

Col. Kelton M. Farris, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John W. Pauly, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John J. Burns, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Kenneth R. Chapman, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Bryce Poe II, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. James E. Paschall, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Cuthbert A. Pattillo, xxx-xx-xxxx FR (lieutenant colonel Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.
 Col. Richard J. Hartman, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. George J. Iannacito, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John J. Liset, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Erwin A. Hesse, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Thomas B. Wood, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. William T. Meredith, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Guy Hurst, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. George G. Loving, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Oliver W. Lewis, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. James M. Fogle, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. William A. Dietrich, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.

Col. Jack B. Robbins, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. John D. Peters, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. George Rhodes, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Marion L. Boswell, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Kenneth L. Tallman, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Ray A. Robinson, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Otis C. Moore, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (lieutenant colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. William Y. Smith, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (lieutenant colonel, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. Robert T. Marsh, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (major Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. Abner B. Martin, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (major Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. Robert M. White, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (major Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. Frederick C. Blesse, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Harrison J. Lobdell, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Clarence J. Douglas, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx FR, Regular Air Force.
 Col. Arnold W. Braswell, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (lieutenant colonel Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. George H. Sylvester, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (major Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.
 Col. James V. Hartinger, xxx-xx-xxxx FR, (major Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

MARINE CORPS

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Behel, Nvan M.	Hill, William H.
Biesemeier, Harold W., Jr.	Inabinet, Harold L.
Bussey, Ronald D.	Landry, Charles E.
Colyar, Henry J., Jr.	Leonard James F.
Doster, Cleve B.	Porter, James J.
Dowell, Gene L.	Rosemond, Niley J.
Foster, Perry E., Jr.	Shepard, Anthony P.
Gasprenas, Thomas G.	Short, Thomas J.
Graham, Richard S., Jr.	Skinner, Paul D.
	Walsh, Thomas A.
	Weiss, Michael J.

The following-named (Navy Enlisted Scientific Education Program) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

McCormack, Joseph X.
 Schow, Robert D.
 Thomas, David M.

The following-named (staff noncommissioned officers) for temporary appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Anderson, Robert C.	McGill, Bryan M.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas P., Jr.	Oberg, Jerry R.
Gerstner, Edward G.	Ogden, Gerald B.
Harrison, Gregory	Strawser, Robert L.
	Wahlsten, Bruce R.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ULTRA-WHITE COLLAR CRIME HURTS UTILITY CONSUMERS

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 23, 1970

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I have urged the administration to include in the fiscal 1971 budget funds to develop a comprehensive system of automatic data processing for utility regulatory commissions. This proposal, included in S. 607, the Utility Consumers' Counsel Act, drew strong support from the Federal Power Commission during hearings on the bill this year. The extraordinary increase in utility rate increase requests, almost \$2 billion in annual increases now pending, with more to be filed, coupled with recent FPC audits that show improper bookkeeping by electric utilities, add urgency to the request.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of my letter to the Director of the Budget Bureau and an article entitled "Bigger Utility Bills," written by Ralph E. Winter, and published in the Wall Street Journal of December 16, 1969.

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

DECEMBER 19, 1969.

Mr. ROBERT P. MAYO,
 Director, Bureau of the Budget
 Executive Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. MAYO: This year the Federal Commission strongly endorsed the increased use of automatic data processing by regulatory commissions. Lee White, then chairman,

elaborated on the Commission's view when testifying on S. 607, the proposed Utility Consumers' Counsel Act, one provision of which would direct full use of ADP by the Federal Power Commission and Federal Communications Commission, to the end that regulators and the public would receive timely information about electric, gas and telephone utilities.

The FPC urged establishment and funding of a task force of Federal and State regulators to develop a comprehensive system of ADP for America's regulated utilities. The Commission estimated a cost of three or four million dollars in planning the system, adding that the resulting saving would total many times that amount.

I strongly urge you to include in the fiscal 1971 budget funds to proceed promptly with development of a regulatory ADP system, for the following reasons:

1. Most utilities already have computers far more sophisticated than necessary to provide, quickly and in detail, the information needed by regulators and parties to rate cases. However, under the present, antiquated system of reporting, State and local governments waste a great deal of time and money looking for information they need in order to regulate. Similarly, individuals, organizations and corporations which question utility rate changes find the job of information-collection time-consuming, costly and in some instances an impossible task. Among them is the Department of Defense, whose witness, in supporting S. 607, testified that "the most difficult job we have in defending a utility case or prosecuting a complaint case against any utility is obtaining information from a utility."

2. Utility consumers are now faced with an all-time record number of proposed rate increases. As of 1 June, according to reports to the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations from the State utility commissions, approximately \$1 billion in increases, proposed by electric, gas and telephone utilities, were pending before the State

utility commissions. The investor-owned utilities requested another half a billion dollars in increases during the following four months, according to a tabulation, not necessarily complete, which I made, and inserted in the RECORD on 23 October. At least 182 rate increase requests were then pending, and in 60 of those cases, the utilities were asking for from \$1 million to \$175 million more annually.

On 16 December, the Wall Street Journal reported that "investor-owned utilities across the country are seeking a record of almost \$2 billion in annual rate increases; most companies are expected to get most of what they seek. Talks with dozens of utility executives indicate that many more requests will be filed in the coming weeks."

3. Under the present reporting system, annual publication of comparative utility statistics by the Federal Power Commission and Federal Communications Commission is grossly inadequate. Last year's comparative statistics on electric and telephone companies will not be published until next year. The comparative statistics on gas pipeline companies for 1968 have recently been published, but there of course are no comparative statistics on most gas distribution companies because of the absence of statutory reporting requirements.

4. The audit staff of the FPC is so small, in relation to the workload, that audits of electric utilities are conducted, on the average, about once every seven years. Some power companies' books have not been audited by the FPC for 30 years. Field audits by the FPC in 1969 in two cases with which I am familiar, Appalachian Power and Otter Tail Power, revealed numerous examples of improper accounting—loading the light bill with political expenditures—by both companies. The FPC's spot check of 17 electric and gas transmission companies in 1964 showed a similar pattern of improper accounting of utility political expenditures.

The certainty of exposure by use of modern information storage and retrieval systems

would certainly discourage this type of ultra-white collar crime by prestigious companies, some of which are basing pending rate increase requests on padded books.

For these reasons, I urge that you include in the 1971 budget request sufficient funds to enable the FPC and FCC to proceed as quickly as possible in development of ADP systems which will provide the public and the regulators with adequate, timely, comparative information on electric, gas and telephone utilities.

Very truly yours,

LEE METCALF.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Dec. 16, 1969] **BIGGER UTILITY BILLS: RATES FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS, PHONES HEAD UP AFTER YEARS OF DECLINES; COST OF LOANS IS BIG CAUSE, BUT EXPENSES FOR LABOR, MATERIALS ALSO ARE CITED; CONSUMER CRIES GO UNHEEDED**
(By Ralph E. Winter)

Here's one more piece of bad news from the inflation battlefield: Electric, gas and telephone bills are going up.

And they're going up sharply. Not since the end of World War II have utility rates jumped by as high a percentage as they're likely to do in coming months. In some areas, charges are going up 20% or more. What's more, says a top executive at a big utility in Ohio, "the average level of electric rates around the country probably will rise every year for some years to come." Officials at telephone and gas companies agree that they see no end to soaring costs, which they fully intend to pass along to customers.

The higher charges will come as a jolt to customers. For while they have become accustomed to steadily climbing costs for almost everything in recent years, they have been able to count on steady—or even declining—utility rates. Indeed, as recently as 1967 electric and gas rate reductions outnumbered increases by a four-to-one margin, according to a study by Ebasco Services Inc., a consulting firm. Phone rates in the past decade also have held even or declined a bit, according to a spokesman for the Bell System.

A RECORD TOTAL

But now all that is changing. It's hard to find a city where rates aren't going up. In Fort Worth, gas bills are up 19.5%, or \$1.14 a month for the average homeowner. In Atlanta, the monthly charge for a private phone line is likely to rise soon to \$7.75 from \$6.50, again almost a 20% increase. In New York, Consolidated Edison Co. is seeking a 15.3% boost that would increase light bills at the typical household by \$1.05 to \$2.05 a month.

All told, investor-owned utilities across the country are seeking a record of almost \$2 billion in annual rate increases; most companies are expected to get most of what they seek. Talks with dozens of utility executives indicate that many more requests will be filed in coming weeks.

The utilities are almost unanimous in blaming the Government for much of the rate rises. They say they have to build new facilities regularly to satisfy growing demand, no matter what the cost, and they say the Administration's policy of tight money has made borrowing so costly that rate increases are unavoidable. They also cite rising state and local taxes, and some mention the cost of equipment to cut down on pollution of air and water. "Consumers are going to pay for environment control," says a spokesman for a California utility that recently laid out a lot of money to bury wires that citizens complained were unsightly.

A CHALLENGE BY CONSUMERS

Some utility critics aren't so sure that the Government should take all the blame for the

rate rises, however. They say some utilities have notoriously bad management, and they claim that some utilities are seeking increases far bigger than they need, figuring they probably can get away with it in these inflationary times. Several consumer groups have formed to fight the proposed increases.

But sources say the most the consumer groups are likely to achieve is a delay in the rises while hearings and appeals take place. The consumer groups' main argument is that the high rates are rough on customers but that argument doesn't carry much weight with regulatory officials.

"Ability or inability to pay the rates isn't the problem before this commission," says one state regulatory official. "Under law, the commission's job is to see that a proper rate base is established and then determine a fair rate of return for the company on that base. Inability to pay shouldn't be a factor in utility rates any more than the price of a Cadillac should be reduced because poor people can't afford one."

MORE TO COME

Utilities are convinced they can prove the need for substantial increases in their charges. "In fact," says an official of Ohio Bell Telephone Co., "we aren't asking for enough. We'll have to be back relatively soon for another increase." The company, seeking its first general rate increase since 1958, is asking for a 20% rise in the cost of a private telephone line in the Cleveland area.

Besides higher interest rates, utilities are facing increased costs for labor and materials and demands from stockholders for higher dividends. Utility payroll costs are rising faster than productivity for the first time in years, officials assert. Facilities are so automated now that there's little prospect of any more startling gains in productivity. "The Bell System has already milked out most of the savings through mechanization of local telephone operations," says an official of Ohio Bell. "Not that there won't be some improvements, but there's nothing dramatic on the horizon."

Electric utilities say the price of coal, a big item for them, is climbing after a long, gradual decline resulting from mine mechanization. Similarly, gas companies say the wholesale price of gas is going up for the first time in several years. At the same time, stockholders of utilities, an industry traditionally favored by investors interested primarily in income, are grumbling that they can earn a higher return by putting money in bonds or some other stocks of no greater risk.

"With rising interest rates, the dividend has to increase, too," says a man at Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. "There has to be some relationship between what an investor can get on bonds and what he gets on our stock, or the equity market will dry up. We can't afford that when we have a record expansion ahead of us." The company's payout has increased in each of the past 10 years.

The utilities also point to skyrocketing construction costs. Until recently, each new power plant produced electricity at a lower cost than the previous one, as larger and larger plants increased efficiency faster than building costs rose. (The cost of a plant is a key factor in determining the cost of the electricity it produces.) But now the trend has reversed.

A group of New England utilities two years ago completed a \$102 million, 600,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant that produces power for less than six mills per kilowatt hour. But a group of Midwestern utilities planning an 840,000-kilowatt nuclear plant figure the facility will produce power at a cost of 7.75 mills per kilowatt hour. Though the Midwest plant won't be even 50% bigger than the Eastern facility, it will cost twice as much to build.

STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.—EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 23, 1970

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, Hubert E. Lee, editor of Dixie Business magazine for some 40 years, has written an article on Stone Mountain, in Georgia, which is said to be the eighth wonder of the world.

This article is particularly timely in that there are plans underway for officially dedicating sometime this spring the gigantic and impressive Confederate memorial carving on the side of the mountain—that was 50 years in the making. This will be more than just a Southern shrine, it will be a memorial for the Nation to one of the most difficult periods in American history—from which the country emerged strong and united. The President has been invited to make the official dedicatory address.

Mr. Lee's article provides some interesting information about Stone Mountain. I bring it to the attention of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

STONE MOUNTAIN

Some 3-million eager visitors will visit Stone Mountain this year to see the 8th "Wonder of the World."

The giant outcropping weighs 1-billion 250-million tons.

As a boy, I climbed Stone Mountain. I climbed down to dangerous Buzzards Roost . . . sometimes slipping several feet before catching my bare feet on a crevice or a patch of soil on the rocks.

My brother, Russell Fred, gets goose-pimples just thinking of the chances I took of falling down off the mountain. He and I dare to go where goats would be scared to venture.

That was before Mrs. Helen Jemison Plane had a vision in 1912 of carving a great memorial in honor of the Southern Confederacy.

I remember boyhood thrills when my mother took us out to Ponce de Leon Amusement Park where Sear's is now located.

It was more wonderful than Disneyland, and the street car fare was 5¢.

And later there was White City where I turned the crank to unwind the moving picture reels to see the silent picture show. White City Amusement Park is as forgotten as the old Atlanta Daily Star with its red headlines.

Then came Lakewood Park.

And now Stone Mountain has amusement attractions as a plus for visitors to the Mountain in the Sky.

There is a lake for fishing, a modern campground, hundreds of sites for picnicking, riding trails, a glistening white sand beach for swimming. A golf course with 70% built on solid rock with an 18-24-inch fill of crushed granite and 12-24 inches of crushed stone, fill dirt and soil will attract champions, Tom Elliot, park general manager, anticipates. It was designed by Robert Trent Jones.

There is the world's largest carillons, 610-bells, 12-story skyward, the Civil War Museum, the Skylift, a 5-mile Railroad and a riverboat, the Robert E. Lee, that cruises the 446 acre lake.

ATLANTA JAYCEES

As a member of a committee of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce, I helped raise the money for Borglum to begin his carvings. I still have one of the folders that I gave to all who subscribed to help finance Gutzon Borglum in 1923.

Cutline of a picture of Borglum in leather harness climbing Stone Mountain read:

Gutzon Borglum, noted sculptor, descending the precipice of Stone Mountain, June 18, 1923, to begin carving General Lee's figure, the central figure in the central group of the great Confederate Memorial.

The Grand Plan that I used effectively to persuade men and women to give!

The Post Card scenic folder I gave to the prospects I called on for pledges to give money in 1923 as a member of the Atlanta Jaycees team read:

On Stone Mountain Gutzon Borglum has commenced the carving of history's supreme monument in memory of the Southern Confederacy.

Stone Mountain is literally, as its name implies, a Mountain of Stone.

It is the largest single body of granite in the world.

Its foundations underlie nearly half of the State of Georgia.

Several Atlanta Office Buildings rest on solid rock foundations blasted out of the Stone Mountain strata.

The exposed mountain is seven miles around the base and 1,000 feet to the summit.

On the northern side, Stone Mountain drops to a sheer, naked precipice almost a thousand feet. Time has not marked it in the slightest trace. A million years of erosion have touched it as lightly as the clouds touch the sky.

Since the dawn of creation it has stood as it stands when we gaze upon it, unchanged, unchanging, imperishable.

Across the monomouth page of granite Gutzon Borglum will engrave a perpetual and indestructible tribute to the men and women who fought, suffered and died for the Southern Confederacy.

His plan provides for three main features:

1. The Panorama.
2. The Memorial Hall.
3. The Amphitheatre.

Beginning on the right near the Mountain's summit and sweeping downward and across it a distance of thirteen hundred feet will be carved a picture representing the Confederate Armies marching into battle. On the right will be artillery, the horses straining to back the gun carriages.

Next will be cavalry in full forward motion.

In the center will be carved a magnificent group of Confederate chieftains, including President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and others to be selected.

On the left of this group and extending off toward the end of the Mountain will be the Confederate Infantry swiftly marching.

General Lee's figure in the central group will be nearly 200 feet high, or as high as a 16-story office building.

All other figures in the whole panorama will be in relative proportion.

No sculptured figures in ancient or modern times were comparable to these in magnitude or grandeur.

The central Group alone, were nothing added to it, would eclipse the Sphinx and Pyramids.

Below the panorama will be chiseled out of the living granite, the Memorial Hall.

At the base of the mountain to the right of the precipice, will be built an amphitheatre rivaling the dimensions of the Roman Coliseum.

Mr. Borglum estimates the cost at \$3,500,000 for the entire plan, and the time to complete it, he estimates at six or seven years.

BUILDERS OF A BETTER WORLD—
THE JAYCEES

HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 22, 1970

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an outstanding group of young men who have given intelligent thought to human need and to the building of a better world. I refer to the U.S. Jaycees, who are celebrating this week the 50th anniversary of the founding of their great service organization.

The young men of America organized the Jaycees because of their great yearning to serve, to grow, to learn, and to exemplify the true meaning of the brotherhood of man. Following organization on a national basis in 1920, the Jaycees, then titled "U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce," grew at a phenomenal rate.

By 1930 there were 15,000 members; by 1940, 64,000; by 1950, 124,000; and 200,000 by 1960. In 1970 there are over 300,000 Jaycees holding memberships in 6,400 chapters all across our State and Nation.

The Jaycees are a valuable national resource. Hundreds of thousands of our finest young men working together for the highest and finest goals constitute a tremendous force for good in our society.

We must remember, too, that over 2 million men have passed through membership in the Jaycees, making individual contributions during their years of membership and becoming imbued with the high ideals expressed in the Jaycee creed.

The Jaycee creed is as follows:

We believe that Faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life;

That the brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nations;

That economic justice can best be won by free men through free enterprise;

That government be of laws rather than of men;

That earth's great treasure lies in human personality;

And that service to humanity is the best work of life.

This valuable creed summarizes the faith and confidence the Jaycees have in God, in humanity, and in America.

The principles enunciated in the Jaycee creed are truly the foundation stones upon which our State and Nation were built. They are the foundation stones of every progressive community.

Though we seem to live in an age of negative thinkers, the Jaycees are refreshingly positive in their efforts to upgrade our society. At a time when many advocate change through destruction and do nothing but criticize, the Jaycees stand firm for progress and enlightenment through constructive action.

The Jaycees give us all, both old and young, an example to follow. They are not content to rest easy, but strive always for improvement in the quality of life for all Americans.

I am proud to salute the Jaycees of North Carolina and the Nation. I wish

them every success in the years ahead and am confident that their accomplishments in the future will be even greater than those of the past.

SITUATION IN NIGERIA

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 23, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, yesterday we learned that the United States is sending planes and food to the starving population in the former Biafran territory. All Americans welcome this response by the President, and it is now up to Nigeria to accept the help magnanimously and see that it goes to those truly in need. According to newspaper reports, food is being sent to Port Harcourt, which is on the coast, rather than to the enclave where the food is really needed. It would be far better if General Gowon's military government would allow the food to be flown directly to the area in need and to be distributed through the existing distribution operation which now lies idle.

The situation was pointed up in two excellent editorials in yesterday's New York Daily News, which points up Gowon's responsibility to act while there is still time to help. The second editorial in the Daily News shows how U.N. Secretary General U Thant has no compunction about meddling in Vietnam, but refuses to take a firm stand on the situation in Nigeria.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two editorials "Misery Compounded by Terror" and "The Meddlesome Mr. Thant" from the Daily News of January 22, 1970, be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Daily News, Jan. 22, 1970]

MISERY COMPOUNDED BY TERROR

Appears to be the lot of the unfortunate souls in fallen Biafra, where millions ravished by hunger now are being pillaged and bullied by victorious Nigerian soldiers.

Ghastly tales of looting, rape and brutality were recounted yesterday by the first unbiased observers allowed to roam the break-away province since its attempt at secession failed.

The grim reality stands in stark contrast to the unctuous assurances of the Nigerian chief of state, Yakubu Gowon, that the rebellious Biafrans would be treated as returning prodigal sons. Nor does the truth jibe with the rosy pictures painted by various relief agency representatives and statesmen who accepted Gowon's expressions of good will at face value.

The reign of terror in Biafra may be the last thing the Nigerian government wants. If so, Gowon should move decisively to bring his soldiers under control. Then he should stow away the pride, or whatever, that has led him to scorn large shipments of food and medicine that people of good will throughout the world have collected.

Most of the proffered aid has come from the Free World. But there are no political

strings attached to it even though Nigeria's ambassador to Moscow is gushing praises for Moscow's military help to the victors.

The mammoth relief chore clearly is beyond the means of Nigeria alone, Gowon would emerge as a bigger man if he admitted that fact while there is still time to aid the suffering rebels.

THE MEDDLESOME MR. THANT

One of the abovementioned "statesmen" who couldn't bother to dig too deeply into the real situation in Biafra was United Nations Secretary General U Thant. Presumably, Mr. Thant didn't want to stick his nose into Nigeria's internal affairs. The secretary general has no such qualms, however, when it comes to Vietnam.

Thant sounded off in Paris on Tuesday to the effect that the biggest problem in Vietnam was finding a new government for Saigon. That, of course, is the same tune sung by the Red North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

Which sort of makes us wonder if the UN wouldn't be better off with a head man who knows when to keep his eyes open and when to keep his mouth shut.

FOCUS ON A BOY

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 22, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would assume that the majority of my colleagues here have been Boy Scouts at one time or another. We are all proud of the fine work that is done in scouting throughout the Nation.

Right now, in and around my district, an extremely important campaign is underway to insure camping opportunities for boys within the area served by the San Gabriel Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

I am inserting at this point in the RECORD a series of questions that were put to Walter Brennan, the well known entertainer, in regard to this campaign, along with his answers, which portray a lucid insight into the value of scouting:

FOCUS ON A BOY

(Walter Brennan answers some important questions about the Golden Anniversary Camp Development Fund of the San Gabriel Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America)

Question: What is the purpose of this campaign, Mr. Brennan?

Answer: To get right to it, we got to raise a minimum of \$1,850,000 which is urgently needed so the San Gabriel Valley Council can have the tools it needs to serve a fast-growin' bunch of boys, and point 'em in the right direction to manhood. Focus 'em, you might say.

Question: Well, how will this money be spent?

Answer: Well, sir—mostly these boys need places to go campin'. Sure, part of it'll go to the sustainin' membership fund—that's important—and some to the contingency fund, but the mountain lion's share'll go into buildin' new campin' facilities 'n' fixin' up the old ones—'n' buyin' equipment 'n' such as that. Why, there's Camp Cherry Valley, Camp San Antonio, Holt Scout Ranch, Sky Valley Camp, Sawpit Canyon Camp 'n' Trainin' Center, 'n' the Scoutin' Center 'n' . . . I tell you, the list goes on and on!

Question: Why are these facilities needed?

Answer: Dad-gummit—we gotta have 'em to provide for more 'n' more boys takin' part in the scoutin' and campin' program. Present facilities will handle up to 340 boys a week durin' the summer months. The Golden Anniversary Camp Development Fund will boost the camp capacity to 670 boys a week durin' the regular season, and give 'em unlimited chances for year-round campin'.

Question: What area is served by the San Gabriel Valley Council?

Answer: Why, the whole blasted valley from Glendora and Hacienda Heights and everythin' west to Alhambra, Pasadena 'n' La Canada, 'n' then some!

Question: How many boys are involved in scouting?

Answer: This year over 24,000 boys was in the scoutin' movement in the San Gabriel Valley Council area, and I'm tellin' you, that's a lotta boys—not to mention over 10,000 adults!

Question: How much use is made of present facilities?

Answer: Lemme see, now . . . year-round campin' activity has moved ahead from 1200 boys just ten years ago, to almost 5000 in 1968. These boys came from 222 troops—that's 79 per cent of all troops in the area—not to mention the fact that a lotta these boys had to camp on sites that don't even belong to the Boy Scouts! And that ain't countin' 4212 leaders to guide 'n' counsel the boys.

Question: Why is camping so important, Mr. Brennan?

Answer: Why? For 58 years campin' has been the most important part of it all 'cause it's trainin' ground on which the ideals of Boy Scout citizenship trainin', character buildin' and physical fitness takes place. By golly, campin' IS scoutin'.

Question: What growth in registration can be expected in the future?

Answer: Continuin' the way things are, there's gonna be more than 40,000 boys and leaders enrolled in scoutin' in the San Gabriel Valley Council by 1976.

Question: But doesn't the council receive support from United Fund?

Answer: Sure it does, but just fer a part of its current operating costs . . . they don't get nothin' at all for capital improvements and major repairs.

Question: What's the average cost for a scout attending camp?

Answer: It's a basic idea of the Boy Scouts to pay his own way, so he pays an average of \$30.50 a week to attend camp. The council pays for camp overhead such as the caretaker, insurance, telephone and so on, and gets up the financin' that makes the camp possible. But lemme tell you right now—NO worthy boy who's a member of a Boy Scout Troop and is eligible to attend camp is turned away on accounta his inability to pay. Many friends of scoutin' make his attendance possible.

Question: Mr. Brennan, is there a profit in scouting operations?

Answer: Whatta you talkin' 'bout? 'Course there ain't! The San Gabriel Valley Council's a non-profit organization. After annual operatin' expenses, there's nothin' left. Matter of fact, even if there was, the Council would have to use it all up anyhow.

Question: Do you think the San Gabriel Valley Council can raise \$1,850,000?

Answer: Sure I do. By golly, this here's a real capital investment in our boys, and in the future of our community. The need right now is an emergency. You know, them boys ain't gettin' any younger! And more 'n' more of 'em gotta have the great opportunities which campin' gives 'em. With good organization and enthusiastic leadership—which we have, by golly—and the support of business people and good folks like yourself, it can and it *will* be done. This is the

first time the Council's ever asked their community fer capital funds. Why, even the boys themselves is puttin' up what they can!

Question: Do you know the leaders in this campaign, Mr. Brennan?

Answer: Why sure I do—they're the community-minded citizens like yourself, givin' their time and energy and money, knowin' that their efforts'll help the community's healthy growth. They're the campaign leaders—your friends 'n' neighbors! They believe in the wholesome aspect of scoutin' which points the young 'uns of today in the right direction to become the good citizens of tomorrow.

Question: I have no boys in scouting, why should I give?

Answer: 'Cause anythin' that benefits a community needs the support of all its citizens. Mebbe you ain't your brother's keeper, but these boys are our leaders of the future—of our state 'n' our country—yours 'n' mine—'course, if you ain't interested in that . . .

Question: How much is my fair share?

Answer: Now, I can't tell you that, friend. You know what your own story is. But why don't you just talk to a Scout about campin'—listen to him 'n' watch his face. Yessir, just focus on a boy—then *you* decide how much that's worth!

Question: All right, when and how are pledges payable?

Answer: Now, that's more like it. A schedule is set up for annual, semi-annual, quarterly or monthly payments, over a 36-month period . . . but you can feel free to suggest any schedule of payments you figger is best for you. You can even hand over the cash if you want, right now. Then there's stocks 'n' bonds 'n' such, as well . . . 'n' memorial gifts, too.

Question: Say, are there any tax advantages in giving to this campaign?

Answer: Yessiree—our federal tax laws encourage givin' to an organization like the Boy Scouts. You can deduct contributions from adjusted income before you work out your federal tax—but you better talk to your tax consultant 'bout all the details!

Question: If I have any other questions, what do I do?

Answer: Easy! You jest pick up a telephone 'n' call the San Gabriel Valley Council of the Boy Scouts of America at 355-7171, or 445-2570. Better yet, why don't you take a few minutes 'n' drop in on 'em—questions or no. They'd be glad to have you . . . 'n' who knows, you might find somethin' you never expected!

U.S. JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 22, 1970

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in saluting the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in its first half century of service to America.

The Jaycees represent a constructive force in our society and have devoted their energies to the building of a better America in the spirit of community service.

We can be proud of the young men in Arizona and throughout the Nation who have given so much of their time to this task. I salute the Jaycees on the golden anniversary of their great organization.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY FOR
JAYCEES

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 22, 1970

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Those 50 years have seen the Jaycees emerge as a major influence for good in our country. All across this coun-

try young men joined together in this organization are working every day for programs that enrich the lives of the people in their communities. Perhaps the greatest contribution the Jaycees have made during this half century is that of bringing young men of differing faiths, parties, and races together in a series of good works. This has been true in my district where there are more than a dozen clubs. I am particularly proud of the Jaycees in Greensboro, N.C., my hometown, who have twice been chosen best in the United States and once best in the world. This is an honor shared

by no other Jaycee chapter in the United States and is a remarkable achievement for a chapter in a city of approximately 150,000 people.

When the Jaycees see a problem, they do not wait for Government or someone else to do something about it; they go into action. They make a tremendous contribution to the strengthening of the crucial voluntary, private sector of our culture. I am sure I speak for all the citizens in my district in expressing our appreciation to the Jaycees on this 50th anniversary of their organization for all they have done for us.

SENATE—Saturday, January 24, 1970

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. RUSSELL).

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help; that, in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

Give us strength, O God, to hold our own convictions, not denying them for fear of men; but help us also to understand those who differ from us, and to be fair to those whom we find it hard to understand. In every act we pray that we may seek to know and do Thy will, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 23, 1970, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1969—TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HRUSKA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at the conclusion of the debate and disposition of S. 30, I had some words to say about certain Members who participated in that debate, notably the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN), the Senator in charge of the bill.

Through inadvertence, I forgot to mention the outstanding efforts of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HRUSKA), the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and good right

hand of the Senator from Arkansas in the consideration of the bill which had been considered for the previous 3 days and which passed the Senate yesterday.

At this time I wish to extend to the Senator from Nebraska my thanks for his diligence, for his integrity, for his knowledge, and for the continual efforts he made not only during the 3-day debate but also over the past year in helping to bring out S. 30.

I would feel remiss if the RECORD did not show, in addition to those mentioned by me yesterday, my personal appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska for the contributions he made to the consideration of this most important bill.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has been considering quite a few bills on its calendar and has ordered them reported to the Senate. Two of them are important; namely, the Aiken egg bill and amendments to the School Lunch Program and Child Nutrition Act.

The committee held hearings last year on those sundry bills but failed to report them because we could not muster a quorum.

I am glad to say that those bills will soon be on the calendar for consideration.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON A NEW FARM BILL

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has given me authority to announce to the Senate and the country that on February 18 the committee will begin hearings on a farm bill to replace the one which expires December 31 of this year.

I think it is very important that we consider a new bill or an extension of the present law with possibly some refinements.

I understand that the House of Representatives is having some difficulty in voting a bill out of its committee on agriculture. It has been working on a program for about a year now.

The Senate committee hopes that before it gets through with its own delib-

eration and presentation of a bill to the Senate, that the House will have acted.

As chairman of the committee, I wish to invite all Senators, in fact, all Members of Congress, to make their presentations if they desire to do so, as to what should be included in a new or extended farm bill; also all farm organizations are invited to present their views—in fact anyone interested in agriculture. I can foresee much difficulty ahead for the consumers if a bill is not enacted this year.

I am not going to state now what my views are on the subject, but I ask permission to present to the Senate my views on what should be done this year in agriculture either on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

I am hopeful that Senators interested in agriculture will give us all the help they can. We will need much guidance.

It seems that on the House side, there are too many Representatives coming from the cities who cannot understand why it is necessary for us to continue to subsidize farmers in paying them not to plant portions of their farms, when there are so many hungry people in the world.

The present farm program costs about \$3¼ billion a year. That figure may be a little high. But it is my considered judgment that it will be much cheaper to the consumers, for Congress to provide funds to pay such subsidies in order to produce an abundance of food, rather than to have farmers to continue to go out of business and maybe thereby create a scarcity of food and fiber.

I have no doubt that if such a condition were created, the American public would pay much more for their food and fiber than if we were to continue programs such as we have on our statute books at the present.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, AND FROM MONDAY TO TUESDAY AT 10:30 A.M.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I would like to ask the majority leader to give me some time perhaps on Tuesday morning, so that I may have an hour or an hour and a half in which to present the farm program.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would the Senator