; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HALL:
H.R. 9843. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the trade or business deduction allowable with respect to travel by automobile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALPERN:
H.R. 9844. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, relating to civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HANLEY:
H.R. 9845. A bill to exempt from the anti-trust laws certain joint newspaper operating arrangements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOGAN:
H.R. 9846. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1937 to extend to 20 days the period during which a motor vehicle or trailer may be operated under a special use certificate and special use identification tag; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. MINISH, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. RODINO, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. MINK, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, and Mr. HICKS):
H.R. 9847. A bill to establish a commission to investigate and study possible permanent memorials to Dwight David Eisenhower; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, and Mr. MCCARTHY):
H.R. 9848. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to create an independent Federal Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HUNGATE:
H.R. 9849. A bill for the relief of the State of Missouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEE:
H.R. 9850. A bill to provide workmen's compensation protection to coal miners and their surviving dependents denied benefits under State law for disability or death from pneumoconiosis caused by exposure to coal dust during their employment, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to provide or make provision for payment of supplementary compensation to persons receiving workmen's compensation benefits under State law for such disability or death, to reimburse States for the payment of certain workmen's compensation claims, to provide grants to States for research and planning with respect to occupational injuries and diseases in coal mines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9851. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LOWENSTEIN:
H.R. 9852. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to raise needed additional revenues by tax reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLORY:

H.R. 9853. A bill to provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCULLURE:

H.R. 9854. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the East Greenacres unit, Rathdrum Prairie project, Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H.R. 9855. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCULLOCH (for himself, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, Mr. POFF, Mr. CAHILL, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. McCLORY, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. DENNIS, Mr. BETTS, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. MINSHALL, and Mr. TAFT):

H.R. 9856. A bill to amend section 3006A of title 18, United States Code, relating to representation of defendants who are financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in criminal cases in the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MAY:

H.R. 9857. A bill to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to authorize an increase in license fee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.R. 9858. A bill to provide for orderly trade in footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.R. 9859. A bill to provide that the days on which presidential elections are held shall be legal public holidays; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 9860. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NICHOLS (by request):

H.R. 9861. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide for the advancement of certain former members of the Armed Forces on the retired lists; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 9862. A bill to provide for the redistribution of unused quota numbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 9863. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full old-age insurance benefits shall be payable at age 60 to individuals with 20 years or more of employment in coal mining; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9864. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9865. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer (including the exemptions for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. DENT, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. CAREY, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr.

WILLIAM D. FORD, Mrs. MINK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MEEDS, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. CLAY, Mr. POWELL, and Mr. REID of New York):

H.R. 9866. A bill to set forth a congressional statement on a national educational policy and to direct the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to initiate a comprehensive study on the formulation of a plan to implement such policy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 9867. A bill to exempt from the anti-trust laws certain joint newspaper operating arrangements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 9868. A bill to prohibit the sale or shipment for use in the United States of the chemical compound known as DDT; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 9869. A bill to amend Public Law 85-905 to provide for a National Center on Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9870. A bill to encourage the involvement of youth in federally financed programs and projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 9871. A bill to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false invoicing, and false advertising of decorative wood and simulated wood products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9872. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to include a definition of food supplements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9873. A bill to permit a compact or agreement between the several States relating to taxation of multistate taxpayers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9874. A bill to incorporate College Benefit System of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9875. A bill to allow credit under the Civil Service Retirement Act to certain Federal employees for service in Federal-State cooperative programs in a State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 9876. A bill to modify the reporting requirement and establish additional income exclusions relating to pension for veterans and their widows, to liberalize the bar to payment of benefits to remarried widows of veterans, to liberalize the oath requirement for hospitalization of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 9877. A bill to provide for a more conservative capitalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 9878. A bill to strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9879. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the mailing of obscene matter to minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 9880. A bill to require mailing list brokers to register with the Postmaster General, and suppliers and buyers of mailing lists to furnish information to the Postmaster General with respect to their identity and transactions involving the sale or exchange of mailing lists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 9881. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to restore to individuals who have attained the age of 65 the

right to deduct all expenses for their medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida (for himself and Mr. HALEY) (by request):

H.R. 9882. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in certain lands in Florida to the record owners of the surface thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RUPPE:

H.R. 9883. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SANDMAN:

H.R. 9884. A bill to provide for the establishment of an additional national cemetery in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 9885. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide for the payment of an additional amount of up to \$150 for the acquisition of a burial plot for the burial of certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SKUBITZ:

H.R. 9886. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$1,200 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

H.R. 9887. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize a tax credit for certain educational expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 9888. A bill to enable consumers to protect themselves against arbitrary, erroneous, and malicious credit information; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 9889. A bill to safeguard the consumer by requiring greater standards of care in the issuance of unsolicited credit cards and by limiting the liability of consumers for the unauthorized use of credit cards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 9890. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 9891. A bill to permit State and local policemen and firemen who do not have coverage pursuant to State agreement under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to elect coverage under such system as self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9892. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the credit against tax for retirement income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9893. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate the credit for investment in certain depreciable property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 9894. A bill to amend section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement income credit thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. DENT, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H.R. 9895. A bill to establish a pollution disaster fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRADEMANS, Mr. BROWN of Call-

fornia, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. FARBSTAIN, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. GI-ALAIMO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. HALPERN, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HUNGATE, and Mr. LONG of Maryland):

H.R. 9896. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that percentage depletion shall not be allowed in the case of mines, wells, and other natural deposits located in foreign territory; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. MAD- DEN, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. REUSS, Mr. SCHWENGLER, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. VIGORITO, and Mr. WOLFF):

H.R. 9897. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that percentage depletion shall not be allowed in the case of mines, wells, and other natural deposits located in foreign territory; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.R. 9898. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,500 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 9899. A bill to authorize the lease of burley tobacco acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 9900. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to prohibit the furnishing of assistance to countries in which individuals are receiving training as members of the so-called Palestine Liberation Army; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WYATT:

H.R. 9901. A bill to provide for better administration of the National Park Service and of the electric power marketing programs of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 9902. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to limit the categories of questions required to be answered under penalty of law in the decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BERRY:

H.J. Res. 622. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLACKBURN (for himself, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr.

FLYNT, Mr. HAGAN, Mr. LANDRUM, Mr. O'NEAL of Georgia, Mr. STEPHENS, Mr. STUCKEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia):

H.J. Res. 623. Joint resolution to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the completion of the carving on Stone Mountain, Ga.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOWARD (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. MINISH, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. RODINO, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, and Mr. HICKS):

H.J. Res. 624. Joint resolution to designate the stadium constructed in the District of Columbia under authority of the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 as the "Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.J. Res. 625. Joint resolution expressing the support of the Congress, and urging the support of Federal departments and agencies as well as other persons and organizations, both public and private, for the international biological program; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.J. Res. 626. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.J. Res. 627. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLD:

H.J. Res. 628. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating December 1969 as "National Women's Suffrage and Equality State Month" in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of women's suffrage in Wyoming and the world; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H. Con. Res. 195. Concurrent resolution relative to Citizens Radio Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Michigan, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KYL, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBISON, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. ZION):

H. Con. Res. 196. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to an international agreement among major dairy product producing countries providing for orderly and equitable disposal of surplus dairy products; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Res. 356. Resolution relative to the hi-

jacking of U.S. aircraft; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Res. 357. Resolution providing for an additional clerk for all House Members; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

99. By Mr. HICKS: Memorial of the Washington State Legislature recommending use of Mountain View Hospital at Tacoma, Wash., as a veterans hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

100. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, relative to financial qualifications for veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 9903. A bill for the relief of certain Philippine nurses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 9904. A bill for the relief of Marlies Soraperra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAREY:

H.R. 9905. A bill for the relief of Shlomo Levy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 9906. A bill for the relief of J. Burdette Shaft and John S. and Betty Gingas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 9907. A bill to authorize the President to award the Medal for Merit to Oskar J. W. Hansen in recognition of his extraordinary artistic achievement in the execution of the sculpture Liberty at Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts:

H.R. 9908. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Acerno and her children, Regina, Giuditte, and Diana Acerno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 9909. A bill for the relief of Fulvo De-Rosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.R. 9910. A bill for the relief of Mr. Hannibal B. Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

87. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Mr. Terpon Hriston Sarron, Varna, Bulgaria, relative to a veteran's pension, which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE SERVICE AND CHARACTER OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 31, 1969

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, my service in the Congress during the 8 years of the Eisenhower administration carry with it

many cherished memories of Dwight David Eisenhower. These memories of my President and my leader are personally very dear and are historically significant chiefly because in essence they bear out the character and integrity of this great American.

From the time General Eisenhower visited Seattle and I had the privilege of presenting him to a huge audience during his first presidential campaign, until now, when his service to the Nation is completed, I have associated his life and

achievements with the line of Alfred Lord Tennyson describing Sir Galahad, "His strength is as the strength of 10 because his heart is pure."

No man I ever met, save only my own father, represented so much in the way of personal integrity.

Today I cannot add to what has been said during the past few days when a grateful and grieving nation, and indeed the world, paid tribute to the general's life and service. But, in all humbleness