

Micek, Jerome J. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Moore, James F. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Moore, William E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mora, Edward A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mortensen, Eugene P. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nelson, Larry L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Newborn, James L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Olihovik, Paul L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pleasants, James L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Poe, Gerald D. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pollard, David E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Purcell, Jackson D. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Redington, Bryce C. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Reichard, Lawrence xxx-xx-xxxx
 Reineck, Theodore C. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ribotto, Joe W., Jr. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Richards, Robert E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sandidge, William M. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sawyer, James R. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schlenker, Austin C. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schlenker, Patrick xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schott, Thomas A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schwicker, Dale H. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Selby, Jackie L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Severson, Richard W. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sowder, Norman G. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Spille, Robert M. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stingle, Norbert A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stockmoe, Lyle D. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Suit, Larry R. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Sutton, William L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Vorpahl, Kenneth W. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Waters, Henry J. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Weeks, Hershel E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Weiser, Philip C. xxx-xx-xxxx

Wiley, Roger W. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wilson, Claude L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wood, Robert T. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wright, Frederick L. xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be captain

Anderson, Luke R. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Baca, Richard C. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Banks, William C. II xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bennett, Mary M. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bouleau, Paul J. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Bowman, Linda A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Brodkey, Caroline G. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Chaussee, Daniel L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Cogswell, Gail D. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Couch, Kenneth E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Devin, Kathleen xxx-xx-xxxx
 Dodds, Carol M. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Edwards, Carolyn L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ehrhart, Marjorie K. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ellis, Merlan O. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Freeman, William E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gaynor, Mary E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gordon, Jacqueline xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gouldthorpe, Barbara xxx-xx-xxxx
 Gramkow, Nancy V. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Grantham, Norma J. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Griebling, Harry W. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Griess, Lorna L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Hammann, Amy D. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Herrington, Joyce xxx-xx-xxxx
 Jaquez, Virginia xxx-xx-xxxx
 Jerney, Charlotte O. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Johnston, Zula J. xxx-xx-xxxx

Jones, Royce E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Katilus, Joseph P. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Kuklinski, Joanna L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lambert, Sharon L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Lotspeich, Angela P. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mangold, Kathleen H. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Matson, Erland G. xxx-xx-xxxx
 McCasland, Nickey xxx-xx-xxxx
 Messerschmidt, Mary xxx-xx-xxxx
 Moriarty, Francis M. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Nenninger, Ann J. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Pearce, Maurice C. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Ryan, Mary H. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Schmoker, Arthur W. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Stemm, Patricia A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Temple, Charles L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thompson, Marilee xxx-xx-xxxx
 Underhill, Lilburn xxx-xx-xxxx
 Victor, Joseph A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wachowski, Regina E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Weir, Patricia A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wolf, Jo E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Zahn, Karen E. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Zanto, Raymond L. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Zuelke, David H. xxx-xx-xxxx

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be captain

Davis, Benjamin S. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Donaghue, Daniel A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Mayberry, John D. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Meyer, Nancy A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Moore, John W. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Selman, Sherley A. xxx-xx-xxxx
 Thomes, Linwood J. xxx-xx-xxxx

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE AMERICAN FLAG—ARTICLE BY DR. WOODROW W. HAYZLETT

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the June 12 edition of the Hopewell News included an inspiring article on the American flag, written by Dr. Woodrow W. Hayzlett, pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Hopewell, Va.

In a time when some radicals think it is fashionable to desecrate the flag, the words of Dr. Hayzlett are particularly appropriate.

June 14 marked the retirement of Dr. Hayzlett from his pastorate after 33 years of dedicated service. His many friends in Hopewell honored him for his service on the occasion of his retirement on June 14, Flag Day, which was the inspiration for his article.

I ask unanimous consent that his article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

DOES THE FLAG STILL WAVE OVER LAND OF THE FREE, BRAVE

(By Woodrow W. Hayzlett)

June the 14th will mark the 193rd anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress, of the red, white and blue flag of the United States of America. At the time of its adoption, George Washington and his thin ranks of the Continental Army were engaged in our war of liberation from the tyranny of George III of England.

It first flew over a land battle on August

16, 1777, when troops under John Stark fought in the Battle of Bennington in Southwestern Vermont. It was first carried on a U.S. Navy ship on November 1, 1777, when John Paul Jones left Portsmouth, New Hampshire in the Ranger.

The piece of red, white and blue bunting should be loved by every citizen of this country and respected by every country on the face of this earth.

Red in the flag, is for hardness and courage. The history of the United States of America is resplendent with stories of a people who by hardness and courage, carved out this land and made it what it is.

The white in the flag is for purity and innocence. The government and the people of the United States of America have never had designs on the territory or the possessions of any other people.

Whenever our flag has been carried into battle on foreign soil it has been in the interest of freedom and not for any personal gain to our country or its people. Witness the millions of dollars poured into the Philippines after the Spanish American War and the billions for Reconstruction after World War I and the added billions of the Marshall Plan after World War II and the monies spent in South Korea and in South Vietnam.

Blue is for vigilance, perseverance and justice. Our forefathers learned to live with danger, "they kept their powder dry." Dare we relax and be indifferent at a time when the United States of America is engaged in a battle without and within to determine whether "a government of the people, for the people and by the people" shall perish from the face of this earth?

This is not a time for weakness. We must "be strong and in the power of His might. We must put on the whole armor of God that we might withstand the wiles of the Devil." Initiative and finishitive are equally important. In our struggle to preserve our way of life, we must be like Captain John Paul Jones on his sinking ship, "I have just begun to fight." At the same time we must

be on guard, lest we be so occupied that the smallest act of injustice go unnoticed and not corrected.

The flag code or set of rules for displaying and honoring our flag are guide lines given to us to show our patriotism and respect for our flag and the country for which it stands.

During these turbulent times our flag has been disgraced by being used as a garment, by being burned, by being dragged in the filth of the street and by being torn by the lawless on our streets and college and university campuses.

When this is done, not only is our flag desecrated but our country insulted, every red blooded American slapped in the face but more than all this, over one million men and women who have given their lives in all our country's wars, have had their graves and memories scarred by those who would tear down and destroy their sacred heritage.

You might say that life in our country today is a paradox, from rags to riches thence to rags in four generations. The first generation worked hard to carve out this land and make it. The second generation tries to consolidate and enhance it. The third generation tries its best to dissipate, to tear down and destroy. The fourth generation must begin all over again.

Will we never learn?

In the light of what is taking place in the United States of America today there are many serious-minded people who wake each morning, as did Francis Scott Key and ask, "Does the flag still wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?"

My fellow Americans it's high time this country has a new birth of freedom. It begins when we feel a tug at our heart, a lump in our throat and a tear in our eye as we look at old Glory and say:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

WASHINGTON ORDERED NOT TO
CROSS THE DELAWARE—ESCALA-
TION FEARED

HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, we hear a great deal of sober-sided warnings these days about "widening the war" in Vietnam, 99 percent of it from arm-chair strategists who have never been close to Vietnam, or who have spent at most a week or two there on what some are pleased to call "factfinding" trips. The Republican Congressional Committee's weekly Newsletter for June 22 publishes a letter which the Continental Congress might have addressed to George Washington were it moved by the kind of debate we are hearing today in Congress. The letter, which follows, appeared first in the Indianapolis News:

DECEMBER 12, 1776.

DEAR GENERAL WASHINGTON: Word has been received by the Continental Congress which has caused grave concern. We are informed that you are planning an expansion of the conflict into New Jersey. Rumor has it that you intend to cross the Delaware River and attack the enemy at Trenton.

You are advised that Congress has passed a resolution forbidding you from such a reckless adventure. You must be aware that a large percentage of our citizens do not favor your military approach to this war. Furthermore, you have already announced a major withdrawal of combat troops since the enlistment of about three-fourths of your 6,000 troops expires on December 31. It seems highly unreasonable to expect these troops to re-enter New Jersey less than 10 days prior to expiration of their enlistments.

It is the sentiment of the Congress that your pitiable supplies should be preserved and not expended on a maneuver of such debatable value. What can you possibly hope to accomplish? The British command the seas and will have no difficulty resupplying what little military equipment you may be able to destroy or capture.

We must also advise that should you disobey this command and attack Trenton, that all further monies and supplies will be stopped immediately. While we regret the inconvenience this may cause to your Army, we feel that control of the purse strings is the only effective tool which we have to force you to limit your ambitious programs.

We are further shocked that you should anticipate launching a surprise attack on Christmas Eve. This is traditionally a festive occasion on which it may be reasonably anticipated the British Army is not expecting to engage in combat. Perhaps this situation might be slightly altered if you had received a formal invitation from the duly constituted government of the colony of New Jersey to engage in such conduct. But we find nothing in the files of the Continental Congress' Committee on Foreign Affairs to indicate such an invitation.

We understand you have promised to leave New Jersey immediately following the Trenton operation. But how can we believe you? You have 4,500 militiamen who expect to be discharged on December 31. What assurance do we have that you will not keep them in Trenton under some pretext of military necessity? How can we trust you? We relied on your leadership at Long Island, Throg's Neck, Pelham and White Plains and each time you lost. Now you say that this sneak

attack on Trenton is not only militarily sound but might be the turning point in the war.

Finally, your proposed attack will only harden the attitude of King George III. Although we admit that for 10 years negotiations with King George have had no success beyond agreement on the shape of the conference table, still we must persist in seeking a political settlement. He may become even more intransigent when word of your affront reaches London.

After all, we really have no vital interest to protect in New Jersey. The Revolution can be won without New Jersey. Maybe you can win this war by catching General Cornwallis at Yorktown in Virginia. Although this is admittedly speculation, under such a circumstance we could get along without retaking New Jersey.

In summary, General Washington, you are hereby ordered to keep your troops on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware until the Continental Congress' Foreign Affairs Committee decides to let you cross and, oh yes, be sure to have the Revolution terminated no later than Dec. 31, 1777.

Very truly yours,

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

CAPTAIN EAGAR PRESENTED NAVY
COMMENDATION MEDAL WITH
COMBAT "V"

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, at a recent informal ceremony at the Washington, D.C., Navy Yard, Mr. Edward R. Eagar, Jr., who is employed by the House of Representatives as a clerk to our Official Reporters of Debate, was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V for Valor.

Mr. Eagar, one of our heroes, was awarded the Medal for Meritorious Service while serving in the Republic of Vietnam as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps.

I extend to Mr. Eagar my congratulations on his receipt of this distinguished citation, which he earned by his outstanding service in times of armed conflict, a copy of which I herewith enclose:

The Secretary of the Navy takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Commendation Medal to First Lieutenant Edward R. Eagar, United States Marine Corps Reserve, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For meritorious service while serving as Hospital Projects Officer and Division Personal Response Officer, G-5 Section, Headquarters, Third Marine Division in connection with combat operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam from 24 October 1968 to 17 September 1969. Throughout this period, First Lieutenant Eagar performed his duties in an exemplary and highly professional manner. Joining the command at a time when the Third Marine Division Memorial Children's Hospital was still in the planning stages, he worked tirelessly to procure the necessary funds for its construction and, by his diligent supervision, ensured its completion within a short period of time, thereby materially enhancing Vietnamese-American relations. By his fluency in the Vietnamese language and his courage in traveling alone through enemy-controlled

territory to remote villages, he contributed significantly to the Personal Response Program. As a result of his diligent and resourceful efforts, the operational effectiveness of the G-5 Section was greatly enhanced. By his initiative, superb professionalism, and loyal devotion to duty, First Lieutenant Eagar earned the respect of all who served with him and upheld the finest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service."

The Combat Distinguishing Device is authorized.

H. W. Buse, Jr.,

Lieutenant General, U.S. Marine Corps,
Commanding General, Fleet Marine
Force, Pacific

(For the Secretary of the Navy).

I AM AN AMERICAN

HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, one of my good friends and constituents, Mr. Richard G. Schuck, prothonotary and clerk of courts in Middleburg, Pa., has composed a very moving and thought-provoking creed entitled "I Am an American." Because of its timely message, I share it with my colleagues in the House of Representatives:

I AM AN AMERICAN

(By Richard G. Schuck)

I am an American who is deeply concerned about events taking place in my beloved country today.

I am an American who knows no other country has given so much to so many throughout the world while still trying to face its problems at home.

I am an American who believes that my country is the only one in the world that gives those living in suppression—such as in Hungary and Czechoslovakia—to name a few—the hope that someday they too can be free.

I am an American who knows that my country has more immigrants annually than any other nation—and a waiting list of many thousands—because my country is still considered the land of opportunity and the land of the free.

I am an American who knows my country forgave her enemies after the World Wars and assisted them in rebuilding their countries.

I am an American who knows that my country owes no debts to other nations but many nations are indebted to my country—including Russia for arms we supplied that country to defend themselves against the Germans.

I am an American who is concerned about the dissenters who recognize only the faults of my country and fall to "thank the Lord" for being able to live in a country which has given them the right to dissent.

I am an American who believes all the people of my country have rights—but none have the right to perform in such a manner so as to interfere with the rights of others.

I am an American who knows there are those who think that freedom means the right to obey only the laws of the land they are willing to obey—and scream "brutality" when they violate a law they aren't willing to obey.

- I am an American who knows many in my country preach "PEACE" but turn their heads when those in their group use violence.
- I am an American who knows that those in my country with the dirty appearance—including those with the untrimmed beard and hair—wouldn't purchase a new automobile that had an interior comparable to their exterior.
- I am an American who knows that my forefathers worked toward bettering my country—knowing it would take many sacrifices with slow results.
- I am an American who knows that past generations have solved many problems confronting my country through sweat, hard work, strenuous studying and research.
- I am an American who knows that the faults of my country can only be corrected by finding solutions—not by dissent without sense.
- I am an American who resents those who teach in our schools and colleges that capitalism is a dirty word and that free enterprise and private initiative are only synonyms for greed.
- I am an American who resents those who say they wouldn't mind living under Communism while at the same time are enjoying the fruits that no other country could give or would allow them to have.
- I am an American who despises those who set impossible standards for my country but never apply the same to other countries.
- I am an American who cannot recognize those who criticize my country but fail to "raise their voices" against other countries who force their will on millions of people who want to be free and self-governing.
- I am an American who knows my country isn't always right—but then I know no one country, group or person is always right either.
- I am an American who gets a lump in my throat when I hear the "Star Spangled Banner" and tears in my eyes when I see them burn the flag of my country.
- I am an American who knows that those who gave their life in the wars of my country won't be remembered by those who rip, burn or stamp on Old Glory.
- I am an American who is damn proud of it because I still believe my country is the greatest in the world despite its faults.

**BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP
STRENGTHENED**

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in the last 4 weeks, we have witnessed once again the cohesiveness of the human community. I refer specifically to the outpouring of sympathy and material assistance from the American people in the aftermath of the tragic earthquake which struck Peru on May 31 of this year.

I am, as all are, aware of the misunderstandings and unhappiness which has in the past marred the relations between the United States and Peru. However, I must believe that the bonds of friendship which tie these countries together can endure and overcome the

petty, day-to-day problems which confront all nations from time to time. We do, after all, share the same continent and thus have a natural and logical concern over the welfare of our fellow American nations.

It is in this spirit that I today introduce a resolution applauding the reaction of this country to the recent disaster and the manner in which this response was received in Peru. The prompt and strong response of our people clearly indicated a willingness to help alleviate the suffering of the Peruvian people. The appreciation evidenced by Peru and its people was deep and immediate. This is moving testimony of the strength of the bonds between our countries. This resolution recognizes and pays tribute to the enduring nature of this relationship.

**THE EFFORT TO SAVE THE
O'NEILL HOME**

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, a community effort to preserve the former home of the great American playwright, Eugene O'Neill, has been gaining momentum since the first of the year.

Originally conceived by a small group of residents of Contra Costa County, Calif., this effort has now attracted the attention of many residents of the San Francisco Bay area and O'Neill admirers around the Nation.

Petitions bearing thousands of signatures of citizens advocating the preservation of this historic house and the surrounding land which inspired O'Neill to create some of his most outstanding work have been sent to my office.

The community effort continues. I wish to include in the RECORD a recent editorial in the Contra Costa Times which tells of the activities of the people interested in saving this historic area.

The editorial follows:

**WRITERS CAN HELP SAVE EUGENE O'NEIL'S
HOME**

Recently The Times carried a story explaining that Sen. Alan Cranston (D-California) introduced Senate Bill 3667, a companion measure to Rep. Jerome Waldie's House Resolution 8986, urging government acquisition of the Eugene O'Neill residence in Danville.

Unfortunately, many Contra Costans believe that is the end of it. Actually, this is only the beginning if the only home ever built by the famous Nobel and Pulitzer Prize-winning dramatist and playwright along with its 1,005 acres is to be preserved for posterity.

What is envisioned by supporters of the two legislative actions is the creation of the Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site as part of the Las Trampas Ridge running north and south from Alamo to Danville, bounded on the west and north by Bollinger Canyon and Rossmoor Valley. Establishment of Las Trampas Ridge National Park with 4,000 acres is part of the proposal.

Cranston said the O'Neill bill has been referred to the subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior Committee. He has asked that the subcommittee request a departmental report from the De-

partment of Interior as the first step toward conducting hearings. As a rule, committees will not hold hearings on a bill until the Administration position has been received.

So now O'Neill Historic Site backers are seeking letters from concerned citizens throughout the county. They suggest they be written to President Nixon and Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel, urging the Administration present a favorable report, and to Sen. Alan Bible, subcommittee chairman, asking him to schedule hearings as soon as the Administration report is received.

For to what better use could "Tao House," O'Neill's home and harbor from 1937 to 1944, be put than as open space for conservation and recreation in an area 15 miles from the urban core area of Oakland and Alameda . . . open hills of oak, mountain laurel and native plants.

Supporters believe the Cranston and Waldie moves are particularly timely and in tune with President Nixon's program to develop national parks and recreation areas in close proximity to large urban population areas.

But, right now, letters are what they need most—to the President, Hickel and Bible, hopefully in that order with the original to Mr. Nixon and copies to Hickel and Bible. It only takes a little time and a 6-cent stamp. The benefits to this area's future are certain to be enormous.

**THE COLEMAN CO. OF WICHITA,
KANS.—STORY OF SUCCESS**

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is concern over the economy and unemployment in the Nation, it is refreshing to point to a company in my congressional district which has recorded a period of remarkable growth and success and looks forward to the future with considerable optimism.

I cite the Coleman Co., headquartered in Wichita, Kans., which is a leader in the manufacture of recreation and outdoor products and heating and air conditioning for mobile, modular, and residential housing. While Coleman is not dependent solely upon Government contracts for its survival, it has long served the defense needs of the United States by producing the famous Coleman lantern for military use around the world.

Recently, Mr. Sheldon Coleman, president and chairman of the board, submitted his report at the annual stockholders meeting which demonstrates the company's progress during a period of economic crisis for the Nation.

In 1969, the company set significant records, split its stock two-for-one, increased its dividend rate and completed four acquisitions. In the first quarter of 1970, it was able to report continued growth. While unemployment is a growing problem in many parts of the Nation, Coleman has been gradually adding to its work force and its employees obtain seniority status at the end of 90 days. Not a single seniority employee in Wichita had been laid off in 9 years.

Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, it seems appropriate to include excerpts from Mr. Coleman's report:

As your company began 1970, we recognized five factors would have an important bearing on our ability to perform well during the year. These are the following:

1. The economy has slowed down;
2. Industries we serve as a supplier are having a sharply reduced rate of growth or are below 1969;
3. Our interest costs are more than double due to high interest rates and increased borrowing;
4. We are bringing on stream new factories with their attendant start-up costs;
5. Tooling costs, which we expense each year, have increased over 100 percent due to new products resulting from research.

In spite of these circumstances, we had an excellent first quarter in 1970, substantially exceeding our goal of a 15-percent increase in sales and earnings, and we surpassed the record-setting levels of 1969 in each of the following areas:

NET SALES—FIRST QUARTER

Net sales in the first quarter reached a record level of \$34.2 million compared to \$27.8 million for the same period in 1969, a 23-percent increase.

NET INCOME—FIRST QUARTER

Net income for the first quarter was \$2 million, up 26 percent over the \$1.6 million recorded during the same period of 1968. Once again this was a new record for a first quarter and represents a 5.75-percent return on net sales. We are approaching our corporate objective of a 6-percent return in this area.

EARNINGS PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK—FIRST QUARTER

Earnings per share in the first quarter of 1969 were 34 cents, another record, and compares with 27 cents in the first three months of last year.

To correctly analyze this result, it is important to understand that it was a balanced performance by all major segments of our business. All groups—Outing Products, Special Products and Canadian Coleman—contributed their full share, recording a substantial improvement over last year. This included product lines we supply to the recreational vehicle and mobile home industries.

We have not taken one course of action advocated by some to improve 1970 results. Coleman will not reduce expenses on important projects for the sake of expediency. We are continuing to proceed on worthwhile projects, looking toward the future.

There are two aspects of Coleman which directly relate to the success which your Company enjoys. These are your Company's research and development efforts and our manufacturing facilities.

Coleman intends to continue to grow. The main thrust behind our progress will be provided by internal research and development.

I would like to quite briefly provide to you a resume of where our factories are currently located, the products produced at each, and major changes that are planned.

In Wichita, your Company currently operates two manufacturing facilities: a downtown location and the north plant. All product lines for the Outing Products Group, with the exception of tents, sleeping bags, camping trailers and snowmobiles, come from these plants. The situation is similar for the Special Products Group. Their total merchandise lines, with the exception of certain items for the recreational vehicle industry, are the result of Wichita-based manufacturing.

In addition, we are currently constructing two new facilities. One of approximately 121,000 sq. ft. will serve the Special Products Group with particular emphasis on increasing our capacity to serve the mobile home industry. Adjacent to our north plant, this new building, together with its machinery

and equipment, will cost approximately \$3.5 million.

Further, we are constructing on a 163-acre site, located at the southeast corner of Hydraulic and 37th Street North, a 200,000-sq.-ft. outing products facility to be known as our northeast plant. It will serve as a manufacturing, warehousing and distribution center, requiring a capital expenditure of approximately \$3.7 million.

We are today announcing plans for the construction of a new, highly mechanized air conditioning plant for the Special Products Group to be located in McPherson, Kansas. Construction of this facility, covering 150,000 sq. ft., has tentatively been set for 1971 and will require an ultimate investment approaching \$4 million.

The Canadian Coleman Company operates a manufacturing facility in Etobicoke, Ontario, a suburb of Toronto. This major unit manufactures many product lines for the Canadian and export markets.

The Canadian Coleman Company is presently constructing a 22,000-sq.-ft. addition to their existing manufacturing plant. Total cost for this project, including equipment, will be \$250,000.

We operate two manufacturing facilities in Santa Fe Springs, California, responsible for our production of lighting, water system components, ranges and ovens for the recreational vehicle industry.

Cedar City, Utah, is the production site of tents and sleeping bags for western markets.

Our Somerset, Pennsylvania, location serves two functions: as a headquarters for the Sports Vehicle Division, and as a manufacturing facility for tents, sleeping bags and camping trailers.

In Wickham, Quebec, your company produces Skiroule snowmobiles. At the present time, this facility has been doubled in size to 252,000 sq. ft., with a capital expenditure of approximately \$2 million for plant and equipment.

In summary, today your Company operates nine manufacturing facilities across North America. They cover approximately 2.7 million sq. ft. and today your Company employs over 4,000 people. In 1970, we will invest over \$10 million in capital expenditures, a major percentage of which will be for plant and equipment.

We feel this investment will pay a fine dividend enabling your Company to capitalize on the fruits of our research and development efforts. I hope I have been successful in portraying to you the impact these factors have had on the sustained growth rate which your Company has experienced.

We have felt their potency in the first four months of 1970. The challenges presented by the current adverse economic climate have been met, with a more viable and competitive company the result.

Through April 30, sales are at a record level. During the same period, earnings have continued a pattern of increasing at a rate faster than sales.

Although the results are of record-setting proportions, we could do better for the year as a whole than we did in the first one-third of 1970 should the industries we serve and the general economy show improvement later this year.

APPROPRIATIONS HEARINGS VOLUMES RELEASED

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations has recently released the following committee hearings volumes:

BILL, VOLUME, DATE RELEASED

Military construction, part 3, Defense agencies, and so forth, Monday, June 8.
Labor-HEW, part 2, Food and Drug Administration and health items, Friday, June 12.

Public works-AEC, part 4, AEC, TVA, and Panama Canal, Tuesday, June 16.

Public works-AEC, part 5, Members of Congress and other public witnesses, Thursday, June 18.

Labor-HEW, part 3, National Institutes of Health, Monday, June 22.

During the current week, the committee expects to release two additional volumes—one relating to the Labor-HEW appropriation bill and one relating to the Department of Defense appropriation bill.

When released, copies are available to Members and others at the committee room, H-218, Capitol Building, extension 2771, as long as the supply lasts.

BABE RUTH BASEBALL VITAL LINK TO WORLD CITIZENSHIP

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 16, 1970

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in thinking of the late and great Babe Ruth and his contribution to the world of sports, I would reflect back several years to the summer Olympics in Mexico City where one of the most inspirational scenes one could hope to witness took place, and I would like to recall it to you now.

On the last day of the grueling but thrilling competition, nation against nation, after the last race was run, the various feats of strength and skill demonstrated and judged, awards and presentations bestowed upon the winners, and the Olympic torch extinguished, the track surrounding the arena was suddenly converged upon by tens of thousands of young people, including the Olympic athletes, victors and losers.

This mass of life began marching vibrantly around the track with linked arms, black with white, German with Englishman, Hungarian with Swede, and Russian with American. Many were dressed in their native costumes and were singing each other's national anthem as they circled the field again and again, waving to the enthusiastic and cheering spectators, and clinging to each other in a desperate attempt to prevent this last night from coming to an end, their wide smiles dampened by their tears. It was an electrifying experience to say the least, and the security forces were unsuccessful in their attempt to clear the track.

After what must have been at least an hour, the participants did clear the track, only to make way for the parade of national flags representing each of their homelands; but one could not hear the anthems for the ovations of the crowd. It was obvious that these young men and women would return to their homelands not untouched by what had happened here, and there was a faint glimmer of

hope that perhaps the Olympic torch had not been extinguished after all.

Certainly this display of what began with the wholesome sports competition between nations and resulted with the finale described here can begin to teach us something. I feel sure the Babe's heart would have swelled with pride if he could have been there to witness this overwhelming and unforgettable sight, for it exemplifies completely those principles which he strived so hard to create during his lifetime and which we must keep alive and nourish for every generation of young people, rich, poor, black, and white, because a healthy mind and body are not the least of those vitalities which must combine in order for us to understand and work with our fellows.

It is, then, this spirit of wholesome competition and teamwork, encouraged by the Babe, which contributes not only to the citizenship of a nation, but to the fellowship of the world.

Babe Ruth Baseball is a vital link by which we can, with the help of our young people, work toward this fellowship, and it is an extension of the ideals for which the Babe lived.

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
JOHN A. VOLPE'S COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT NIAGARA UNIVERSITY

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, you and my colleagues may recall that I have often discussed with you and with pride of the establishment of a new institution of higher learning, the Institute of Transportation, Travel, and Tourism—TTT—at Niagara University, Niagara Falls, N.Y. The first class to graduate at the new institute consisted of 46 young men and women and it took place on May 30, 1970.

It was my privilege to attend that commencement and to hear the principal address delivered by Hon. John A. Volpe, U.S. Secretary of Transportation on Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30. Over 3,000 faculty, students, and friends attended. The institute has the only academic-internship program of its kind in the world and is located in the 40th Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent.

Appropriately, when the first 46 students received the first Bachelor of Science degrees with specialization in transportation, travel, and tourism from the Very Reverend Dr. Kenneth F. Slattery, C.M., Niagara University president, Secretary Volpe shook hands and warmly greeted each one, as did the institute's founder and chairman, Dr. Samuel I. Porrhath.

The Secretary was granted an honorary Doctor of Laws degree during the commencement ceremonies and was cited by Father Slattery for devotion "of a lifetime of social activity and public dedi-

cation." Asking some reasons why we confer on him one of our honors this afternoon, the imagination is not strained when confronted with one of his former titles: Architect of the interstate highway program.

Father Slattery continued:

We are grateful for and admiring of his national interest and generosity, but we feel his benevolence closer and more personally this afternoon as we recall his interest in and enthusiasm for the program of Niagara University which is directly related to his own talents.

Indeed there is no mere token appropriateness, in the fact that as Niagara University confers its first degrees on students from its Institute of Transportation, Travel and Tourism (TTT), it confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on John A. Volpe.

The TTT students who received their degrees with Secretary Volpe are the first to have completed the institute's innovative 2-year program designed for junior and senior students at the university in preparation for supervisory and management positions in any phase of the transportation, travel, and tourism field, which TTT Institute regards as the world's largest single amalgam industry.

The institute strives to provide the increasingly sophisticated and complex fields of transportation, travel, and tourism with the qualified, academically trained personnel who have gained an overview of the social, technical, and operational problems involved in the rapidly growing TTT industry, according to Dr. Samuel I. Porrhath, chairman of the institute, who established the program in 1968.

In his address to the graduating class, Secretary Volpe noted that:

If we are to achieve an environment that is truly safe, clean, healthy, and fun to live in, we will have to modify some of our most deeply held beliefs about transportation.

We have to start thinking in terms of an overall, balanced system of transportation to provide this country with the mobility it demands in an age of expanding leisure, recreation, travel and tourism. This will be our biggest growth industry in the next 10 to 15 years, according to the Wall Street Journal.

That is why I am personally delighted that Niagara University has set up an Institute for the study of Transportation, Travel and Tourism. There is nothing like it in the academic world. The Institute can perform a valuable service by training energetic young people in the skills of this growing industry which is so full of potential for world peace and understanding.

He declared:

I believe, that the initiative shown by Dr. Porrhath and his colleagues will be emulated during this decade by other universities, public as well as private. Those of you who are getting your degrees from the TTT Institute today will play a central role as transportation experts in the coming years.

The next 10 years will be exciting ones in transportation. In the past, we accepted an ideology of growth for its own sake—more cars, more planes and so on. But that can no longer be the answer in an overdeveloped nation like ours. That is why we in the Department of Transportation are strongly emphasizing new methods to move people.

Dr. Porrhath acknowledged the assistance given by the U.S. Department of Transportation during the first two

formative years of the Institute's unique academic-internship curriculum. Members of Secretary Volpe's department, specialists in various phases of transportation and urban planning, have been participants in the forums and seminars that have become part of the institute's program and have lectured to individual classes. They have aided in enhancing and strengthening the curriculum. He said:

Mr. Volpe's efforts to develop a balanced transportation policy for the United States, since his Presidential appointment as transportation secretary in January 1969, have been completely compatible with the Institute's emphasis on exposing students to an overall view of the entire interrelated TTT industry and its current problems. The administration and faculty are most appreciative of the support and cooperation provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The innovative TTT curriculum, in addition to academic training, permits students to utilize their classroom knowledge in employment situations that have the cooperation of TTT industry employers and receive full academic credit for their internship. This type of laboratory experience exposes students to the social, technical, and operational problems involved in the TTT industry.

Nearly half of the current graduating class members plan to further their education by working toward master's degrees in TTT-related areas, such as transportation law, education, public relations, corporate management and business administration, industrial psychology and transportation.

Others in this first graduating class have secured positions in industrial traffic management, advertising, public relations, hotel and motel management, motor carriers, chambers of commerce, city planning, travel agencies, and goods distribution.

TTT Institute, which was opened with an enrollment of 60 students, tripled its enrollment in the academic year just concluded. Another increase in enrollment is anticipated for the fall semester.

I am proud of the institute which has been founded in my district, and of my friendly relations with its head, Dr. Porrhath, who has guided it through to such fine achievements. With Secretary Volpe I, too, say the initiative shown by Dr. Porrhath and his colleagues will be emulated during this decade by other universities, public as well as private.

I include the full text of Secretary Volpe's address so that my colleagues may enjoy reading it. Mr. Volpe received a long, standing ovation from the student body and friends, and was enthusiastically applauded during his speech several times. I point this out because these days, as we watch students' reactions on campus, we should be encouraged to note that our Secretary of Transportation is able to reach the hearts of the young students.

The address follows:

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
JOHN A. VOLPE

I would begin by acknowledging my gratitude for being invited to attend these ceremonies today at Niagara. I feel deeply honored to celebrate commencement with you.

I must say I share your sense of accomplishment at this major turning point in your lives and I am indeed privileged to join this company of distinguished honorees.

I might add that my satisfaction is shared by my wife. She trained as a nurse, and has kept in touch with the profession, and was delighted to hear that you are planning major expansion of your excellent nursing program.

Niagara indeed has proven itself to be a great institution. This is a good place to get a good education.

However, what we sometimes forget is that as William Raspberry, the Washington columnist put it recently, "education is the solution only to the degree that ignorance is the problem." He meant that it takes more than mere facts to live the sensible life. It takes judgment, hope, and a sense of moral and spiritual values. That is what you have really learned here at Niagara—you have received an education that is ennobled by truth and purpose.

I believe that Niagara University has a special mission to preserve eternal truths in a time of spreading social and moral unrest. For the graduates of the school know who they are and where they stand. I felt a sense of hope and optimism the minute I walked onto this campus—one I wish I could share with young people and adults throughout our country.

This atmosphere must grow from that common sense philosophy of St. Vincent de Paul which is quoted on the first page of the Niagara Undergraduate Catalog: "Perfection does not lie in ecstasies," St. Vincent said, "But in doing well the will of God."

I can't imagine a better interpretation of Christian duty in the secular world. It reminds public servants like myself, of course, that they have a twofold responsibility—to be a dual servant of God and of the people, to know what belongs to Caesar and what to Christ.

As for yourselves, imbued with this principle of Christian action, you can make a great impact on the world of public affairs. You can be timely and yet timeless, open to change yet rooted in certainty. You will be committed to learning and living creatively—without rancor, bewilderment or greed.

And that learning must continue with a vengeance. As Bob Dylan put it, "If you're not busy being born, you're busy dying." That's a poetic truth and also a practical one.

So what have we been doing in the two decades or so of your lifetimes? We have tamed the atom as a source of electrical energy, built vast computer systems, made enormous advances in medicine, spread television throughout the land and twice landed men on the moon.

What is the meaning of these and other developments? Is their significance merely technical? During your lifetime have we been busy being born? Or have we, as some would have us believe, been busy dying? I would say we are being born, born to understanding.

For the work of science reveals again and again the presence of a Divine Intelligence behind the impersonal facts of the material world.

Look at this earth. If it moved one percent closer to the sun we would burn to a crisp. If it moved one percent further away we would freeze.

We are here solely because of a divine plan. And we have only seen the merest beginning of the unfolding of that plan. One central fact guarantees further change in human affairs—the fact that 90 percent of all the scientists in human history are alive today, and their work will utterly transform this planet.

The most radical change of all is that we are beginning to apply our democratic prin-

ciples in positive action programs to improve society. And we have begun to see that we can't build a decent society for individuals simply by encouraging them to indulge themselves. We see the consequences of selfishness all around us in a landscape that often looks like a dump or a battlefield.

Let's face it, we have used this country as if the land would last forever, as if the frontier would never fade. But we are beginning to learn that we must build a society on human values, not narrowly commercial ones.

We have learned from the ecologists that we must have a greater reverence for life and for the earth. We have learned from the blacks that we must have a greater concern for those who have not had a fair shake. And we have learned from the students—from you and your contemporaries—that we must come up with better answers to larger questions.

Frustrated by the pace of social reform, some young people turn to violence. But it's not the answer—if for no other reason than that it always generates a reaction. I am convinced that the young people of today want to work for change within the system, not destroy it.

We must not only be brought together, we must work together as well. The main question then, is—what can we do as partners? Rene Dubos, the great microbiologist, points out that we have fulfilled only one-half of God's command in Genesis. He did indeed command man to go forth and subdue the earth and populate it. But the second chapter of Genesis states that man, after he was placed in the Garden of Eden, was instructed by God to "dress it and keep it."

And remember the prayer of St. Francis: "Praised be my Lord for our brother the wind, and for air and cloud, . . . and all weathers by which thou upholdest life in all creatures." Indeed, I wonder if St. Francis should not become the patron saint of all ecologists and ecology-minded laymen.

One thing is certain—our style of life must change. Perhaps we will have to get along without the no-return bottle, without lingering pesticides, without leaded gasoline, without phosphate detergents. We definitely will have to penalize the polluters of our life-giving air and waters. We'll have to get noise under control because it has risen three thousand percent since 1939 and poses a real threat to the human nervous system and major organs.

I know we can reach these goals. Just in my Department of Transportation alone, for example, we have two contracts underway to find out how to suppress jet engine noise. We have reached agreement with the airlines to bring about speedy retrofitting of jet engines to cut pollution. We are working closely with Detroit and major universities to reduce auto pollution by modifying engines and exhaust systems.

With Health, Education and Welfare, we are establishing standards that in the next two to five years will drastically cut air pollution. And we intend to enforce them. We have encouraged the move to get the lead out—of gasoline, that is. We are pushing support of new technology which can sharply reduce bus fumes, and make engines quieter. And we have helped buy low-pollution buses for cities in California and in Washington, D.C.

Before long all buses could be equipped with these breakthrough devices. Your pressure as citizens can speed the day. Make your views known.

Yes, if we are ever to achieve an environment that is truly safe, clean, healthy and fun to live in, we will have to modify some of our most deeply held beliefs about transportation.

We have to start thinking in terms of an overall, balanced system of transportation to provide this country with the mobility it

demands in an age of expanding leisure, recreation, travel, and tourism. This will be our biggest growth industry in the next 10 to 15 years, according to the Wall Street Journal.

That's why I am personally delighted that Niagara has set up an institute for the study of transportation, travel and tourism. There is nothing like it in the academic world. The institute can perform a valuable service by training energetic young people in the skills of this growing industry which is so full of potential for world peace and understanding.

I believe that the initiative shown by Dr. Porrah and his colleagues will be emulated during this decade by other universities, public as well as private. Those of you who are getting your degrees from the transportation institute today will play a central role as transportation experts in the coming years.

The next 10 years will be exciting ones in transportation. In the past, we accepted an ideology of growth for its own sake—more cars, more planes, and so on. But that can no longer be the answer in an overdeveloped nation like ours.

That's why we in the Department of Transportation are strongly emphasizing new methods to move people. We are looking at the high speed trains in the Northeast Corridor, the tracked air cushion vehicle which we'll start to build soon, the vertical and short-take-off planes for medium distance journeys, and even such concepts as the tube train, the dial-a-bus, and the gravitrain.

You people are going to be living in a new age of mobility that will make ours look pretty antiquated. But you will not be a generation which confuses motion with direction, or speed with progress. You graduates of 1970 are going to make a difference, more than any generation before you. Whatever else you become, you will not be a careless generation. Not after attending to the words of Simon and Garfunkel . . . "People talking without speaking—people hearing without listening . . ."

I believe your generation will speak the truth and live the truth and repudiate those who do not have the courage or the faith to work within the system.

Our problems are not those of a falling society; they flow from the conscience of an expanding one. Our descendants—generations in the future—could look back on 1970 as the fulcrum of history—the time when an ancient people known as the Americans accepted their responsibility to lead the human race toward a new epoch in its endless progress.

The path has already been blazed by men of extraordinary foresight like Joseph Wood Krutch, the scholar and former drama critic who quit Manhattan 20 years ago to live with his books and his thoughts in an adobe hut in the desert outside Tucson. He became an enthusiast for nature and a defender of the American environment long before it was a public issue.

Just a few weeks before his recent death, Krutch wrote a prophetic letter to the Arizona Star. He said, "The 70's may be the beginning of the end, or the beginning of a new civilization. If . . . the latter, it will not be because we have walked on the moon or learned how to tinker with the genes . . . but because we have come to realize that wealth, power, even knowledge—are not good in themselves, but only instruments of good or evil."

What profound wisdom there is in these simple Christian words. Their meaning is obvious. Your generation will have the power to destroy all life. Or it can create a garden of serenity.

I hope you will always strive to be equal to this dream of perfection. Certainly those who have been educated here at Niagara will never surrender to the forces of commercial-

ism or cheap and deadly sensations. Keep your commitment to learning, retain your passion for love and truth. Have confidence in yourself, hope in mankind, and faith in God.

Do not forget what it means to be young, and to have counted. My best wishes for coming years of triumph.

POSTAL REFORM—PATH TO OTHER REFORM

HON. JOHN WOLD

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, never was I more proud to be a Member of this body than last week, when despite serious and substantial obstacles, the House of Representatives passed the postal reform bill. Truly it was a milestone.

We all recognize that the bill, despite its imperfections is a vast improvement over current law governing operation of the postal system. It will do much to increase the speed and efficiency of the mails. It will improve working conditions and wages for postal employees. These are all tangible benefits, that in themselves, made imperative passage of the bill.

I think the passage of the reform bill was significant for another equally important reason.

Many Americans believe our institutions and values can no longer cope with the problems, crises and needs of today and tomorrow. Almost all of us recognize the need for substantial, if not major, reforms in many of our institutions. Despite the talk and many studies that have been commissioned little has been done.

The passage of the postal reform bill offers new hope. Perhaps of all governmental institutions in the Nation, the Post Office has gone the longest without change. It stands as the classic example of a hidebound institution, stodgy, and resistant to change.

Yet we passed a bill that not only will change the operation of the postal system—it literally will revolutionize the postal system.

I do not think we can overestimate the impact of the action. It can restore faith in our ability to update and make relevant our social and governmental institutions. The implications are staggering and lead all the way to reform of the Congress itself.

The task of postal reform, however, still is not finished. The bill needs the concurring action of the other body before it becomes law. I realize the other body is considered to be more deliberative than this one is. I realize that postal reform is a complex issue and that different men, all of good intention, can hold different views on the path postal reform should take.

Nonetheless I would urge the other body to take up the bill we passed with all due haste. The reasons are overwhelming and date far beyond the postal strike of last March.

In an editorial, the New York Times,

June 20, 1970, emphasized some reasons why the other body should act. The editorial, entitled "Road to Better Mail Service" gives compelling reasons why the other body should join us in passing the postal reform measure.

For the benefit of Congress, I insert the editorial at this point:

ROAD TO BETTER MAIL SERVICE

The overwhelming passage by the House of a bill to modernize the postal service brings halfway to realization a major governmental reform. The wrangle over the bill's labor provisions obscured the fundamental nature of the contribution the measure can make to increasing the speed and efficiency of the mails.

If the Senate gives approval to a parallel bill, the way will be clear for establishment next year of an agency run by an independent commission to operate the postal system, set postal rates, bargain collectively on wages and other issues and sell bonds to finance modernization. Practices that have remained unchanged since Benjamin Franklin's day will be finally brought into the automation age. There is even basis for hope that overnight mail delivery between cities in most parts of the country will become a reasonable expectation, rather than a minor miracle.

The strike threats and other union pressures that hung over the House in its consideration of the reform bill underscore the desirability of moving the postal service to a less political orbit. These pressures were chiefly responsible for the decision to make the promised 8 per cent pay increase for mailmen retroactive to April 16.

However, the inflationary impact of that concession can scarcely be considered crucial; a much worse jolt to the Federal budget will be inflicted by the obvious intention on both sides of Capitol Hill to ignore the need for immediate increases in postal rates to cover the \$500-million first-year cost of the pay boost.

The House did well on most other labor aspects of the reorganization plan. It kept alive the right of independent postal unions in New York and other centers to preserve their long-established representation authority. These rights would have been snuffed out under the deal made by Postmaster General Blount and the national postal unions after the March strike.

The House wisely left the door open for bargaining on regional pay differentials to take cognizance of higher living costs in major cities. The strike made plain the injustice of applying uniform pay scales in hamlets and metropolitan areas. At this stage of postal labor relations, the legislators also showed sound judgment in keeping unchanged the ban on union shop or other forms of compulsory union membership.

The important thing now is swift action in the Senate, where a compatible measure already has received committee approval. What ever differences emerge in the Senate version should present no serious problem in conference unless union power plays again muddy the legislative process. The national need for postal reform is too great to permit such an upset.

I also believe the other body should consider the importance of the postal reform bill to the second matter I have mentioned—the willingness of Congress to initiate reform in hitherto "sacred" areas.

In a sense passage of this bill will prove that Congress is not, as has been charged, a creature doomed to extinction. It will show that Congress can make the adaptations necessary to heed the needs of a new era.

THE IMPERILED ENVIRONMENT

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the damage which man is inflicting upon himself by polluting his environment poses one of the major problems facing the United States and all the nations of the world in the 1970's. With greater and greater clarity we are beginning to see the tremendous costs involved in our present methods of disposing of waste products. The earth is literally choking on the pollutants we dump into our air and water.

To a large extent pollution is a domestic problem. Americans bear most of the discomfort of eye-stinging air and the fouled waterways which they create. They also are the ones who consume the DDT they have released upon their land.

In many ways, however, pollution is an international problem, because all areas of the earth are ecologically interdependent, and because pollutants often cross international borders, affecting the lives of peoples in other countries.

A recent article by Robert Humphries in "Vista" a magazine published by the United Nations Association, vividly describes the condition of our environment and the steps which are being taken to convene a United Nations conference on the human environment in Stockholm in 1972. I ask that excerpts be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

THE IMPERILED ENVIRONMENT

(By Robert Humphries)

I have recently journeyed into one of the world's more hauntingly beautiful pieces of real estate—the high mountain spine of Norway. I had never been there before but my guide was thoroughly knowledgeable of the region. At the same time he was one who surely must be counted among the most prescient of human beings.

My guide in this remarkable journey in place and time was Rolf Edberg, now governor of the province of Värmland, Sweden; a former editor, member of the Swedish parliament, and representative of his country in a number of diplomatic posts including the United Nations. In 1966 he published in Sweden his highly perceptive study of the role of the human race in the cosmos and analysis of man in the mid-twentieth century under the title "Spillran av ett moln," published by Norstedt & Söner. After ten printings in Europe his book finally made its way to the United States where it was published in English last summer by the University of Alabama Press under the title "On the Shred of a Cloud."

A little book—just under two hundred pages—it has already had a remarkable influence in the course of human affairs, having inspired the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, Sverker Astrom, to put forward his government's proposals for a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972.

In a rare display of unanimity, with all nations conceding that the impairment of air, water and soil was a problem that was neither automatically solved by communism nor incurable under capitalism, the Swedish resolution was passed by the General Assembly unanimously and with a minimum of debate. In a follow-up sober 66 page re-

port on the Problems of the Human Environment, the Secretary-General outlined with a sense of extreme urgency the things man is doing to his environment by "air and water pollution, erosion and other forms of soil deterioration, secondary effects of biocides, water and noise." Included in the report is the chilling statement that "if current trends continue, the future of life on earth could be endangered."

As the evidence mounts as to the damage man is doing to his environment and thus to himself, the words ecology and pollution raise ever bleaker spectres and images. But these very words may yet become common ground on which the youth of the world and their elders, standing now viewing each other across the "generation gap", may meet on meaningful terms. For it is the youth of the world who seem to have taken most to heart the problem of what kind of a home, if any, they are going to inherit. They have spent their entire life in a world over which constantly looms the threat of the mushroom cloud; they see, by satellite TV, instantaneously and simultaneously, what happens on the other side of the world; for \$1300 they can jet around the world in a day; they have never known a day when, either in their living room or on the field they have not witnessed the ravages of war; they sense and feel the damage that is being done to their environment everywhere. They are well aware that whereas previous civilizations or groups of people, having befouled their nest, could and did move on to untrammelled lands, this escape mechanism is no longer possible in a world already bulging with three and a half billion people, a number that is predicted to double in just thirty years. In short, they know that in their lifetime a world community has been established for the first time in mankind's evolution. They know, too, that since this is all new and happened in their lifetime that there are no guidelines or even guides for the future. As they state it: *The Future Is Now*. Once these very real considerations seep upwards into the very fibre and makeup of their elders and they, in turn, admit that it really is a new world, then, just then, might the generations work together.

Meanwhile, the evidence of the damage man is doing to his environment mounts at an ever accelerating pace. Every country can present scores of horrifying examples:

Lake Erie can no longer cope with the torrents of pickling acids from the great steel works that line its shore nor with the torrents of sewage and detergents dumped into it by the millions of people who live on its shores. The benevolent micro-organisms which once could cope with reasonable amounts of organic matter have lost the battle to anaerobic organisms which need no oxygen but give off foul smells warning that the lake as a source of potable water is well on its way to the obituary column. The task of cleaning it up has been estimated at 40 billion dollars and the time required to return it to its purity of only 25 years ago, provided all pollution is stopped, at 50 to 500 years.

Cleveland's Cuyahoga River. So polluted with oil waste that it is officially designated a fire hazard and, in fact, did erupt in flames last year, burning two bridges.

The tuna fleet working off the oil refining center of Fos, near Marseilles, recently had to dump a catch because it smelled of petroleum. In the same waters experts report that out of 13 species of food fish that were plentiful before World War II, nine have disappeared, while the remaining four have become scarce. A combination of petroleum, detergents and pesticides is considered the cause of disappearance.

The foundering of the Torrey Canyon. One of the largest ships in the world foundered on Pollard Rock, off Land's End, Eng-

land—a place that no ship that size should ever have been—and dumped 118,000 tons of crude oil into the sea, befouling the beaches, and bird, animal and plant life.

The fissuring of sub-surface seams by oil drilling rigs working off Santa Barbara, California which vented tons of oil onto Santa Barbara's beaches.

The report by Thor Heyerdahl that on his recent journey on the Ra, great globs of black oil were now visible far out to sea.

"Black snow", caused by combustion pollutants with a high content of sulphuric acid coming from air over the Ruhr Valley and falling on eastern Norway and western Sweden.

The Aswan High Dam was built to provide a regular supply of water for irrigation, to prevent floods and to supply electrical power—all worthy purposes. But one of its side effects was to interrupt the annual transfer of rich nutrients to the eastern Mediterranean Sea. The annual bloom of phytoplankton which depended on these nutrients no longer occurs and the time-immemorial food chain has been broken, which has led to a 90 percent or more drop in the yield of sardines.

The list could be expanded ad infinitum and ad nauseum by anyone with a pair of good eyes—or lungs. No one industry can be singled out above others, nor one nation. The visible pollutants would include the 142 million tons of smoke and noxious fumes that are emitted into the air over the United States in just one year; the 7 million automobiles that are discarded each year along with 20 million tons of paper and paper boxes, 48 billion cans, 26 billion bottles and jars, 3 billion tons of rock and mill tailings, the 50 trillion tons of hot water carrying a witch's brew of acids and muck. Other industrial nations make comparable contributions of debris and toxic materials.

The invisible ways by which man is destroying his environment are even more insidious; they are hard to see and comprehend and thus it becomes difficult to arouse people to take action against them.

The reliance of modern technology upon the combustion of fossil fuels has brought about a ten percent increase in the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere over the past century. And we keep adding to the ways in which this content is increased; for example, a modern trans-atlantic jet liner puts a hundred tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each time it crosses the Atlantic Ocean and one crosses every six minutes day and night. With increased rates of consumption of fossil fuels, the Secretary-General reports that the amount of carbon dioxide could increase by 25 percent by the year 2000. The consequences of such an increase upon world weather and climate are uncertain but eventually could become catastrophic. Carbon dioxide is, of course, indispensable for the growth of plants and is therefore a source of life. Under Nature's usual system of checks and balances the CO₂ that plants do not use is absorbed by the world's oceans. So great is the excess now that it is taxing the absorption ability of plants and the oceans and may well be on the way to disturbing the heat balance of the earth because of what is known as the "greenhouse effect". A greenhouse lets in the sun's rays and retains the heat. So, too, does a layer of carbon dioxide. As Mr. Daniel Moynihan recently put it—"It is perfectly possible that we will raise the temperature of the earth's atmosphere by seven degrees in the next 25 years. If we do, this will raise the level of the seas ten feet and Philadelphia will be under water."

The quest for even higher yields of foods and foodstuffs by the use of potent chemical pesticides and fertilizers has effects upon the ecological balance of Nature which are still but vaguely, and disturbingly, understood. Heavy concentrations of chemical fertilizers,

high in nitrogen, phosphorous and phosphate content, leach from farmlands into brooks, rivers, lakes and ponds. The resulting heavy increase in nitrites, nitrates, and phosphates in these water bodies provides excellent food for certain algae whose concentrations literally explode with a consequent marked decrease in the oxygen content of the waters. Other plants and edible fish life then decline or die out because of the lack of oxygen. The growing use of detergents to make dishes sparkle and clothes whiter has a similar result; eventually the oxygen decreases—eutrophication, the scientists call it—and the body of water into which the detergents finally make their way is on its way to early death.

DDT (short for Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane), was first synthesized by a German chemist in 1874, but its properties as an insecticide were not discovered until 1939. It was almost immediately hailed as a means of stamping out insect-borne disease and winning the farmers' war against crop pests. Since then, as reported by the Secretary-General, man has dumped a billion pounds of DDT into the environment and is adding an estimated 100 million pounds per year. It was not until Rachel Carson published "Silent Spring" in 1962 that the world woke up to the lethal side effects of DDT and similar pesticides. The use of DDT has now been forbidden in Sweden and it is rapidly being phased out of use in the United States; but it is still used with abandon in most of the rest of the world. Among its side effects, it has been learned, is the fact that it inhibits the process of photosynthesis in algae by as much as 75 percent. And, it has been learned, it is stored in ever heavier concentration as one progresses up the "food chain" from simple one-celled organisms to complex mammals, including man. Only after millions of tons of it and similar pesticides such as aldrin, endrin, dieldrin had been dumped on an unsuspecting world were the deadly effects of these chemicals on the liver and nervous systems of animals discovered. So persistent are these chemicals that in the Antarctic where they were never allowed to be introduced, concentrations of them have been found in all animals who call these regions home.

So, too, are radioactive particles instruments of either cosmic and instant death or slow killing and long lasting. The rain of radioactive particles after the detonation of an atomic bomb continues for years and decades after detonation. They fall on foodcrops and on pastures where they are eaten by cattle, later to get into milk or meat and then into the human bloodstream, bones, testicles and ovaries with either fast results as on the members of the crew of the "Lucky Dragon" or with unpredictable results on genes and thus future generations. As increasing reliance is placed on nuclear energy for power even its peacetime use leads to complications in the environment. What if the Torrey Canyon had been nuclear powered or the bombs in the Palomares incident had not been recovered and the soil over which they spread their particles had not been removed and buried in nuclear storage "farms"? What if the containers that store nuclear wastes from the atomic plants should split and spill out their contents? Radioactive isotopes have a far longer life than any container yet devised and they affect everyone with cosmic impartiality.

Nobody knows how many people the earth can support—ten billion, or fifty billion or more. But what clearly is already at stake is the *quality of life* that can be maintained for everyone. Is every human to have enough food, clear air and clean water, and space to make for a pleasant existence or is everyone eventually to live like battery chickens? Already there is a feeling of "too many people", a feeling that is heightened by the tendency of people to congregate in urban areas and the choicest parcels of real estate.

As the Secretary-General's report puts it: "Forty percent of the world's people now live in urban areas. In somewhat more than half a century, urbanization will have reached its maximum and the great majority of people will live in cities or towns. The rate of urbanization is more rapid in the developing nations. In 1920, the urban population was estimated at 100 million in these countries. By the year 2000, it may well have increased twenty-fold. In the developed nations, the urban population in the same period will have increased four-fold. . . . The need is for new facilities greater in size and extent than all existing facilities."

Many of the causes of the ravaged environment are, of course, national or local and will or will not be solved on those levels. It is to the causes and problems that cut across national borders to become international issues that the UN will have to address itself. And as Dr. Lars Lund, the senior research chemist of the Norwegian Institute of Air Research, states: "The international question is the difficult one because it requires so many separate political decisions, and it takes so long to get around to doing anything. If you have a national problem you just pass local laws to clear it up. This is why we must push so hard on the international question now."

International issues which can only be handled by international organizations include the rising level of atmospheric carbon dioxide, the spread of radioactive isotopes (hence the importance of the test-ban treaty and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty), the destruction of the ozone layer by rockets and high altitude aircraft which could lead to a "frizzling" effect because it is the ozone layer which screens out the ultra-violet rays; air pollution crossing national boundaries; noise from international aircraft, the use of satellites and orbiting laboratories; destruction of the world's treasure houses of monuments and wilderness areas by mass tourism; the use of pesticides and herbicides whose effects are carried beyond their place of use; overfishing of the oceans by one or more countries; the extraction of minerals from sea water and the side effects of such extraction; the installation of military devices on the seabed; leakage from off-shore drilling; the dumping of wastes into the oceans.

The UN system is becoming increasingly involved in ways to stem the "population explosion". Until 1965 its activities were limited largely to research and demographic and statistical studies. This hands-off policy was a result of both political pressure from Catholic countries and the fact that the UN bodies were not equipped for large-scale participation in population control programs. In 1967 the Secretary-General decided to create the United Nations Population Trust Fund to supplement financing of the five-year expanded population program approved by the Population Commission. The Trust Fund undertakes experimental field projects and plays a role in providing birth control services in developing countries. A level of expenditure of \$100 million dollars per year by the year 1972 has been suggested. The United Nations Development Programme now administers this fund and it is expected that a senior officer in charge of all population programs of the UN will be appointed shortly.

In other ways, too, the UN system has taken certain actions in the problems of the global environment. The Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) has recently made recommendations which, when approved by a majority of the governments, will lessen the risk of damage to coastlines and beaches from oil slicks, a first step toward cleaning the world's oceans and keeping them clean. In 1968 UNESCO held an intergovernmental conference on the "Scientific Basis for the Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Bio-

sphere" which managed to throw a certain amount of light on the subject. So, too, with other UN agencies who have done research in such areas as fishery production, the management of arid and humid lands and so on.

The word environment refers to the *totality* of relationships among all living organisms. Hence the need for the Stockholm conference to give everyone an idea of the intricate relationships of the environment and what man is doing to his globe under the impact of technology and rising populations and thus to give us all an idea of where we're going and what should be done.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the complications in the Mediterranean are of special interest to us and, unfortunately, the overall picture in that area is not promising. However, it was most interesting to note a very detailed and objective commentary of the situation in Greece and the foreign policy views of the officials of that Government carried in a report by the Washington bureau chief of the Copley News Service, Ray McHugh, in the June 3 San Diego Union.

May I add that Mr. McHugh is a veteran observer of the complications in the Mediterranean and he has a reputation as a very penetrating news analyst.

The commentary follows:

Greek Premier George Papadopoulos is sometimes described by critics as a simple, uneducated man.

These are not necessarily faults.

In an interview with the short, well-groomed former army colonel in his huge, high-ceilinged office on Constitution Square, and in meetings with key members of his cabinet, answers come in confident, straightforward terms. Sometimes the words are so blunt that they startle.

"Those who are attempting to undermine President Nixon's policy in Southeast Asia are at best dupes, at worst tools of Communism," says Papadopoulos. And he means it in the context of the Greek experience.

Here on the strategic western edge of the violence-ridden Middle East, with Soviet warships—and now Bulgarian naval units—multiplying along Greek coasts and sea-lanes, and with nervous Balkan neighbors to the North, the choices have become few and the dangers very real.

When a door opens or closes in the Kremlin, the draft is felt on this threshold to the Communist world.

"The Soviets are trying to control the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf," said Papadopoulos. "If they can consolidate bases on the north coast of Africa they will link up with radical regimes in central Africa to dominate the northern half of that continent."

"Once that has happened, Europe will be finished. The United States will be isolated."

Washington, Papadopoulos argues, must be the key to thwarting this Russian design, "although even President Nixon must have allies."

While other European chiefs of state have agonized over the American drive into Cambodia, Papadopoulos sees President Nixon's move as crucial reinforcement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and U.S. power in the Mediterranean and Middle East.

"I do not separate the problems of this region, or the problems of Indochina, or the problems of Africa," he said. "They are not isolated affairs."

"Tension in any area is directly linked to all other parts of the world, simply because the confrontation between communism and free nations is global. Because of history and geography we Greeks understand this better than most."

"We vigorously approve President Nixon's policy in Indochina because we know it is aimed at restoring peace and stability in that area. If he is successful the hope for stability in the Mediterranean is automatically increased."

"Too many people refuse to understand that the United States must take a decisive and leading role if we are to survive. And it needs support."

"We all are threatened by a barbarism that comes from two colossi (Russia and China). No one nation, not even the United States, can face them alone."

"We understand the American dilemma. Events have made the United States the commander on a global battlefield. It did not seek this role. It is spending its treasure and the blood of its youth, but the battle is essential. It is tragic that some who have the most at stake refuse to realize this."

Both Southeast Asia and the Middle East conflicts, Papadopoulos said, are key elements in a Russian plan to dominate the northern half of Africa. The move into Cambodia, he said, deals this strategy a major blow.

"It demonstrates that the American President understands the nature of the struggle and will not allow the Communists to violate international law, establish sanctuaries and mock the principle of neutrality."

But, he warned, American hopes of complete disengagement from Southeast Asia are illusory.

"You can extricate yourself from the fighting, but you must keep your power in the area," he said.

In another exclusive interview, Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Pipinelis called the Cambodian campaign "a victory for American credibility."

"The lesson will not be lost on Moscow," predicted the old career diplomat, who has spent almost half a century in the embassies and chanceries of Europe.

"Your credibility is indivisible. If your position is stronger in the Far East, it is stronger in the Mediterranean and in Europe."

Americans in Athens, including embassy officials, are almost embarrassed by the outspoken pro-U.S. attitudes of the Greek Government. But both Papadopoulos and Pipinelis wave aside suggestions that they are flattering Washington to reinforce their own position.

"Our policy is consistent," said Pipinelis. "We do not delude ourselves. We do not try to be provocative, but we are firm. Our commitment is on the side of NATO and the United States."

"When we say we will implement our obligations to the Atlantic Alliance, we mean it in the full sense of the word. We have no mental reservations."

Pipinelis and Minister of Coordination Nicholas Makarezos also tied the always volatile Balkans to Middle East and Mediterranean problems.

"Four times in one generation Greece has fought invasions from the North," said Makarezos. "Now we see 60 Russian warships and some Bulgarian warships in the Mediterranean. We see the Soviets posing threats even to Communist countries like Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania."

"Imagine if we were returned to the spring of 1967, before the revolution, when demon-

strators in Athens were waving 'get out of NATO' and 'out with America' signs! How long could Greece survive in such a climate?"

Makarezos cited growing Yugoslav concern, too. He pointed to an April Belgrade analysis that concluded that the U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Mediterranean has passed from the political to the military phase.

"Why do you think Yugoslav President (Josip Broz) Tito's Defense Minister is in Paris trying to buy arms?" he asked. "Who do you suppose the Yugoslavs fear?"

Pipinels, who two years ago accurately predicted the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, said, "I would not exclude more Czechoslovakias."

"Russia is obviously nervous about its buffer states," he said, "particularly Romania and Yugoslavia."

"She knows that every day, as progress is made in all the satellite countries, the trend toward independence grows. Russia cannot accept this trend and the satellite peoples cannot accept tight Soviet control."

"It is a dangerous situation."

"That is another reason I pray for U.S. credibility to be constant. I put great hopes and expectations in President Nixon."

SUPPORT FOR CREATING A SELECT COMMITTEE ON NURSING HOMES AND HOMES FOR THE AGED

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, every Member of this body is aware of the work which our colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), and others have done to highlight the deplorable conditions which exist in some of our Nation's nursing homes.

In February I joined my colleague in sponsoring legislation to create a Select Committee on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged in the House.

An article in the June-July 1970 issue of *Modern Maturity*, published by the American Association of Retired Persons, relates there are many good nursing homes which work tirelessly to provide quality care for their patients. I am fortunate to have several in my district. But conditions at the poor homes victimize countless of our senior citizens and give the whole nursing home industry a bad name. This is why a select committee of the House is needed.

I think my colleagues will find the *Modern Maturity* article of interest. The complete text follows:

THE NURSING-HOME SCANDAL

(By Bernard E. Nash)

"Nursing Home" is a phrase that has never fitted happily into our vocabulary. For many elderly people, nursing homes have seemed to be frightening and melancholy places, synonymous with loneliness, boredom, separation from familiar patterns, and loved ones—a nightmare of not being needed.

There are many good—some excellent—nursing homes which work tirelessly to dispel this dread. Also, of course, there have been too many poorly run homes which enforce it. But the situation has come to crisis proportions in an unexpected way: Federal subsidy through Medicare triggered the building of

thousands of new nursing homes. But however genuine the need, people both qualified and properly motivated to meet it were not that numerous.

Many of the new facilities became primarily investments, operating more as housing units than as integral parts of a health program. And the result has been the sometime callous, sometimes merely uncomprehending breakdown in warm, humane care for the patients.

The unpleasant facts must be faced. Stories are coming to light of neglect, of nonprofessional personnel and underpaid staffs, of inhumane disregard for even minimal health care, and of thoughtlessness about the personal dignity of patients. These stories are painful to hear. But they must be brought into the open for the sake of the neglected patients.

Credit must be given to crusading reporters, local and state health and welfare investigators, as well as congressmen who have lifted the lid off this horror story.

In February, Representative David Pryor (D-Ark.) demanded a no-holds-barred investigation of the nursing-home industry. He called for the adoption of a firm government policy toward the nation's 24,000 nursing homes.

Speaking on the floor of the House, Representative Pryor high-lighted his text with first-hand evidence he had gathered by working on weekends as an anonymous volunteer aide in nursing homes in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

IRRESISTIBLE LURE IN FEDERAL TAX DOLLARS

Pryor stressed the need for stricter uniform nursing home standards and for the adoption of rigid licensing and inspection regulations corroborating recommendations made by the Subcommittee on Long-Term Care of the Special Senate Committee on Aging. This subcommittee, chaired by Senator Frank Moss (D-Utah), had heard earlier testimony provided by AARP's legislative staff.

The nursing-home situation has been under investigation in Congress by nine panels. Several individual senators and Congressmen have undertaken their own studies of various aspects of nursing-home conditions.

Congressman Pryor, "on behalf of the 20 million older citizens of this country," underscored his discussion of the dehumanizing aspects of nursing-home care with extensive comments about his experiences as a nursing-home aide. He spoke of elderly people tied into their wheelchairs, of a stricken heart patient lying unattended because it was Sunday and no doctor should be called on Sunday, of unchanged beds and watered-down soup, and of patients drugged so they would not cause trouble. He spoke of harassed underpaid and untrained staff.

All this evidence points to a human disaster of major proportion. Before remedies can be taken, it is necessary to analyze briefly some of the reasons why this situation has developed.

The current crisis in nursing-home care can be traced to an interpretation by the Social Security Administration that Medicare patients would include patients who required long-term extended care. That decision was based on the belief that many elderly patients who were occupying expensive hospital rooms could be provided with necessary care in nursing homes at less expense. Referral of such patients to nursing homes by their doctors was deemed a prudent economy that would cut the soaring Medicare hospital bills.

Ironically, however, this decision signaled the beginning of a mushrooming nursing-home industry. There was an irresistible lure in the \$2 billion Federal tax dollars annually being channeled into nursing-home operation with few regulatory strings attached.

In 1968, writing in her nationally-syndicated column, "Your Money's Worth," Sylvia Porter reported that nursing-home investments had become "glamour stocks." In 1969, 40 companies had been incorporated to construct nursing homes; chains of nursing homes some of them with striking architectural designs, spilled out across the country. Sales of stock rose to \$340 million in 1968. Nursing homes increased in number from 12,000 in 1966 to 24,000 in 1969. Three new homes were reported opening their doors daily in 1969.

Unconcerned with trained medical and administrative staffing, naive about compassionate treatment of the elderly patients, the nursing-home operators had no reason to increase their operating costs by catering to the needs of the patients. Federal and state regulations gave them little interference. Although a patient's nursing-home bills might be paid by Medicare, there were no standards and regulations to protect him.

Compounding the situation are the population statistics. Medical strides have extended the life expectancy to the point where the number of persons over 65 years of age is increasing by approximately 800 persons daily. One out of 10 Americans is 65 years or older. As the average life span lengthens, there are more potential candidates for nursing-home care.

Government agencies have been caught off-guard: There is now no single policy or identifiable national goal in the nursing-home care of the aging.

Of course, some control regulations have been attempted. Medicare and Medicaid agencies, operating under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, have issued standards for nursing homes. But enforcement has been less than adequate.

Medicaid, administered by state offices in cooperation with local welfare agencies, often approves nursing homes on the basis of reports of the local county authorities. Quality of care becomes a matter of individual and regional interpretation.

Although the Social and Rehabilitation Service is the Federal administrative agency for Medicaid, it does not control the quality of its surveys. When a complaint is received by HEW offices, it is ultimately referred back to the state agency and from there to the county official who is responsible for the local nursing home in question. The complaint goes full circle; the condition being criticized usually remains unchanged.

The Social Security Administration (SSA) must approve the nursing homes providing extended care under Medicare. However, a recent hearing of the Committee on Government Operations revealed that SSA officials have no information about the qualifications of those who make the inspections.

CONTROL OF NURSING HOMES IS Mired IN BUREAUCRATIC PROCEDURE

Fragmentary attempts to put some sort of order into the nursing-home situation also have been made by Federal agencies not familiar with the nursing-home care of the aging.

Numerous other Government bodies have made studies of certain, limited aspects of the nursing-home operation. But little coordination of such efforts was even attempted. For example, the Small Business Administration is concerned with applying its own criteria for making loans for the construction of the homes. The Securities and Exchange Commission focuses its attention on the supervision of stock issues of corporate bodies that have entered the nursing-home investment field. The National Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives deals with sections of the National Housing Act that provide mortgage insurance for various types of nursing homes. This is but a partial list.

Politicians, Federal Government officials,

physicians, the operators of many good nursing homes, and experts in the field of old-age care have come forth with suggestions to improve the nursing-home industry. These, as well as other aspects of the nursing-home situation, will be discussed in detail in future issues of your Association magazine, *Modern Maturity*.

Two suggestions worth brief mention here are: (1) upgrading of the geriatric training of administrative nursing-home personnel; and (2) the development of alternatives to nursing-home care such as day-care centers for the aged, foster homes, visiting services, sheltered workshops, and sheltered low-cost supervised housing.

Recognizing that a solution to the complex nursing-home problem cannot be found overnight, Congressman Pryor has stressed the importance that a beginning be made. He has proposed the establishment of a nine-member Select Committee on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged in the House of Representatives.

As Executive Director of AARP, I enclose Representative Pryor's plea for immediate action and I urge each AARP member to support his proposal by writing or wiring his or her Congressman.

We have been concerned here with the overall national picture of nursing homes. I don't think I need to remind each of you that the quality of the nursing-home care in your area should be of priority concern to you. No one can tell when someone close to you might suddenly require the best possible nursing-home care. Possibly a talk with your mayor or the news editor on your local radio station or newspaper will stimulate community awareness about the nursing-home situation in your town or city.

As an association of older persons, it is our responsibility to stand together in support of any program dedicated to the improvement of conditions in the nation's nursing homes.

A BILL TO PROVIDE CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR ANYONE WHO DISRUPTS A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting today a bill that would provide criminal penalties for persons who deliberately interfere with the administration of justice by disrupting courtroom and other judicial proceedings. My bill would provide up to a \$5,000 fine or 5 years in prison, or both, for anyone who disrupts a judicial proceeding with noisy outbursts, obscenities, insults, or other similar disgraceful conduct.

In reflecting upon events of recent times, we have witnessed all too often attempts by belligerent antisocial individuals and groups to reduce our system of jurisprudence to a shouting match and to turn government into the law of the streets. If we stand by and permit this to continue, we will be contributing to the destruction of our judicial system as we knew it. And in spite of the moaning of those bleeding-heart critics to the contrary, our system is still a model for other nations to follow. Once this system is destroyed, the rights of all American citizens will become meaningless and indeed nonexistent.

The time has come to take a stand on this crucial matter—I invite the support of my colleagues in enacting this important piece of legislation.

A MOTHER SPEAKS TO HER COLLEGE DAUGHTER

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I have received quite a bit of mail, as have all of us, concerning troubles on campus. An exceptionally thoughtful and perceptive letter came from Mrs. Robert J. Myers, of Indianapolis, and with it Mrs. Myers sent me a copy of a letter to her daughter, a student at Dartmouth.

Mrs. Myers graciously gave permission to have both letters inserted in the Record, and I wish to include them at this time:

MAY 23, 1970.

DEAR MR. BRAY: I have recently received several letters from college students stating their position on the various "crisis" that have come up on campus this year and they have urged me to write my congressman and express my opinion. I do not support them or sympathize with them but I will answer their letters in rebuttal and present to them my views as a taxpayer. I will also tell them that I have written my congressman and asked him to support our President. With the knowledge he has at his command, I feel that he is far better qualified to determine the safest and quickest means to end the war. We all want Peace!

I feel that these kids have a right to question, inquire, and disagree as part of their maturing and educational process—but not to demand, protest, and disrupt. It is like biting the hand that feeds them. When they have absorbed all the education they want and are ready to take their place in our society and contribute to it—by their talents and their taxes—then they will have a right to speak and if they have anything to say, people will listen. They may be getting a good lesson in political science but I wonder how much they know about economics.

I am also concerned with the ability of many private schools to survive when many affluent alumni are so opposed to the students' views and withdrawing their financial support. I wonder if they consider that. There was an interesting article in the paper this morning that suggested that maybe we ought to close all the universities for a year and let them pursue their courses on their own. The man had some interesting thoughts. I will enclose the article.

Thank you, Mr. Bray, for the job you are doing in congress and listening to the voice of America. I hope more of the silent majority speak out.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ROBERT J. MYERS.

MAY 23, 1970.

DEAR HOLLY: Your letter was very informative and I am glad you wrote to us. It was refreshing and hopeful because you urged us to write our congressman even if we did not support your stand, and you probably know that we don't. I have written to our congressman, Mr. Bray, and I am glad you spurred me on to do it. I hope you will awaken more of the great silent majority and get them to be heard also.

I will agree that you are getting a great

lesson in political science but when do you take your course in economics? I feel that the colleges and universities are to provide an education and when you have gone as far as you want to go—then you put that knowledge to work and take your place in our society as a mature adult and contribute both your talents and your taxes. Part of this tax money supports these schools where the kids are demanding, protesting and disrupting classes and I don't approve.

One main concern—in addition to the national economy—is with private educational institutions and their ability to survive when many affluent alumni are so violently opposed to the present student thinking and therefore withdraw their financial support. Many of our private school friends here in Indianapolis have done just that!

Are you protesting against phosphates in soap and pollution? Do you know why they are in there? They contribute to the reduction of germs in clothes and reduce the danger of infection. As long ago as 1966, companies have been doing research for a substitute. They must be careful that a new substance will not be even more harmful or had any adverse effects on the health of the people or on the ecology of the country. A new material has been found which could possibly be used but it is not available in the necessary quantities so they must find ways to increase its production. There are many reasons why they just can't eliminate phosphates immediately and I feel this also true of President Nixon's handling of the war. There are many facts he knows that we don't and by pulling out of Viet Nam right now we might be much worse off in the long run.

United We Stand—Divided We Fall. I say lets get behind the President and give him our full support and confidence.

MAY 24.

HOLLY: I am grateful that your protest action at Dartmouth was peaceful and without incident. We love you kids and want to keep the lines of communication open. I don't believe in the generation gap. There is no more of a gap now than there ever has been between parent and child when they do communicate.

The killings at Kent State were very unfortunate but do point out to us that not all people on the college campuses are registered students and sincere in their efforts to get an education. This influence is what frightens me and is what we must watch out for. I was at the Herron Art Museum the day they were carrying four caskets around and around in protest—and they were not all art students that were participating.

We haven't mentioned the subject of dope. Yes, there is much in this world to be concerned about and we do care what is happening. We must all try in our own way to do something about it.

Come see us when you are home this summer. I would like to hear more about your week of soul searching and the results it produced.

With Love,

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND THE POSTAL SERVICE

HON. DAVID W. DENNIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most interesting, and perhaps one of the most potentially promising, amendments offered during the recent debate on the

postal reform bill was that offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE), which would have permitted private enterprise to undertake the delivery of first-class mail. Since this would be a new departure in postal service, and no hearings had been held on the subject, it was not to be expected that Mr. CRANE's amendment would be adopted at this time.

Nevertheless, the proposal of the gentleman from Illinois is thought provoking and deserves further and serious consideration. The record of private enterprise, as is well known, is generally one of ever lower costs and wider and more efficient service; the record of the Post Office, on the other hand, is unfortunately quite to the contrary. There would seem to be nothing in the nature of things which would prevent successful private carriage of the mail, and Mr. CRANE's proposal merits serious study and consideration by the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service.

DISTORTION OF NO-KNOCK PROVISION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been a continuing source of concern to me that so many individuals and organizations have been distorting the contents of the District of Columbia crime bill, which is now pending before House-Senate Conference. One of the provisions in the bill which has been subjected to the most misunderstanding and distortion has been the so-called no-knock provision.

Individuals and organizations which should know better have aroused citizen opposition to this provision without explaining that the proposed legislation limits the authority which police already have under this aspect of the law. Under Supreme Court decisions, police officers already have authority to enter premises without knocking when certain exigent circumstances are present. At the present time, the police officer himself in these exigent circumstances makes a decision on his own as to whether or not he has the authority to enter without knocking. Under the proposed bill, when the officer knows of these circumstances, he is required to appear before a judicial officer to seek specific authority in a warrant to enter the premises without knocking.

The bill set forth the general requirement that an officer must announce his identity and purpose before entering the premises to arrest or serve a warrant. The bill then sets forth the exceptions—already recognized under Supreme Court decisions—when he may enter without announcing in advance.

These circumstances are: First, when his life or the life of a third party is in danger, second, when evidence is likely to be destroyed if he announces in advance or, third, if it would be a useless gesture—it would be a "useless gesture" for a police officer, when pursuing a felon,

to pause at a door slammed in his face and knock and indicate his identity which would already be known to the individual fleeing.

Citizens who fear that their own doors might be broken into by officers have no real cause for fear. It should be recognized that in these instances, as in all other instances of serving search or arrest warrants, the officer must have "probable cause."

The overwhelming majority of authorities who have taken the trouble to understand what the proposal really involves support it. Those in favor are:

The District of Columbia Government;
The Washington Board of Trade;
The American Bar Association;
The District of Columbia Bankers Association;

The District of Columbia Bar Association—February 1970 referendum; and
The U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Five States have no-knock statutes including New York after which the bill was modeled. Twenty-nine States allow no-knock entries either by statute or case decision.

The Senate has approved the no-knock provision twice—in the Federal drug bill by vote of 70 to 15 and in its own version of the District of Columbia bill by unanimous consent. The House specifically approved the no-knock provision in its District of Columbia bill by a vote of 120 to 52.

The U.S. Supreme Court has specifically upheld no-knock entries. The proposal in the District of Columbia crime bill clarifies existing no-knock case law and provides additional safeguards to citizens by setting forth specific guidelines to regulate police conduct and requiring them to obtain a warrant in advance when the exigent circumstances are known in advance.

Make no mistake about it, Mr. Speaker, in spite of the hue and cry of the misinformed, no-knock entries are necessary to combat organized gambling and narcotics traffic and they are necessary in certain circumstances to protect the life of the officer.

An article recently was published in the Washington Post concerning the District of Columbia crime bill, which I felt compelled to respond to. I, therefore, include this column and my letter of response at this point in the RECORD:

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME BILL: A PROBLEM OF SEPARATING WHEAT FROM THE CHAFF

(By William Raspberry)

It may be that the worst thing about the incredibly bad D.C. crime bill now being considered in House-Senate conference is what it does to the "good guys"—responsible liberals and civil libertarians.

The omnibus proposal contains a good many provisions that are, in my view at least, clearly irresponsible. Many, though by no means all, of them are proposals of the administration. But the bill also contains some extremely worthwhile provisions.

That, really, is the liberal's dilemma. He cannot easily declare himself in steadfast opposition to the bill because of its more repressive provisions without appearing to be unconcerned about crime in the District of Columbia.

And crime in this city, despite some en-

couraging signs that things may be getting a little better, is still too serious a matter to let it become the pawn in an ideological fight, with the good guys on the wrong side.

Opposition to crime has no business becoming the exclusive property of the racists, reactionaries and demagogues, who suffer least from the effects of crime.

The victims of crime are, first and foremost, poor inner-city blacks. But the victims also include, disproportionately, white liberals who, for reasons of personal commitment, choose to live in or near the inner city. It affects least of all the wealthy who can largely isolate themselves (with distance and whiteness) from its effects.

So while crime really is everybody's business, it should be particularly the business of precisely those who are most adamant in their opposition to the D.C. crime bill.

The problem for responsible liberals is that it is possible to be opposed both to crime and to repressive measures for combating it. Demagogues don't have that problem.

The woman whose home was broken into (she alleges) because the police got a bad tip from an informer hates crime at least as much as the members of Congress who are pushing for no-knock searches.

But don't expect her to testify in favor of no-knock. For her, the only difference between having her home wrecked by a burglar and having it wrecked by the police is that she can sue the police, as she is now doing.

What some concerned citizens are wondering is why our officials are seeking such questionable power as no-knock, expanded wiretapping authority and preventive detention when they have not used the powers they already have to deal with the problem.

Nothing prevents the authorities from placing conditions on pretrial releases to minimize their danger to the community. Nothing prevents the courts from assigning priority to cases involving violent crime.

Nothing prevents the vast expansion of rehabilitation programs (or even civil commitments) for drug addicts, if they constitute the crime problem we believe they do.

But instead of spending the money to expand and staff these worthwhile efforts, some of our legislators prefer to spend their time legislating garbage.

That isn't to suggest, however, that the D.C. crime bill is all garbage. Some of its provisions could go a long way toward making a serious dent in the city's crime problem: massive expansion of the courts, instituting a workable public defender system, expanding the bail agency, assigning a court administrator whose chief function it would be to make the courts more efficient.

The need for that last provision becomes clear when it is realized that while we now have far more crime than we had 10 years ago, the courts are adjudicating approximately the same number of cases now as then.

In a saner world, there would be a recognition of the fact that there is much in the crime bill that can be agreed on by all concerned, and there would be an effort to separate out and enact those provisions, leaving the controversial and questionable titles for later.

At least that way we would be in a position to do something about crime. As it is now, some conscientious lawmakers would prefer to enact nothing than to lend their support to repression masquerading as a war on crime.

As a sponsor of the D.C. Crime Bill, one of the House conferees on the bill, and one who has been working hard for enactment of this vitally needed legislation, I am both disappointed and distressed by William Raspberry's column of June 1, on the D.C. Crime Bill. I am disappointed because the inaccurate and misleading information in the column is inconsistent with Mr. Raspber-

ry's usual high quality work. I am distressed because this information may have an unfortunate effect upon the many residents of metropolitan Washington who place great trust and confidence in Mr. Raspberry's observations.

It is obviously not true, as Mr. Raspberry suggests, that only "racists, reactionaries and demagogues" support the pretrial detention, no-knock, and wiretapping provisions in the D.C. Crime Bill. Nor is it accurate to suggest that all inner-city blacks and white liberals are against these measures. Indeed, Mr. Raspberry himself has recently stated he has little doubt that black people in Washington would favor pretrial detention.

During the past few years, at least six grand juries in the District of Columbia have complained to Congress, to the President, and to the courts about the release before trial of dangerous defendants charged with violent crime who have committed additional serious crimes while free on bail. These grand jurors are intimately familiar with local crime problems; for two months, they do nothing but listen to the sad, sordid tales of innocent victims of crime and study the criminal records of the persons charged with these crimes. The racial composition of D.C. grand juries is 60 to 75 per cent black. It is these grand jurors, these inner-city residents who are, as Mr. Raspberry correctly recognizes, the principal victims of crime. They have the most to fear from the pretrial release of dangerous criminals. Rather than oppose limited pretrial detention, they have demanded it.

As to no-knock, Mr. Raspberry's sources of information failed to apprise him of two critical facts. First, the alleged incident in which the police reportedly broke into a woman's home without knocking to execute a search warrant took place under existing law recognized by the Supreme Court and the vast majority of the states. The no-knock authority provided in the D.C. bill is therefore not, as Mr. Raspberry suggests, a new tool for the police. In fact, it has existed since the common law in England.

Second, the no-knock entry was made by the police acting upon their own discretion without the prior judicial approval required by the administration's no-knock bill. Under present law, the police do not need prior judicial approval to enter people's homes. The requirement of prior judicial approval is in keeping with the spirit and purpose of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. For this reason, the no-knock provision in the D.C. Crime Bill, which actually limits the discretion the police now have to enter homes without announcing their identity and purpose, should receive Mr. Raspberry's blessing rather than his curse. It is a provision which inner-city blacks, who most fear unrestrained police action, should applaud.

A final point: Mr. Raspberry complains about the failure of "the authorities" to help drug addicts. One obvious way to help drug addicts is to reduce or eliminate the illicit drug traffic which causes their addiction. Nowhere in Mr. Raspberry's article did I read about the highly successful use of the federal wiretapping law which has led to the most significant arrests and indictments of large numbers of important drug pushers in years in the District of Columbia. Mr. Raspberry's assertion that the authorities have not been using the tools they already have is simply inaccurate. The available tools have been used, and with great success. The reason for the wiretapping provision is to permit limited wiretapping for such nonfederal, local organized crimes as burglary, "fencing" and gambling, crimes which plague inner-city residents most.

The D.C. Crime Bill is not hostile to inner-city residents. The purpose of the bill is to give all citizens of Washington security and protection from lawless, criminal elements in society. Because inner-city residents are

the principal victims of these lawless criminal elements, they are the ones who stand to benefit most from this increased security and protection.

LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,
Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON.

CONFERENCE ON MATERIALS FOR IMPROVED FIRE SAFETY

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the House has heard for many years of the enormous benefits that our space program is generating for the welfare and security of the American people. Those benefits have been the product of outstanding scientific research that has produced many times over unique and unexpected applied technologies.

Of eminent interest to the House is, no doubt, the recent developments that have come from NASA that will make possible the massive assault against the most cruel hazard of civilization, fire.

On May 6 and 7 of this year a conference was held by NASA in Houston, Tex., dealing with materials for improved fire safety. The report on that conference and the information it contains is really eyeopening. Its purpose is to pass on the latest means of drastically reducing the casualties and losses presently being experienced by our country. I urge every Member who certainly must be personally concerned with the aspect of fire and its destruction upon his constituents to read and think long about the report of the conference, which I wish to include here for the RECORD. I am sure each Member will find much illuminating information which will be of untold aid to the communities which he represents.

The conference report follows:

CONFERENCE ON MATERIALS FOR IMPROVED FIRE SAFETY

After the Apollo fire early in 1967, NASA took a leading role in the development of materials for improved fire safety. Last month a conference was held in Houston, Texas, to pass on what we have learned to commercial, government, and professional organizations.

The interest in this conference was extraordinary. There were 587 attendees, representing 290 organizations. They spent two days listening to detailed technical discussions and observing practical demonstrations. Among those attending were representatives from: 7 federal agencies concerned with fire protection; 11 airlines; 59 aerospace companies; 15 insurance companies; 6 construction companies; 42 manufacturers of steel, electronic, glass, and paper products; 3 manufacturers of tires; 69 chemical manufacturers; 5 manufacturers of automobiles; 17 textile manufacturers; 9 small aircraft firms; 41 research companies; 16 universities; 11 international firms; and 5 oceanographic firms.

Examples of fire safety materials that were discussed and demonstrated include:

- Fabrics that will not burn;
- Paints that protect the surface beneath them;
- Nonflammable electrical switches, circuit breakers, and wiring;

Spray coatings that prevent combustion on protected surfaces;

Noncombustible plastic foams used for insulation; and

Paper products that are nonflammable. Commercial, household, and military applications of these new nonflammable materials were discussed, including clothing, bedding, carpeting, upholstery, and automobiles and aircraft furnishings and accessories.

The response to the conference has been overwhelming. Some representative reactions were:

An airline official has stated, "You have accomplished more in a few years than has been done over many years in the past." NASA will assist this airline in the search for nonflammable substitutes or processes for aircraft interior materials, and will instruct airline personnel in the application of nonflammable coatings to aircraft interiors.

The Air Force has requested support for "adapting some of the flameproofing techniques used by the Apollo Program in operational USAF aircraft."

The International Association of Firefighters has asked for help in developing protective clothing for firemen. NASA is already developing an improved protective garment for the fire department at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston, Texas.

The National Association of Homebuilders is seeking applications to home construction.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has requested further detailed information in their technology utilization program.

NASA has stopped procurement of Nomex flight coveralls for pilot and astronaut personnel in favor of coveralls made of Durette material, which has improved fire resistant qualities.

A manufacturer of wall paper is attempting to obtain American rights to a nonflammable paper developed for possible use in Apollo by a firm in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Downtown Airpark of Oklahoma City is refurbishing an Aero Commander with a nonflammable material.

These are only a few examples of the requests for help we have received, and applications that are already underway. NASA will provide additional information and support to all who have a bona fide need for these direct benefits from our space program.

HIGHER SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of the letter I am sending to the good people of the 27th Congressional District of Pennsylvania alerting them of the new changes now being made in the social security system.

This letter concerns the 15-percent increase in social security benefits beginning January 1, 1970 which has now been passed by the U.S. Congress.

I feel that this advice to my constituents, as their Congressman, will show them the new benefits which were effective on January 1, 1970 so that they can check to see whether their individual social security accounts are being correctly calculated.

The letter follows:

[Public document—official business]

HIGHER SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS

DEAR FOLKS: It is vital to every person, old, or young, in our District, to be kept advised of the great new changes now being made in our U.S. Social Security System. The 15% increase in benefits has now been passed by us in Congress, and is now the law. I have tried to get enough pamphlets to show you your new benefits beginning Jan. 1, 1970. But as a new second increased social security bill is now on the way thru Congress, no new pamphlets are available on the present law.

To show you your new benefits which began Jan. 1, 1970, I have personally had these pamphlets printed, to be sure you are taken care of. Write me if you need help—send me your name, address, and social security number. I will be glad to check your account for you.

Congressman JIM FULTON.

P.S.—I will advise you when the new bill becomes law.

JIM.

DEAR FOLKS: Make sure you are actually getting the 15% increase in social security benefits under the new rates set by U.S. Congress, which are effective January 1, 1970.

EXAMPLES OF MONTHLY CASH PAYMENTS

This table shows examples of monthly cash social security payments. The amounts include the 15 percent increase recently signed into law. The new rates are effective January 1, 1970. The first checks in the new amount will be sent out April 3 covering payments for the month of March. A separate check in the amount of the benefit increase for the months of January and February will be sent out later in April. People who get benefits will get the increase automatically. They do not have to take any action themselves.

Did you get both checks for increased payments?

Average yearly earnings after 1950 ¹	\$923 or less	\$1,800	\$3,000	\$4,200	\$5,400	\$6,600	\$7,800
Retired worker—65 or older, disabled worker—under 65	64.00	101.70	132.30	161.50	189.80	218.04	250.70
Wife 65 or older	32.00	50.90	66.20	80.80	94.90	109.20	125.40
Retired worker at 62	51.20	81.40	105.90	129.20	151.90	174.80	200.60
Wife at 62, no child	24.00	38.20	49.70	60.60	71.20	81.90	94.10
Widow at 62 or older	64.00	84.00	109.20	133.30	156.60	180.20	206.90
Widow at 60, no child	55.50	72.80	94.70	115.60	135.80	156.20	179.40
Disabled widow at 50, no child	38.90	51.00	66.30	80.90	95.00	109.30	125.50

Average yearly earnings after 1950 ¹	\$923 or less	\$1,800	\$3,000	\$4,200	\$5,400	\$6,600	\$7,800
Wife under 65 and 1 child	32.00	51.00	70.20	119.40	164.60	177.20	183.80
Widow under 62 and 1 child	96.00	152.60	198.60	242.40	284.80	327.60	376.20
Widow under 62 and 2 children	96.00	152.60	202.40	280.80	354.40	395.70	434.40
1 child of retired or disabled worker	32.00	50.90	66.20	80.80	94.90	109.20	125.40
1 surviving child	64.00	76.30	99.30	121.20	142.40	163.80	188.10
Maximum family payment	96.00	152.60	202.40	280.80	354.40	395.60	434.40

¹Generally, average earnings are figured over the period from 1950 until the worker reaches retirement age, becomes disabled, or dies. Up to 5 years of low earnings or no earnings can be excluded. The maximum earnings creditable for social security are \$3,600 for 1951-54; \$4,200 for 1955-58; \$4,800 for 1959-65; and \$6,600 for 1966-67. The maximum creditable in 1968 and

after is \$7,800, but average earnings cannot reach this amount until later. Because of this, the benefits shown in the last column on the right generally will not be payable until later. When a person is entitled to more than 1 benefit, the amount actually payable is limited to the larger of the benefits.

COMMUNITY ACTION TO FIGHT POVERTY ADVANTAGEOUS

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, one of the advantages in using locally based community action agencies to fight poverty is that the local organizations are best able to mobilize the various resources within the community.

An example of this can be found in the Marion, Ohio, area. An article in a recent issue of the Conveyor, the in-house magazine of the Whirlpool Corp., in Marion, discusses the many projects of the Marion-Crawford Community Action Commission and how forces in the community work together to provide better social services for the needy.

The activities of this Office of Economic Opportunity-funded community action agency can be summarized by saying that the agency is helping low-income people to help and support themselves. I would like to place this article in the RECORD at this time:

THE CATALYTIC ACTION

(By Don Shanahan)

In chemistry, a catalyst is a substance used to speed up a chemical reaction. In the Marion area, we have a "catalyst" helping to speed progress in community development. It's called the Marion-Crawford Community Action Commission (MCCAC). As defined by Don Shanahan, MCCAC executive director, Community Action seeks to mobilize existing community resources for the elimination of impoverished conditions in our community through the use of federal funds. The Commission causes positive action to be taken through these programs: Neighborhood Youth Corps, Manpower, housing, food distribution, senior citizens, and the Community Action Centers in addition to the Arnold T. Johnson Multiphasic Medical Screening Clinic.

The Commission, now in its fifth year, is made up of public officials, representatives

from low income areas, churches, industry and minority groups. Funds for the various programs of the Commission are based on population and come from the Office of Economic Opportunity. Last year, over \$150,000 came into our two-county area for the various programs. In addition to the government funds, local contributions in the form of goods and services are used to run the program.

The Commission operates two Neighborhood Centers—one in Crestline; the other in Marion at the Lee Street Presbyterian Church. Activities of the Center include employment counseling, books and jobs, Mothers' Club, Senior Citizens' Club, family services counseling, surplus food distribution, health education lectures, and physical fitness to name but a few. New programs are constantly being added as the needs become known. Mrs. Mary Houston is the Marion Center director.

SCREENING CLINIC

The Arnold T. Johnson Multiphasic Medical Screening Clinic started operating a little over a year ago, and in eleven months, over 500 individuals have received a variety of medical tests such as tests for diabetes, glaucoma, hearing, tuberculosis, blood pressure, cholesterol, and others. The primary purpose of the clinic is the early detection of chronic diseases. Of those tested, a number of suspected diseases have been found. Those taking part in the program are asked for a \$1.00 donation if they can afford it.

Whirlpool and Eaton were instrumental in developing this clinic. The doctors and nurses who participate in the program donate their time. Helen Geckle, a full-time R.N. assigned to the clinic, is the only paid employee and her salary comes from the State Department of Health, through the Marion County Health Department. Any clients with suspected cases of a disease are referred to local doctors. Over 50 cases of suspected tuberculosis have been referred to the Public Health Office and 41 people were found to be diabetic, 107 were found to have high blood pressure and 256 were found to be either overweight or underweight.

Manpower Coordinator, Jack Brown, works in both Marion and Crawford counties. His job is to counsel with low income people and attempt to place them in various industries and social agencies. He works with senior citizen groups in the Marion and Crawford Centers in developing small businesses which

provide a little extra income for those on retirement. At the present time, 20 different articles are being made for sale by the Crawford County Senior Citizens Group.

TONS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED

The food and aging co-ordinator for the Commission is Cara Hewetson and last year she co-ordinated the distribution of over 341 tons of food. The food, basically cereal foods donated by Quaker Oats, went to over 600 families in the two-county area, representing 2,500 hungry people. The wholesale cost of food distributed in the two counties was \$40,000. Some of the food is also distributed through Community Action Centers outside of the two-county area. The food and aging co-ordinator also works with senior citizen groups in both communities. The senior citizens, often called the forgotten group, living on a fixed income find that making items for bazaars and other fund-raising projects is a good way to supplement their various programs. Activities for the senior citizens now being planned include a trip to the Ohio State Fair and a senior citizens' forum to be held May 7 in Marion.

HOUSING PROBLEMS TACKLED

Housing in Marion has been critical for several years. A little over one year ago, a housing specialist, John Mills, was hired by the Commission. Mr. Mills works with city and county governments to help them become more aware of state and federal housing programs that are available and to help them in securing funds. A Marion County Housing Advisory Council has been established to help review the housing needs for our community. This 15-member committee reviews the situations and problems and then suggests solutions for housing needs. This council recommended the Jaycees to be the non-profit organization sponsoring the Fairview housing development.

A Crawford Metropolitan Housing Authority was developed last December to qualify for federal housing funds. This group is used to get the quality of housing up to standard. They can rehabilitate houses and lease them back to low income families, or order the demolition of houses which are unsafe and beyond repair. Through the housing authority, slum areas can be cleared and better housing provided. It is hoped that Marion County, like Crawford County, can develop a housing authority.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps, now in its

fourth year, was set up to recruit young people from low income areas and to place them in jobs throughout our community. Their work assignments range from custodial to clerical, to teachers aids, to airport aids. This summer, 90 high school young people will be placed on jobs throughout the community. They will not only be working in industries (like our Job Opportunities for Youth [JOY] program) but in schools, the Red Cross, the Recreation Department, hospitals and in City Hall. Through this meaningful work, the young people gain job experience and learn to work with other people, thus helping to close the generation gap.

HEAD START IN SIXTH YEAR

One final area of activity for the MCCAC is that of the Summer Head Start Program. This summer, approximately 120 youngsters in Marion will be participating in the program. Darl Gatchell of the Marion City Schools, will be coordinating this program which provides many medical and dental services as well as psychological tests and some academic training. The City Schools have operated the Head Start Program for six years.

Don Shanahan, Executive director, summarized that the activity of the Commission is not welfare. It is helping the low income people of our community learn to help and support themselves.

PRIVATE PROFIT OR PUBLIC GOOD: WHAT THE PRIVATE UTILITIES REALLY WANT

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, a front page article in the June 21 Washington Post accurately suggests that the onus for steadily worsening electric power conditions in the United States belongs almost exclusively to investor-owned utilities, which in the face of increased consumer demand for their important product, have blindly emphasized power sales over power supply and reliability. In so doing, they have put profit before the public good.

This week, the Members of this House will vote on an issue that could help make the private electric utilities face up to their public responsibilities—appropriation of \$807,000 requested by the administration for continued preconstruction planning of the proposed Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric power project in northern Maine.

The proposal's potential is great, and includes, among other things, the promise of a 1.9-to-1 benefit-to-cost ratio and a number of impressive environmental and recreational uses. But perhaps most significant—certainly most worrisome to its detractors—would be its provision of a so-called power yardstick.

This is the measurement by which private power consumers in the New England and adjacent areas would be made aware of the disparity between private and public prices. It would help keep private power prices at a more reasonable level. It could prove to be both a potent consumer weapon in the hands of millions of deserving northeasters,

and a very large thorn in the side of private power producers.

Currently, power consumers in New England pay the highest rates in the country for what may well be the least reliable electricity anywhere. The Dickey-Lincoln yardstick is clearly needed. I urge my colleagues to help provide it.

The Washington Post article follows:
U.S. AGENCIES CUT USE OF POWER IN FACE OF EXPECTED SHORTAGES

The giant wind tunnel at the space agency's Langley Research Center and the huge drydock pumps at the Norfolk Naval Station will be run only at night this summer.

Further to the west, the Atomic Energy Commission's mammoth diffusion plants at Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio, will cut their production of enriched uranium this summer by more than 10 per cent, a move that's expected to save more than 300,000 kilowatts of power.

In Washington, the Veterans' Administration is replacing manual switches with timers that automatically turn off the office lights at the end of the day, and the Pentagon has issued an order for all base commanders on the East Coast to turn off the barracks air conditioning during the daylight hours when most of their men are on duty.

These attempts to save electricity are all parts of a government drive to conserve power this summer, which electricity experts across the country think of as the greatest period of crisis in their industry since Thomas Edison lit the first lamps in New York in 1882.

"We're producing more electricity than at any time in our history," says S. David Freeman, director of energy policy at the White House Office of Science and Technology, "but we have a runaway market in energy. It seems that everybody in the country wants more electricity."

The nation generates more than 325 million kilowatts of electricity, but it now consumes almost two trillion kilowatt-hours a year—a classic case of demand that is taxing the capacity of the country's power companies right to the limit.

The Federal Power Commission estimates that 39 of the nation's 181 largest utilities are short of electricity, a condition that is at least partly to blame for the nine power failures that have already hit the country since May 1.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness went so far last month as to call conditions in the East and Midwest "tight," and cited as "potential electrical trouble spots" the cities of New York, St. Louis, Chicago and Minneapolis. Jacksonville, Fla., was also mentioned.

While utility executives in these cities played down such warnings, at least one of them admitted that things are too close for comfort.

"There's a good chance we'll get through the summer without having to reduce or reject load," said D. W. Angland, group vice president of the Northern States Power Co. in Minneapolis, "but only if the weather isn't too hot and we don't have any breakdowns."

How did it happen? How did the world's most abundant producer of cheap electricity come on such hard times?

To begin with, it wasn't sudden. Power shortages began cropping up in 1965. There were eight summer power failures in 1966, 23 in 1967, 28 in 1968 and 34 a year ago, all of them helped along by a widening power shortage.

One reason for the shortage is that utilities underestimated the growth in demand. For years electrical usage grew at an unwavering 3 per cent a year, but in 1965 it jumped to 5 per cent. It was 5 per cent in 1966 and

again in 1967 and then leaped to 9 percent in 1968 and almost 10 per cent last year.

"The economy was partly to blame, since it kept exceeding everybody's expectations," is the way it's put by the White House's Freeman, "but there are other reasons, like the widespread acceptance of electrical appliances and air conditioners that utilities should have been able to forecast. If we get brownouts this summer because too many air conditioners are in use, we may be witnessing the victory of utility sales departments over their production departments."

Experts believe utilities badly underestimated the growth of two industries that use vast amounts of electricity—light metals and electronic computers.

The Federal Power Commission says that magnesium and aluminum production is increasing in the United States at a rate of about 10 per cent a year, and since the plants that make these metals operate 24 hours a day they consume huge amounts of power. A new aluminum plant near Fredericksburg, Va., uses 100,000 kilowatts of power, enough for a city of 50,000 people.

COMPUTERS PLAY ROLE

Computers are something else. There are now more than 60,000 computers in use throughout the U.S., 10 times as many as there were 10 years ago. The big computers need three times as much electricity as a residential house, and must also be kept in air conditioned rooms.

"A human being goes right on working in 90 degree heat," said one computer expert, "but a computer quits right there."

Possibly the biggest mistake utilities made was in their estimates of air conditioning growth.

There are now almost 40 million room air conditioners in use in the U.S., a phenomenon responsible for as much as 40 per cent of electrical use on a hot summer's day.

"Ten years ago, peak load was always the week before Christmas," says Sol Burstein, senior vice president of Wisconsin Electric Power Co. "Now the high loads are in the summer, with peaks running for four months instead of one week. If there are storms during this time we have a real bear by the tail."

Most utilities in the Northeast no longer advertise air conditioning, but an irony of it all is that they still promote all-electric living and things like outdoor appliances at a very time when they're straining to meet the summer's demands.

Another problem has been the trouble utilities have had getting new generators into production, trouble that ranges from a shortage of skilled construction labor to the growing fight by conservationists to halt power plant construction because they pollute the air and water.

CONSERVATIONISTS BLAMED

Utilities see the conservationists as their toughest adversary and blame them for electric power shortages in Florida, California, New York, Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota.

Northern States Power claims that it would not be in such dire straits if its nuclear power plant on Monticello Island outside Minneapolis had not been held up in court by conservationists who want to put it under stricter controls for radiation discharge.

As it turns out, says vice president D. W. Angland, the company must now buy 325,000 kilowatts of power from the Bureau of Reclamation, the Upper Mississippi Valley Power Pool and the Manitoba Hydroelectric Board in Canada if it is to get safely through the summer.

Atomic power plants aren't the only ones under conservationist attack. Southern California Edison was forced to abandon plans to install two gas-burning plants at Huntington Beach, and North Carolina's Duke Power Co. recently turned to low-sulphur oil for fuel in

some of its plants, a move that is forcing a rate increase of almost 20 per cent.

There seems little doubt that there is an electricity shortage in the country, but power experts claim this summer's shortage is only the beginning of an ever-worsening crisis.

The reason they believe it will get worse is that the nation is short of the sources of electrical energy, the coal, oil and gas that is burned by power companies to create steam and spin the turbines that power the generators.

The coal shortage is the worst, partly because utilities burn so much (more than half the coal mined in the U.S.) of it. Power company coal stocks are now less than 50 million tons, down from 55 million tons a year ago and about two-thirds as much coal as they would like to have on hand.

FEWER MINES OPERATING

The reasons for the coal shortage are many, starting with the notion that atomic energy was oversold to the nation's businessmen in the past decade. The result was that coal mine operators underestimated coal demand and are down today to less than 6,000 operating coal mines from 7,600 as recently as 1964.

A second reason is the Coal Mine Safety Act passed last year by Congress, a bill that many coal mine owners claim will close some mines.

If anything, coal supplies are likely to dwindle still further as the summer's heat takes its toll.

The Tennessee Valley Authority says that a shortage of railroad cars is causing a lag in its coal deliveries of up to 150,000 tons a week. One TVA plant has a coal supply of only six days, and when a TVA official asked the railroad to step up deliveries he was told that the railroad couldn't do so because it was unprofitable to haul coal.

In the next 20 years, the crisis is likely to worsen.

The White House Office of Science and Technology estimates that 255 new sites will have to be found for power plants if future power demands are to be met.

The money alone needed to finance future growth is staggering. Utility experts figure it will cost as much as \$350 billion to construct enough new plants to produce the 1.1 billion kilowatts the U.S. will need by 1990, an expansion that will require enough transmission lines to circle the earth four times.

AN EDUCATOR SPEAKS OUT

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, during the trying and tense period immediately following the President's decision to move against Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia and amid the tumult and turmoil on our college campuses, a noted educator in my congressional district prepared and circulated a letter addressed "To my friends in the academic community."

This letter, by Dr. Jacqueline R. Kasun, associate professor of economics at Humboldt State College in Arcata, Calif., is an outstanding historical account of America's involvement in and commitment to South Vietnam. In the main, it is a logical, factual, and non-inflammatory statement. Beyond that however, it portrays the kind of historical perspective that is so often totally lack-

ing in the current rhetoric regarding the war in Vietnam and the events that led up to U.S. involvement in that conflict.

While I do not know Dr. Kasun personally, it is very obvious to me that she is a woman of great insight and courage. Her letter "To my friends in the academic community" has gained the support and endorsement of many of her colleagues, as well as students, at Humboldt State College.

Since this statement by Dr. Kasun contains a message seldom heard from our educational institutions these days, and because I believe it merits the widest possible dissemination, I am including the full text of Dr. Kasun's letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

To my friends in the academic community:

On November 20, 1941, the Ambassador of Japan submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States a note which demanded that the United States end all its opposition to the new Japanese empire in Asia and place the product of the vast American economy at the disposal of the Japanese, including a so-called "required quantity of oil," that requirement to be determined by the Japanese. The United States was told that if it did not place its economy and resources at the disposal of the Japanese empire in Asia, it could "face the consequences." Those consequences, which began within three weeks when 2,000 young Americans were buried alive in their ships at Pearl Harbor, were, as some of us remember, the holocaust of World War II, in which 25 million human beings lost their lives.

In the decade preceding Pearl Harbor, the United States had a thousand chances to pose a limited resistance to the cumulating aggression and subversion. A measured, limited response on our part in Manchuria, or in Ethiopia, or the Rhineland, or Shanghai, or Czechoslovakia, might well have averted that tragic conflict. But that was the decade of "peace." The shouting, hysterical "peace" groups of that decade had their way, and the United States did not resist at any point from Manchuria through Munich to Pearl Harbor. And at Pearl Harbor we had only two options left—to surrender to the makers of the gas ovens and their friends, or endure the holocaust.

My beloved countrymen, have we forgotten these lessons so soon? We thought we learned in World War II that the wisest answer to cumulative subversion and aggression lies in collective security arrangements whereby all come to the assistance of each threatened commonwealth, hopefully early enough so that no great use of force would be required. We hoped to implement this principle through the United Nations but our hopes have thus far, though we trust not permanently, been frustrated.

A relatively small but growing and threatening aggression has been carried out by the North Viet Namee in Indo-China for some years now. This aggression has been reported by a majority of the International Control Commission. It has been common knowledge for weeks that our troop withdrawals from that area have been answered not by a cooling down of that aggression but by its thrust into Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

Now our president has ordered a limited military response to these new enemy initiatives, before the aggressors have gained an empire and a vast military machine with which to confront us and demand that we choose between surrender or the consequences which in the technology of 1970-75 might be very dreadful indeed.

It is not immoral for the people of Laos,

Cambodia, and Thailand to try to defend themselves against the North Vietnamese, who have no legitimate claims to their lands, and it is not immoral for us to help them defend themselves.

Our allies in Southeast Asia—the Australians, the Koreans, the people of New Zealand, Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines—cannot stand without us, but our commitment need not be and is not very large. Statistically speaking, a young American is safer in our forces in Vietnam than he is in his car on our highways. Contrary to the claims of interested parties, it is not the cost of war which is prohibiting desirable social programs in this country. Economically speaking, we can easily afford this war along with many important domestic improvements.

Some have suggested that we just dig into our fortified places and remain doggedly in Vietnam until the North Vietnamese tire of the conflict and go away. This may be a real option in the future, but during the past few weeks while we have pulled into our fortifications in preparations for our withdrawal, the North Vietnamese have begun to swallow the untrained Cambodians and the neutralized Laotians and the outnumbered Thais bite by bite. This meal digested, they can polish off our fortifications at their leisure, one Dien Bien Phu after another, so to speak.

The most difficult thing that we must learn is that we are not free to choose between instant peace through withdrawal, on the one hand, or war on the other. These are not our options. However much we might wish it otherwise, there is not the faintest evidence that immediate withdrawal will lead to peace. Instead we must choose between a limited, reasoned commitment probably lasting over a considerable period of time, on the one hand, and, on the other a series of withdrawals and surrenders which will eventually lead to the same desperate choices which faced us in 1941.

We have no quarrel with peaceful communism, as our millions of dollars in aid to Yugoslavia testifies. Our only quarrel is with aggression, open or covert, because by its nature it threatens our existence. So soon as the North Viet Namee begin to behave like peaceful Yugoslav communists, we should begin to treat them accordingly.

We have not tried to prevent a genuine revolution in Viet Nam. Rightly or wrongly, we did not interfere when Ho Chi Minh imposed his will by force upon his own people at the cost of thousands of their lives. But we have insisted that he not export that revolution of unwilling people in the rest of Indo-China.

We should not expect a victory; just a tie will do—a stand-off, to give us time for more negotiations, more peaceful competition, more strengthening of international peace machinery.

The fondest hope of aggressors everywhere is a neutralized America. My dear friends, let us not accommodate them by neutralizing ourselves by our internal dissensions over this mistaken "peace" movement. The peace movement of our time makes about as much sense as the prohibition movement. It was by way of the peace movement that we backed into World War II.

We must continue to make it clear that we have no quarrel with peaceful communism, that we will send representatives anywhere to negotiate, that we will cooperate with anyone to achieve peaceful economic and social progress for all peoples. But we will not neutralize ourselves—or should I say castrate ourselves—on the demands of any foreign militarists or any domestic militants.

As the great democratic socialist Willy Brandt has said, humanity has a real chance to survive, civilization has a real chance to endure, if we will only refuse to panic, and will learn to wait patiently for our opportunities, which will surely come. If we can

learn patience and restraint, if we can discipline ourselves to many a dark night of uncertain waiting, if we can learn to live through years of ambiguous improvising on persistent and recalcitrant issues, our children—and I mean all the children of the world—will yet live in prosperity and peace.

JACQUELINE R. KASUN, Ph. D., A.B.,
Associate Professor of Economics, Humboldt State College.

THE SST SCRAMBLER

HON. ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, so many things we are doing these days lend themselves to lampooning that we may be giving rise to the golden age of American satire. A good example of the genre, inspired by the SST folly, appeared recently in *Newsday*.

THE SST SCRAMBLER
(By Marvin Kitman)

Among the claims being made for the SST—which isn't one of those new miracle pesticides but what the scientific writers call an *airplane*—is that it will increase air pollution, intensify noise pollution and maybe blot out the sun. But I'm against the supersonic transport because it sounds like it will be bad for television.

While most viewers have been sitting at home not thinking about the SST, the plane's designers haven't been worrying much about the way the SST will be interfering with television reception.

As far as I've been able to learn, the SST will cause a sort of air turbulence in the sky that will get the channels mixed up. You will be sitting there watching Walter Cronkite when all of a sudden David Brinkley will appear on your screen. That's not anything to get alarmed about, since most of those commentators basically have the same liberal ideas anyway. But someday in 1972 or 1973, when the SST is expected to be operational, Vice President Agnew may be on the "Art Linkletter Show" explaining why we will be pulling the troops out of Cambodia any day now—and you suddenly might hear the canned laughter from the sound track of "I Love Lucy."

The scrambling of audio and video waves thus destroys one of the basic rights we are fighting for in Asia: the free choice of television viewers to watch programs as the networks send them out. Why should the government, then, want to get involved in a pie-in-the-sky project like the SST? It may be that it's good for business.

One of the corporations financially involved in the SST is General Electric. They are putting up three per cent of the research cost, which doesn't seem like much compared to Boeing's seven per cent and the taxpayers' 90 per cent. All the experts have been saying that the SST is like throwing money up the flue; it will never pay off. My sources say the real reason GE is hanging in there is that SST will help sell more TV sets.

The first year or so after the SST starts flying, a lot of people will notice that their TV sets are going on the blink (because of those airplanes whooshing through the air waves). The TV repairmen will fix them time after time; they never like to admit they don't know what's wrong with a set. Eventually you will conclude there's something seriously wrong and buy a new set.

GE will get its usual share of the new set market. But the really big money is in the

special accessory-receivers which will prevent interference with reception by sonic booms or SST-airport noise no matter how close you live to the airport. The GE model, I've been told, has a headpiece and will come in seven styles and decorator colors, and will sell for approximately \$3,000. The SST will sell for \$60,000,000, if you'd rather have on of those.

Other manufacturers will get into the newly-created market by making accessory-receivers featuring the electronic wonder, wider-range ultra-volume controls. The sales advantage here is that TV can be heard over SST take-off noise, which is 50 times as loud as the jumbo jets.

There is no stopping progress. Still more research should be done on the impact of the SST on television. What will happen if the sonic boom topples a TV antenna right in the middle of primetime? Nothing good, I'm sure.

When the government and private industry start messing around with the air waves, a free society is in trouble. Look what happened to the young generation once the government and the chemical industry started putting fluorides into water.

THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1970, H.R. 18067

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, the road has been long and rocky, but I believe the establishment of an effective statutory consumer protection organization in the Federal Government is at last in sight. Having labored so long in this endeavor, it is difficult to fully express my pleasure at having the Consumer Protection Act—H.R. 18067—reported to the full House Government Operations Committee last week.

In one sense, this bill may be considered a compromise. And, I am proud to label it as such because it represents the true spirit of the legislative process where members of different parties and exponents of differing political philosophies cooperate together to devise the best means of protecting the public interest. In this regard, Congressman ROSENTHAL deserves a special mark of gratitude. He has been in the forefront of the consumer protection fight in the House for a number of years now and, although discouragement must have visited him more than once, he has remained undaunted in his efforts to move this necessary legislation forward. In like fashion, Congressmen JOHN BLATNIK, the subcommittee chairman, CHET HOLIFIELD, the acting chairman of the full committee, JOHN ERLBORN, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, CLARENCE BROWN, and PAUL FINDLEY all devoted many hours of their talents and time to putting this legislation together. I am grateful to them all, as I am to the more than 60 Members on both sides of the aisle who cosponsored my original bill.

As much as H.R. 18067 is a compromise, it is also an amalgamation of the best ideas contained in the principal consumer legislation that was before the subcommittee: the Rosenthal bill, the

Dwyer bill, and the bill proposed by the administration which I also introduced.

During our third round of hearings in April of this year, I stated:

If we are to have [consumer] legislation, it will have to come through compromise or . . . amalgamation. But I believe we can devise a compromise so desirable that it will actually be an improvement over any of the bills individually.

That is exactly what I feel the reported bill represents, especially in the sense of legislation which will be effectual and which can be passed.

To the Office of Consumer Affairs, located in the Executive Office of the President, there is granted the key functions of first, encouraging and assisting in the development and implementation of consumer programs and activities within the Federal Government; second, coordinating Federal consumer programs and activities; third, assuring that the interests of consumers are considered and implemented by Federal agencies; fourth, recommending improvements in Federal programs and operations; fifth, conducting conferences, surveys, and investigations; sixth, encouraging, initiating, coordinating, and supporting consumer education, research, and studies; seventh, cooperating and assisting State and local governments and private enterprise; and eighth, publishing and distributing a consumer register.

To the independently established Consumer Protection Agency is granted the vital functions of representing the interests of consumers before Federal agencies and courts and assuming the consumer safety responsibilities of the National Commission on Product Safety whose tenure will soon lapse.

To both agencies is given the task of receiving, evaluating, acting upon, and transmitting consumer complaints; and developing and disseminating consumer information, including test results.

Those of us who drafted H.R. 18067 see this division of responsibility not as some form of divided or duplicative authority. To the contrary, after hearing testimony from dozens of leading consumer specialists and after deliberating amongst ourselves for many hours, it was the opinion of all of us that different functions may be best performed by separate organizations under different settings.

Thus, the Office of Consumer Affairs can employ the influences of the White House to encourage Federal agencies to improve their consumer protection functions, to knock heads together until improved operations and coordination develop, and to better assure the interests of consumers are adequately considered by the Federal agencies. This Office could be located nowhere else, in my opinion, and perform its duties as effectively as it could in the Executive Office of the President with the prestige of the President behind it.

By the same token, the consensus of opinion developed that the functions of representing the interest of consumers before Federal agencies and courts and performing consumer safety functions should best be entrusted to an independent agency which would be free of con-

flicting influences and which could take continuing action without embarrassing the President or forcing him to choose sides at the routine operating—nonpolicy—level between Federal agencies or between alternative public obligations.

There are those who may feel that a certain amount of duplication has been built into this legislation, particularly in extending the consumer complaint and information functions to both agencies. The fact is that although the general authority in these two cases has been granted to both consumer units, the statutory language spells out the intention that the units effectively coordinate their responsibilities to prevent duplication. In the case of the Agency's right to request other agencies to perform tests, such tests may only be conducted in support of the Agency's designated responsibilities. In this regard, I want to state clearly that neither the Office nor the Agency is authorized to engage in product testing itself. Federal agencies, in turn, are to be compensated for the testing services so performed.

This consumer bill also gives birth to two additional legislative provisions which, if administered effectively, could greatly benefit consumers.

One provides that every Federal agency which takes action which may substantially affect the interests of consumers, such as the promulgation of rules and regulations, the formulation of policy decisions, or the issuance of orders or decrees, shall take the interests of consumers into consideration when so acting, provide public notice of the action so taken, and indicate publicly the manner in which such action shall affect the consumer interest and the means by which the consumer interest is to be protected. By forcing Federal agencies to zero in on the consumer interest when engaging in their regular activities and to publicly disclose the bases for their actions, it is hoped that this will induce a greater awareness of consumer needs and commitment to consumer protection within the Government.

The other new innovation is the attempt to create a Consumer Advisory Council which is independent of the agency or operation it is acting as an adviser to and which is capable and willing to perform a critical and intelligent evaluation, review, and oversight in regard to such agency—in this case both the Office and Agency. I fully recognize that we have witnessed the creation and atrophy of multitudes of advisory councils, commissions, and boards over the years. I retain the faith, however, that such an organization can be effective in discharging its responsibilities if dedicated individuals are selected, if proper responsibility is conferred, and if adequate staff and facilities are made available to the council for it to use as it deems proper. That is precisely what we have sought to do in the case of the advisory council.

Finally, let me express some concern that I have felt in recent days over certain press reports that the Rosenthal-Dwyer bill constitutes a rejection of the administration's proposed consumer protection legislation. Nothing could be far-

ther from the truth. Indeed, the President himself publicly expressed his willingness to accept a reasonable compromise.

This legislation, as reported represents just such a compromise or amalgamation, as I have indicated earlier. No one bill predominates; no one author exists. Those items in each bill deemed most worthwhile and important were selected consistent with the subcommittee's overall concept of what is needed and possible. The administration's bill was considered and utilized as were the other two bills. Separation of the policy, coordinating and implementation functions from the agency representation and safety functions was as much in support of what the administration wanted as it was in support of Congressman ROSENTHAL's interests. Elimination of the consumer unit's authority to conduct tests and the limitation in the purposes for which testing may be conducted also constitutes an effort to comply with the views of the administration and the establishment of a permanent Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President was a central feature of both the administration and the Dwyer bills. Moreover, one need only examine the administration's bill to see how many provisions contained in that bill have been incorporated into the reported legislation.

In conclusion, let me stress that the members of the subcommittee laid aside their differences and put together a better bill, in my opinion, than any of those pending and did so not merely to be doing something, or to be nice fellows, but rather to establish within the Government, at long last, an effective means of safeguarding the consumer interest. The fact that the subcommittee vote was unanimous testifies to the depth of our commitment to that objective.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 18067

A bill to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs in the Executive Office of the President and a Consumer Protection Agency in order to secure within the Federal Government effective protection and representation of the interests of consumers, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Consumer Protection Act of 1970".

STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that the interests of the American consumer are inadequately represented and protected within the Federal Government; and that vigorous representation and protection of consumer interests are essential to the fair and efficient functioning of a free market economy.

TITLE I—OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS ESTABLISHMENT

SEC. 101. (a) There is established in the Executive Office of the President the Office of Consumer Affairs.

(b) The Office shall be headed by a Director who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There shall be in the Office a Deputy Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Deputy Director shall perform such functions as the Director may

prescribe and shall be Acting Director during the absence or disability of the Director or in the event of a vacancy in the position of Director.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR

SEC. 102. (a) The Director shall be responsible for the exercise of the powers and the discharge of the duties of the Office, and shall have the authority to direct and supervise all personnel and activities thereof.

(b) In addition to any other authority conferred upon him by this title, the Director is authorized, in carrying out his functions under this title, to—

(1) subject to the civil service and classification laws, select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and to prescribe their authority and duties;

(2) employ experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and compensate individuals so employed for each day (including travel-time) at rates not in excess of the maximum rate of pay for grade GS-18 as provided in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and while such experts and consultants are so serving away from their homes or regular place of business, to pay such employees travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rate authorized by section 5703, title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently;

(3) appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, advisory committees composed of such private citizens and officials of the Federal, State, and local governments as he deems desirable to advise him with respect to his functions under this title, and to pay such members (other than those regularly employed by the Federal Government) while attending meetings of such committees or otherwise serving at the request of the Director, compensation and travel expenses at the rate provided for in paragraph (2) of this subsection with respect to experts and consultants;

(4) promulgate such rules as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in him or in the Office, and delegate authority for the performance of any function to any officer or employee under his direction and supervision;

(5) utilize, with their consent, the services, personnel, and facilities of other Federal agencies and of State and private agencies and instrumentalities with or without reimbursement thereof;

(6) enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of the work of the Office and on such terms as the Director may deem appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with any State, territory, or possession, or any political subdivision thereof, or with any public or private person, firm, association, corporation, or institution;

(7) accept voluntary and uncompensated services, notwithstanding the provisions of section 665(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(8) adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed; and

(9) designate representatives to serve or assist on such committees as the Director may determine to be necessary to maintain effective liaison with Federal executive agencies and with State and local agencies carrying out programs and activities related to the protection of the interests of consumers.

(c) Upon request made by the Director, each Federal agency is authorized and directed—

(1) to make its services, personnel, and facilities available with or without reimbursement to the greatest practicable extent

within its capability to the Office in the performance of its functions; and

(2) except where explicitly prohibited by law, Executive orders, and rules relating to the classification of information in the interest of national security, to furnish to the Office such information, data, estimates, and statistics, and to allow access to all information in its possession, as the Director may determine to be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Office.

(d) The Director shall transmit to the Congress and the President in January of each year a report which shall include a comprehensive statement of the activities and accomplishments of the Office during the preceding calendar year including a summary of consumer complaints received and actions taken thereon and such recommendations for additional legislation as he may determine to be necessary or desirable to protect the interests of consumers within the United States. Each such report shall include a summary and evaluation of selected major consumer programs of each Federal agency, including, but not limited to, comment with respect to the effectiveness and efficiency of such programs as well as deficiencies noted in the coordination, administration, or enforcement of such programs.

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE

SEC. 103. It shall be the function of the Office to—

(1) coordinate the programs and activities of all Federal executive agencies relating to the interests of consumers in order to achieve effectiveness, avoid duplications and inconsistencies, and to promote the purposes of this title;

(2) encourage and assist in the development and implementation of consumer programs and activities in the Federal Government;

(3) assure that the interests of consumers are taken into consideration by appropriate Federal executive agencies both in the formulation of policies with respect to consumers and in the operation of programs that may affect consumer interests;

(4) cooperate with and, when requested, provide assistance to the Administrator of the Consumer Protection Agency in carrying out its functions under title II of this Act;

(5) advise and make recommendations to all Federal executive agencies with respect to general policy matters concerning the effectiveness of programs and activities relating to the interests of consumers;

(6) submit recommendations to the Congress and the President on the means by which programs and activities relating to the interests of consumers can be improved;

(7) pursuant to section 205 of this Act, receive, evaluate, act on, and transmit complaints to the appropriate Federal or other agency concerning actions or practices which may be detrimental to the consumer interest;

(8) conduct conferences, surveys, and investigations, concerning the needs, interests, and problems of consumers which are not duplicative in significant degree to similar activities conducted by other Federal agencies;

(9) encourage, initiate, coordinate, and participate in consumer education and counseling programs (including credit counseling);

(10) encourage, initiate, support, and coordinate research and studies leading to improved products, services, and consumer information;

(11) cooperate with and give technical assistance to State and local governments in the promotion and protection of consumer interests, including programs relating to the arbitration of disputes between consumers and businessmen and producers;

(12) cooperate with and assist private enterprise in the promotion and protection of consumer interests;

(13) pursuant to section 206 of this Act, develop information and from other Federal agencies, other public sources, and private sources which is of benefit to consumers, including—

(A) test results and analyses of consumer products and services, and

(B) information concerning commercial and trade practices and practices of Federal, State, and local governments which adversely affect consumers, and to disseminate such information in the most efficacious manner possible, including the publication and distribution of printed materials which will in easily understandable form inform consumers of matters of interest to them;

(14) publish and distribute in a Consumer Register material which will include notices of Federal hearings, proposed and final rules and orders, and other useful information, translated from its technical form into language which is understandable by the public; and

(15) keep the appropriate committees of the Congress fully and currently informed of all its activities.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 104. (a) The functions of the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs and the functions of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests, established pursuant to Executive Order 11136, issued January 3, 1964, amended by Executive Order 11349, issued May 1, 1967, are transferred to the Director.

(b) The functions of the Consumer Advisory Council, established pursuant to the above listed Executive Orders, are transferred to the Consumer Advisory Council established by section 301 of this Act.

(c) All personnel, assets, liabilities, property, and records as are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to be employed, held, or used primarily in connection with any function transferred by subsections (a) and (b) are transferred respectively to the Office or to the Council established by section 301 of this Act.

TITLE II—CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch of the Government the Consumer Protection Agency. The Agency shall be headed by an Administrator who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There shall be in the Agency a Deputy Administrator who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Deputy Administrator shall perform such functions, powers, and duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the Administrator and shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Administrator during the absence or disability of, or in the event of a vacancy in the office of, the Administrator.

(b) No employee of the Agency while serving in such position may engage in any business, vocation, or other employment or have other interests which are inconsistent with his official responsibilities.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SEC. 202. (a) The Administrator shall be responsible for the exercise of the powers and the discharge of the duties of the Agency, and shall have the authority to direct and supervise all personnel and activities thereof.

(b) In addition to any other authority conferred upon him by this title, the Administrator is authorized, in carrying out his functions under this title, to—

(1) subject to the civil service and classification laws, select, appoint, employ, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and to prescribe their authority and duties;

(2) employ experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and compensate individuals so employed for each day (including travel-time) at rates not in excess of the maximum rate of pay for grade GS-18 as provided in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and while such experts and consultants are so serving away from their homes or regular place of business, to pay such employees travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates authorized by section 5703, title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently;

(3) appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, advisory committees composed of such private citizens and officials of the Federal, State, and local governments as he deems desirable to advise him with respect to his functions under this Act, and to pay such members (other than those regularly employed by the Federal Government) while attending meetings of such committees or otherwise serving at the request of the Administrator compensation and travel expenses at the rate provided for in paragraph (2) of this subsection with respect to experts and consultants;

(4) promulgate such rules as may be necessary to carry out the functions vested in him or in the Agency, and delegate authority for the performance of any function to any officer or employee under his direction and supervision;

(5) utilize, with their consent, the services, personnel, and facilities of other Federal agencies and of State and private agencies and instrumentalities with or without reimbursement thereof;

(6) enter into and perform such contracts, leases, cooperative agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary in the conduct of the work of the Agency and on such terms as the Administrator may deem appropriate, with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or with any State, territory, or possession, or any political subdivision thereof, or with any public or private person, firm, association, corporation, or institution;

(7) accept voluntary and uncompensated services, notwithstanding the provisions of section 665(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(8) adopt an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

(c) Upon request made by the Administrator, each Federal agency is authorized and directed—

(1) to make its services, personnel, and facilities available, with or without reimbursement to the greatest practicable extent within its capability to the Agency in the performance of its functions; and

(2) except where explicitly prohibited by law, Executive orders, and rules relating to the classification of information in the interest of national security, to furnish to the Agency such information, data, estimates, and statistics, and to allow such access to all information in its possession as the Administrator may determine to be necessary for the performance of the functions of the Agency.

(d) The Administrator shall transmit to the Congress and the President in January of each year a report which shall include a comprehensive statement of the activities and accomplishments of the Agency during the preceding calendar year including a summary of consumer complaints received and actions taken thereon and such recommendations for additional legislation as he may determine to be necessary or desirable to protect the interests of consumers within the United States. Each such report shall include a summary and evaluation of selected major consumer programs of each Federal agency, including, but not limited to, comment with respect to the effectiveness and efficiency of such programs as well as deficiencies noted in the coordination,

administration, or enforcement of such programs.

FUNCTIONS OF THE AGENCY

SEC. 203. (a) The Agency shall, in the performance of its functions, advise the Congress and the President as to matters affecting the interests of consumers; and protect and promote the interests of the people of the United States as consumers of goods and services made available to them through the trade and commerce of the United States.

(b) The functions of the Agency shall be to—

(1) formally represent the interests of consumers in proceedings before Federal agencies and courts to the extent authorized by this title;

(2) pursuant to section 205 of this title, receive, evaluate, act on, and transmit complaints to the appropriate Federal or other agency concerning actions or practices which may be detrimental to the consumer interest;

(3) pursuant to section 206 of this title, develop information from other Federal agencies, other public sources, and private sources which is of benefit to consumers, including—

(A) test results and analysis of consumer products and services, and

(B) information concerning commercial and trade practices and practices of Federal, State and local governments which adversely affect consumers, and to disseminate such information in the most efficacious manner possible, including the publication and distribution of printed material which will in easily understandable form inform consumers of matters of interest to them;

(4) in the exercise of its responsibilities under sections 204 and 208 of this title, encourage, initiate and support, research, studies and testing leading to a better understanding of consumer products and to improved products, services, and consumer information;

(5) submit recommendations annually to the Congress and the President on measures to improve the operation of the Federal Government in the protection and promotion of the consumer interest;

(6) publish and distribute material developed pursuant to carrying out its responsibilities under this Act which will inform consumers of matters of interest to them;

(7) continue the work of the National Commission on Product Safety as authorized by this Act;

(8) conduct conferences, surveys, and investigations, including economic surveys, concerning the needs, interests, and problems of consumers which are not duplicative in significant degree to similar activities conducted by other Federal agencies; and, for the purpose of conducting such conferences, surveys and investigations, the Agency shall have all powers which are conferred upon the Federal Trade Commission by section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to the conduct of investigations made by that Commission under that Act, except that the Agency may not grant to any person any immunity from prosecution, penalty, or forfeiture in accordance with the provisions of such section 9 without first obtaining the written consent of the Attorney General and serving upon such person a duly certified copy of any consent therefor granted by the Attorney General. The provisions of section 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act shall apply to the act or omission of any person, partnership, or corporation with regard to any subpoena, order, requirement, or information of the Agency to the same extent, and with the same effect, as if such act or omission had occurred with regard to a like subpoena, order, or requirement, or with reference to like information, of the Federal Trade Commission;

(9) keep the appropriate committees of Congress fully and currently informed of all its activities; and

(10) cooperate with and, when requested, provide assistance to the Director of the Office in the carrying out of his functions.

REPRESENTATION OF CONSUMERS

SEC. 204. (a) Whenever there is pending in or before any Federal agency of the United States any investigation, hearing, or other proceeding which does not solely involve an adjudication for the purpose of imposing a fine, penalty, or forfeiture for an alleged violation, by any defendant or respondent therein, of any statute of the United States, or any rule, order, or decree promulgated thereunder, and the Agency finds that—

(1) the result of such investigation, hearing, or other proceeding may substantially affect the interests of consumers; and

(2) such interests may not be adequately protected unless the Agency intervenes,

the Agency shall be entitled as a matter of right to intervene and, pursuant to the rules of practice and procedure of that agency, to enter an appearance in that proceeding for the purpose of representing the interests of such consumers.

(b) Whenever—

(1) there is pending before any Federal agency any investigation, hearing, or proceeding which involves an adjudication for the sole purpose of imposing a fine, penalty, or forfeiture for an alleged violation, by any defendant or respondent therein, of any statute of the United States or any rule, order, or decree promulgated thereunder, or

(2) there is pending before any district or appellate court of the United States any matter or proceeding to which the United States or any Federal agency is a party, other than that to which subsection (a) is applicable, and which may, in the opinion of the Agency, substantially affect the interests of consumers within the United States,

the Agency upon its own motion, or upon written request made by the officer or employee of the United States or such agency who is charged with the duty of presenting the case for the Federal agency in the matter of proceeding, may transmit to such officer or employee all evidence and information in the possession of the Agency relevant to the matter or proceeding, and may, in the discretion of the agency or court, appear as amicus curiae and present written or oral argument to such agency or court.

(c) The Agency is authorized to assert the interests of consumers in any proceeding in a court of the United States involving the review of an action of a Federal agency, to which the Agency had intervened as a party, and to this end may institute such a proceeding, when a right of review is otherwise accorded by statute.

(d) Whenever the Administrator determines it to be in the consumer interest, he may request the Federal agency concerned to initiate such appropriate investigation, hearing, or other proceeding as may be authorized by law with respect to such agency.

(e) Upon undertaking any action authorized in subsection (a), (b), or (c) above, the Agency shall present to the agency or court subject to the rules of practice and procedure thereof, such evidence, briefs, and oral arguments as appropriate as it shall determine to be necessary for the effective representation of the interests of consumers. The Administrator, or any other representative of the Agency specially designated by him for that purpose, shall be entitled to enter an appearance on behalf of the Agency before any court of the United States (except the United States Supreme Court) or Federal agency, without other compliance with any requirement for admission to practice before such court or agency, for the purpose of taking action which is authorized by this section.

(f) This section does not authorize intervention by the Agency before State regulatory bodies.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS

SEC. 205. (a) Whenever the Agency or the Office receives from any source, or develops on its own initiative, any complaint or other information disclosing a probable violation of—

(1) any law of the United States,

(2) any rule or order of any administrative officer or Federal agency,

(3) any judgment, decree, or order of any court of the United States involving a Federal matter, or

(4) any other commercial or trade practice or practices of Federal, State, or local governments, affecting the consumer interest, it shall take such action within its authority as may be desirable, including the proposal of legislation, or shall transmit promptly to the Federal or other agency charged with the duty of enforcing such law, rule, order, judgment, or decree, for appropriate action, such complaint or other information.

(b) The Agency and the Office shall ascertain the nature and extent of action taken with regard to the respective complaints and other information transmitted by each of them under subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The Agency and the Office shall promptly notify producers, distributors, retailers or suppliers of goods and services of all complaints concerning them received or developed under this section.

(d) The Agency and the Office shall each maintain in a public document room for public inspection and copying an up-to-date listing of consumer complaints, arranged in meaningful and useful categories, together with annotations of actions taken by it, as well as copies of complaints received by it pursuant to this section: *Provided*, That a complaint may be made available for public inspection only with the permission of the complainant and only after the party complained against has had a reasonable time but not less than sixty days to comment on such complaint and the agency to which the complaint has been referred has indicated how it intends to handle the complaint.

(e) The Office and Agency shall develop policies and procedures designed to avoid duplication in the receipt and handling of complaints, including coordination at such intervals as may be necessary for the purpose of determining if any duplicate complaints or other information have been received or developed by them. The Agency and the Office shall agree as to which of them will assume responsibility for taking such further action under this section as may be appropriate with respect to any duplicate complaint or item of information.

CONSUMER INFORMATION AND SERVICES

SEC. 206. (a) The Agency and the Office shall develop on their own initiative, gather from other Federal agencies and non-Federal sources, and disseminate to the public in such manner, at such times, and in such form as they determine to be most effective, information, statistics, and other data concerning—

(1) the functions and duties of the Agency and Office; and

(2) problems encountered by consumers generally with the United States, including particular commercial, trade, and Federal, State and local practices which are detrimental to the interests of such consumers.

(b) With respect to information relating to results of product tests, surveys, and studies in the possession of Federal agencies, the Agency shall gather, develop, and disseminate such information to consumers; except that if the Director of the Office finds that there is information of this type which is useful to consumers and available from Federal agencies but which is not otherwise being disseminated, the Director shall compile and disseminate such information.

(c) In the dissemination of any test results which disclose product names, it shall be

made clear, if such is the case, that not all products of a competitive nature have been tested and that there is no intent or purpose to rate products tested over those not tested or to imply that those tested are superior or preferable in quality over those not tested.

(d) All Federal agencies which, in the judgment of the Administrator and Director, possess information which would be useful to consumers are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Agency in making such information available to the public.

(e) The Agency and the Office shall (in a manner meaningful and useful to consumers) disseminate to the public, on a continuing and systematic basis, information which is developed or received pursuant to carrying out their respective functions under this Act, and the Agency and the Office shall avoid duplicating the consumer informational services of each other and of other Federal agencies.

Sec. 207. (a) The Agency shall, in the exercise of its functions—

(1) encourage, initiate and support methods for testing materials, mechanisms, and structures used in consumer products and for improving consumer services;

(2) make recommendations to the other Federal agencies with respect to research, studies, analyses, and other information within their authority which would be useful and beneficial to consumers; and

(3) investigate and report to Congress on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a National Consumer Information Foundation which would administer a voluntary, self-supporting, information tag program (similar to the "Tel-Tag" program of Great Britain) under which any manufacturer of a nonperishable consumer product to be sold at retail could be authorized to attach to each copy of such product a tag, standard in form, containing information, based on uniform standards, relating to the performance, safety, durability, and care of the product.

(b) All Federal agencies which, in the judgment of the Administrator, possess testing facilities and staff expertise relating to the performance of consumer products and services, are authorized and directed to perform promptly such tests as the Administrator may request regarding the content, purity, safety, durability, performance, and other characteristics of a product offered for sale or intended for sale by a manufacturer. In providing facilities and staff expertise upon request made in writing by the Administrator, Federal agencies—

(1) shall charge for the services performed under the authority of this section and such charges shall be based on both direct and indirect costs, and the appropriation or fund bearing the cost of the services may be reimbursed or the head of the agency involved may require advance payment subject to such adjustments on completion of the work as may be agreed upon;

(2) may perform functions under this section without regard to section 529 of title 31, United States Code;

(3) may request any other Federal agency to supply such statistics, data, progress reports, and other information as it deems necessary to carry out his functions under this section and any such other agency is authorized and directed to cooperate to the extent permitted by law, by furnishing such materials; and

(4) may, to the extent necessary, acquire or establish additional facilities and to purchase additional equipment for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this section.

(c) Neither a Federal agency nor the Administrator shall declare one product to be better, or a better buy, than any other product.

(d) The Administrator shall periodically review products which have been tested to assure that such products and information

disseminated about them conform to the test results.

CONSUMER SAFETY

Sec. 208. (a) The Agency shall carry out on a continuing basis the functions and duties which on January 1, 1970, were exercised by the National Commission on Product Safety, except that the Agency may not carry out such functions and responsibilities at a time earlier than the date on which the National Commission on Product Safety will by law cease to exist. At such time as the Agency commences such functions and responsibilities, all property, unexpended appropriations, and information and data developed by the National Commission on Product Safety shall be transferred to the Agency.

(b) The Agency may design and develop improved safety features for categories of consumer products which are deemed unsafe.

(c) The Agency shall not publish such information in a form which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person, trade secrets, or names of customers, which shall be held confidential.

TITLE III—CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL; PROTECTION OF CONSUMER INTEREST IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS; MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

CONSUMER ADVISORY COUNCIL

Sec. 301. (a) There is hereby established the Consumer Advisory Council (hereafter referred to in this section as the "Council") to be composed of fifteen members appointed by the President for terms of five years. Members shall be appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in the area of consumer affairs, and their demonstrated ability to exercise independent, informed, and critical judgment.

(b) (1) Of the members first appointed, three shall be appointed for a term of one year, three shall be appointed for a term of two years, three shall be appointed for a term of four years, and three shall be appointed for a term of five years, as designated by the appointing power at the time of appointment.

(2) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall serve only for the remainder of such term. Members shall be eligible for reappointment and may serve after the expiration of their terms until their successors have taken office.

(3) Any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner by which the original appointment was made.

(4) Members of the Council shall, while serving on business of the Council, be entitled to receive compensation at rates not in excess of the maximum rate of pay for a GS-18, including traveltime and while so serving away from their homes or regular places or business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as the expenses authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

(c) The President shall designate the chairman from among the members appointed to the Council. The Council shall meet at the call of the chairman or at the call of a majority of the members of the Council. The Director and Administrator shall be an ex officio member of the Council.

(d) The Council shall—

(1) advise the Administrator and Director on matters relating to the consumer interest including means for improving the effectiveness of the Agency and the Office; and

(2) review and evaluate the effectiveness of Federal programs and operations relating

to the consumer interest and make recommendations thereto, including the—

(A) administration of existing consumer protection laws and the need to enact new laws;

(B) coordination of consumer programs and operations among the Federal agencies, and between the Federal Government, State and local governments and private enterprise;

(C) consideration of consumer interests by decisionmaking Federal agencies;

(D) attention devoted to the consumer problems of the poor;

(E) availability of information necessary for the making of intelligent consumer decisions;

(F) existing consumer protection agencies; and

(G) existing organization within the Federal Government of consumer protection functions and the need to reorganize such functions.

(e) The Council shall have the right of access to information in the possession of the Office and the Agency and shall have the right to request either the Office or the Agency to obtain or develop such other information as it may desire. The Administrator shall serve as the Executive Secretary of the Council and shall make available to the Council such staff and facilities as may be required; and the Office and Agency shall endeavor to extend such other assistance to the Council as may be reasonable and required.

PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER INTEREST IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

Sec. 302. Every Federal agency in taking any action of a nature which can reasonably be construed as substantially affecting the interests of consumers of products and services including, but not limited to—

(1) the promulgation of rules, regulations, or guidelines,

(2) the formulation of policy decisions, or

(3) the issuance of orders, decrees, or standards,

shall—
(a) provide specific notice of such action to the Office and Agency at such time as notice of the action is given to the public; and

(b) take such action in a manner calculated to give due consideration to the valid interests of consumers in terms of price, quality, safety, accuracy effectiveness, dependability, information and choice.

In taking any action under paragraph (b), the agency concerned shall indicate concisely in a public announcement of such action the effect that its action or decision is likely to have on the consumer interest and the basis upon which the action was taken in keeping with the interests of consumers.

SAVING PROVISION

Sec. 303. (a) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, modify, or impair the statutory responsibility and authority contained in section 201(a)(4) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 481(a)(4)), or of any provisions of the antitrust laws, or of any Act providing for the regulation of the trade or commerce of the United States, or to prevent or impair the administration or enforcement of any such provision of law.

(b) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as relieving any Federal agency of any authority or responsibility to protect and promote the interests of the American consumer.

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 304. As used in this Act—

(1) The terms "commerce" and "corporation" have the meaning given in such terms, respectively, by section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44).

(2) The term "Federal agency" means any

department or agency in the executive branch of the Government and any independent board, commission, corporation, or other instrumentality of the Government charged with the administration of any statute of the United States.

(3) The term "State" includes any State or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(4) The term "Agency" means the Consumer Protection Agency.

(5) The term "Office" means the Office of Consumer Affairs.

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 305. (a) Section 5313 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(20) Director, Office of Consumer Affairs.

"(21) Administrator, Consumer Protection Agency."

(b) Section 5315 of such title is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(93) Deputy Director, Office of Consumer Affairs.

"(94) Deputy Administrator, Consumer Protection Agency."

APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 306. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Agency such sums as may be required to carry out the provisions of this Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 307. (a) This Act shall take effect ninety calendar days following the date on which this Act is approved, or on such earlier date as the President shall prescribe and publish in the Federal Register.

(b) Any of the officers provided for in this act may (notwithstanding subsection (a)) be appointed in the manner provided for in this Act at any time after the date of the enactment of this Act. Such officers shall be compensated from the date they first take office at the rates provided for in this Act.

COMMITTEE FOR EFFECTIVE CRIME CONTROL STRESSES VIEWS REGARDING EXPLOSIVES

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee for Effective Crime Control, a group representing more than 250,000 Minnesota sportsmen, has sent me a copy of its statement on control of explosives. So that my colleagues may be aware of the views of the Committee for Effective Crime Control on this matter, I insert the text of the committee's statement at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR EFFECTIVE CRIME CONTROL ON THE CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES

Terrorist bombings have produced a call for further controls over explosives. We believe that legislation should be directed toward controlling access to high explosives, blasting caps, and detonators. The wording of any legislation, however, must be sufficiently discriminating so that criminal elements rather than honest citizens will bear the burden of the law.

A thoughtful and discriminating approach must recognize that there is a great deal of difference between propellants and high explosives. Gunpowder, be it black or smoke-

less, is relatively ineffective for bombs and consequently is rarely used. Gunpowder is, however, absolutely essential to sportsmen. A terrorist could make a crude gunpowder from commonly available materials. Gunpowder for sportsmen, however, must be manufactured with such qualities as granulation and burning time carefully regulated. Inflated prices of factory loaded cartridges have increasingly forced sportsmen to take up hand loading of ammunition. Black powder shooters, whose antique-type firearms were quite properly left untouched by the Gun Control Act of 1968, are in danger of having their sport crippled or eliminated. A per capita exemption on purchase and possession is not the answer, for shooters of antique-type muzzle-loading cannons need black powder in quantity. Though few congressmen may be aware they exist, a number of cannon shooting groups, including the Minneapolis-based Midwest Cannon Shooters Association, are active around the country.

Among Minnesota's most famous cannon groups is the battery at New Ulm. The four cannons, six limbers, and three caissons sent for defense of New Ulm during the Sioux Uprising in 1862 have been carefully preserved and are displayed and demonstrated on various occasions. Powder possession restrictions would hurt these shooters, for they burn a pound of powder per shot. Minnesota has other batteries as well. Many of them compete at the annual July 4 cannon shoot at Mayer. This is one of the largest shoots in the nation and has been nationally televised. These sportsmen are honest citizens whose interest in historical ordnance is for the public good.

Legislation should not stifle legitimate activities. We urge the Congress to exempt all smokeless and black powders from regulation. Do not set up a quota system that will destroy the sport of cannon shooting. Do not make 3/32-inch cannon fuse inaccessible. (Remember that bomb makers almost exclusively use electrical or chemical detonation.) Do not define a "bomb" so loosely that a citizen who enters a post office with a cartridge or a firecracker in his pocket is as guilty as a criminal who plants a dynamite bomb. Do not pass vague and inclusive legislation with unclear exemptions, lest honest citizens be harassed by federal agents, as they were after passage of the Gun Control Act of 1968. Do not allow federal enforcement agencies to allow felons and perpetrators of felonious acts to go uncharged, as has been the case under the Gun Control Act of 1968. Such action, or lack of it, makes a mockery of congressional intent.

A TRIBUTE TO AKRON UNIVERSITY

HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, this year of 1970 culminates 100 years of progressive higher education in my home of Akron, Ohio. For it is this year that the University of Akron celebrates its centennial anniversary. Growing from a small land-grant college to the fifth largest State university in Ohio today, Akron University has maintained a steady and profound course of both academic and physical development in an unparalleled era of turmoil and strife.

Through a culmination of efforts on the part of a spirited and dedicated stu-

dent body of 17,000, an excellent faculty, and a most able board of trustees, the university community has truly set about meeting the challenge of the 1970's. It has been, however, in the labor and dedication of Norman P. Auburn, Akron University's president and chief administrative officer that all of our hopes and expectations for a true citadel of knowledge have come to fruition.

On Sunday, June 14, 1970, I was honored at the university's 98th commencement, along with two very good friends and colleagues in Government, Mayor John S. Ballard of Akron and Ohio State Senator Oliver Ocasek, in receiving the University's Centennial Medallion. The speaker at the commencement of the largest class in the university's history, was the Honorable John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and now Chairman of the National Urban Coalition. I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and the Nation, the content of Dr. Gardner's remarks at Akron University, at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY JOHN W. GARDNER, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL URBAN COALITION

It is a great privilege for me to be a part of this ceremony today. And I'm grateful to my friend Norman Auburn for making it possible. I offer my congratulations to the recipients of degrees and awards, and my respects to the University on its Centennial celebration.

I spend my days working on some of the toughest, grimmest problems of our society—the problems involved in the urban crisis—problems of poverty, of inadequate housing, of racial conflict, of crime and drugs and human misery. I spend a great deal of time persuading comfortable Americans to pay attention to those tough problems. Many of you know my views on those subjects—and know also my strong views on the war.

But today—with your indulgence—I'm going to depart from those vital subjects. I want to talk to you in the graduating class not about how you relate to a troubled world, but how you relate to yourselves. On all other days of the year you will hear me talking about that troubled world, and I do not want you to neglect it, but neither do I want you, as Matthew Arnold put it, to "See all sights from pole to pole And glance and nod and bustle by And never once possess your soul Before you die."

Dag Hammarskjöld said, "The more faithfully you listen to the voice within you, the better you will hear what is sounding outside. And only he who listens can speak."

Thirty years from now the commencement speakers who today are middle-aged people like me will be middle-aged people like you. No doubt many of you who are here today will find yourselves standing, as I am now standing, trying to say something to a graduating class that may or may not be listening. That might be early in the Twenty-first Century.

You will have found that those young people of the Twenty-first Century are somewhat scornful of people your age, and you will be tempted to tell them that your generation is neither as stupid nor as hypocritical as they believe it to be, and that they are not as everlastingly right as they think they are.

Forget it. They'll never buy it. And in any case, you will have more constructive things to tell them—I hope.

You are bright young people. And there are thousands of others like you graduating this month throughout the land. You already know a great deal that is worth communicating. Surely given a quarter of a century

of living you will have much more that is worth communicating. So I expect that 25 or 35 years from now commencement speeches will take on a depth and brilliance that they have notoriously lacked. Or will they?

I am interested in the path you will travel from where you are now to where you will be then. I am interested in whether you will be sufficiently alive intellectually to have something to say.

But first let's consider where you are now. You are now adults, for better or worse.

In your mid-teens you became old enough so that your parents could stop punishing you. Now you are old enough to stop punishing your parents.

Somewhere between seven and 11 you were old enough to begin saying clever things. Now you are old enough to desist from saying clever things.

At 16 you were made self-conscious by the apparent attention of others. Now you are old enough to know that most people aren't studying you critically; they are thinking about themselves.

It's a melancholy thing to reflect on what you gain and what you lose as you grow up. When I was 17 I had the ability to look into a man's eyes and say instantly whether he was a hero or a bum. But then at 18 I lost it.

At 16 you were old enough to doubt. Now you are old enough to believe again and to bring doubt and belief into some kind of productive balance.

You learned very early that we react to our environment. You know that in some measure each of us creates his own environment. You may not yet grasp the power of that truth to change your life.

But I'm less interested at this point in the lessons you have learned than I am in the lessons you are going to learn. And the thing that interests me most of all is how long you will keep the *capacity* to learn.

Some people keep it as long as they live. Until the day they die they keep a sense of wonder, of curiosity, of zest. They care about things. They reach out. They enjoy. They risk failure. They discover new things about themselves.

You are very sure now that you'll be that kind of person. But to estimate your chances more objectively, have a look at the people you know who are 20 to 30 years older than you. How many would you count as individuals who are still learning and growing? Or to reverse the question, how many seem to have lost their zest for life? Or their curiosity? Or their capacity to care? Or their willingness to learn new ways? How many are trapped in fixed attitudes and habits, like gnarled tree trunks hardened into set positions?

Now as to those who ceased somewhere along the line to be vital, growing human beings, do you suppose they wanted it to be that way? Or do you suppose that they were once as eager and open and ready to learn as you, confident that they would never be otherwise? Could it be that what life did to them it will do also to you?

My answer is that it need not. Believe me I have the most profound respect for the blows and defeats that life can administer. And if you do not now have such respect you will have. From this point every step along the road will give you a more tolerant understanding of those who have not made of their life what they had hoped to make of it.

But you don't need to run down like an unbound clock. You need not die before you are dead. You can stay alive in every sense of the word, until you fall physically. I feel so strongly about this that I wrote a book about it—a book called *Self-Renewal*. I won't repeat here what I said there because I wouldn't want to spoil your enjoyment of the book.

I pointed out in the book that we build our own prisons and serve as our own jail-

keepers. And despite your youth, most of you have been building your prisons for some years now. The prisons are constructed of habit, apathy, fear, selfishness and self-deception. But if we build them ourselves, we could tear them down ourselves. We could free ourselves of the habits and attitudes that prevent self-renewal.

Self-renewal depends on your capacity to remain versatile and adaptive, not to be trapped in techniques, procedures and routines, not to be imprisoned by your own pet theories, comfortable habits and customary ways. The self-renewing person keeps a certain flexibility of mind, a willingness to listen and learn, an eagerness to try a new way.

You are very sure now that you will be that kind of adult. But when you reach the age of 30 ask yourself how long since you've developed a new interest. At the age of 40 ask yourself how long since you've made a new friend. At the age of 50 ask yourself how long since you've gotten into an argument with someone of fundamentally different views and come out thinking the other person was right. It should happen occasionally. (I wonder if any parents are listening—or any faculty members.)

Self-renewal depends also on your capacity to continue throughout your life the process of self-discovery. It is sad but true that most human beings go through their lives only partially aware of the full range of their abilities. The self-renewing person is always exploring his own interests and capacities, always trying new things. He doesn't mind a failure now and then as long as he's learning and growing.

At the age of 40 you may want to ask yourself how long it is since you have failed at anything. If it is long, you are in poor shape. If you are sufficiently adventurous, sufficiently willing to try new things, you will stumble fairly often. It's the price of growth.

Finally self-renewal depends on your motivation. Have you ever noticed the enthusiasm and energy of people who love what they're doing, or believe in what they're doing? They never seem to tire. Now obviously all of us cannot spend all of our time pursuing our deepest convictions. But everyone either in his career or in his part-time activity—his afterwork activity—should be doing something about which he cares deeply, something that is related to his deepest values.

One of the enemies of sound, lifelong motivation is a rather childish conception we have of the kinds of rewards life has to offer. We insist on imagining that there is some tangible, concrete, finite, describable goal toward which our efforts drive us. We want to believe that there is a point at which we can feel that we have arrived. We want a scoring system that tells us when we've piled up enough points to count ourselves successful.

So you scramble and sweat and climb to reach what you thought was the goal. And when you get to the top you stand up and look around and chances are you feel a little empty. Maybe more than a little empty.

You wonder whether you climbed the wrong mountain.

But it is wrong to think that life is a mountain that has a summit. It isn't and it hasn't. Nor is it—as some suppose—a riddle that has an answer. Nor a puzzle that has a solution. Nor a game that has a final score.

Life is process and the meaning is in the process. The really important tasks are never finished—interrupted perhaps, but never finished—and all the significant goals recede before one. In other words, with respect to life's deepest goals, you never really arrive. If you think you've arrived, it can only mean that you are thinking in terms of fairly shallow goals.

Life is an endless unfolding, and if we wish it to be, an endless process of self-discovery, an endless and unpredictable dialogue between our own potentialities and the life situations in which we find ourselves. And by potentialities I mean not just intellectual gifts but the full range of one's capacities for learning, sensing, wondering, understanding, loving and aspiring.

The conventional thing for me to do in closing would be to wish you success. But success as the world measures it is too easy. I would like to wish you something that is harder to come by. So I am going to wish you meaning in your life. And meaning is not something you stumble across, like the answer to a riddle or the prize in a treasure hunt. Meaning is something you build into your life, starting fairly early and working at it fairly hard. You build it out of your own past, out of your affections and loyalties, out of the experience of mankind as it is passed on to you, out of your own talent and understanding, out of the things you believe in, out of the things and people you love, out of the values for which you are willing to sacrifice something. The ingredients are there. You are the only one who can put them together into that unique pattern that will be your life. Let it be a life that has dignity and meaning for you. If it does, then the yardstick by which the world measures success will hardly be relevant.

LOOK AT KOREA, EXPO 70

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the uneasy truce in Korea is the subject of the third article by Millard C. Browne, editor of the editorial page of the Buffalo, N.Y., Evening News.

Mr. Browne has just returned from a tour of the Far East with the International Press Institute. Following is the text of his article on Korea, also his look at Expo 70 in Japan:

UNEASY TRUCE PREVAILS IN KOREAN BUFFER ZONE 17 YEARS AFTER WAR
(By Millard C. Browne)

SEOUL, KOREA.—It's a weird world we live in, and Panmunjon is undoubtedly one of the weirdest places in it.

It's like the eye of a hurricane, a tiny zone of tense neutrality at the exact center of a war that still sputters occasionally and simmers constantly 17 years after an armistice supposedly ended the fighting.

The closest comparison to it on the other side of the world is probably the Berlin Wall. But Panmunjon is a far spookier place because it is so much more remote and so much more charged with the atmosphere of a war zone that is only temporarily quiescent between battles.

A visitor gets the first real hint of this phenomenon after driving some 20 miles north from Seoul through the rice-paddied, thatched-roofed Korean countryside—at the approach of "Freedom Bridge" over the broad Imjim river some 15 miles south of Panmunjon.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC

Here was once a twinned span, like the Grand Island bridges. But since one span was destroyed in the war and never replaced, all traffic is a one-lane, one-way trickle over the remaining span, which has been stripped ready for instant destruction after a swift evacuation.

The road beyond is something one has to see in a rainstorm to believe—a slippery, muddy mess which, after 17 years of armistice, still looks as if it was built yesterday for abandonment tomorrow.

The soggy day on which our buses arrived the road was at its worst. It was in fact so bad that an order had gone out to intercept our party of touring editors and to cancel the visit. But the message didn't get through, so there we were—with one bus already stuck in the mud and three others waiting for military escort "up to the front."

"AGGRESSIVE, ARROGANT"

The army, adding a tow truck to our armed jeep escort, finally decided to give us the full tour—limited by agreement to no more than 100 Panmunjom visitors a day from each side.

At a briefing in the U.N. command's joint security area (manned mostly by Americans plus a few South Koreans), we were matter-of-factly told that this whole area had been and still was the scene of many armed confrontations with the North Koreans, "an aggressive, arrogant bunch" who had started heating up the dormant war in 1966.

In 1968, over 325 North Korean infiltrators had been killed and there had been some 200 allied casualties. Last year, 250 North Koreans died trying to infiltrate the south, and so far this year, there have been eight major incidents with 15 North Koreans killed within or near the demilitarized zone along the armistice line.

Moving on up from the security area toward the DMZ, we passed the security fence 16 feet high, tangled barbed wire on top, heavily mined on the cleared ground on both sides, heavily patrolled and intermittently searchlighted and stretching the entire width of the Korean Peninsula.

TRAINED BINOCULARS

From there, armed jeeps bristling with machine guns led us on into the DMZ, past two spots where we were grimly told U.S. armed vehicles had been ambushed and all personnel gunned down, one of them only last fall.

Passing into the neutralized Panmunjom zone itself, our first glimpse was of "Freedoms Village" in which 200 South Korean farmers from the DMZ area live a fairly normal life, and, a half mile in the distance, a North Korean counterpart that our men call "Propaganda Village."

The next view was of a North Korean sentry post from which peered three sets of binoculars, giving our bus as thorough a looking-over as we gave back. Then on to a cluster of blue and white painted shacks astride the armistice line itself.

TOUGH LOOKING GI'S

Theoretically, any authorized personnel from either side could go any place within the armistice zone itself. Actually, we were told in tones only half-joking that if any of us entered one of the white buildings, officials would assume we had defected.

Only a few days ago, we were told, one American strayed a bit far from his group and found himself in the company of four North Korean sentries who were edging him toward their headquarters area. A burly American sergeant moved in and retrieved the stray visitor but got his nose bloodied in the encounter.

The uniformed U.S. and North Korean personnel we saw generally clustered in twos and threes and kept a discreet few yards apart from each other. The Americans, incidentally, were an obviously hand-picked sentry group—some of the biggest, toughest, most competent-looking GI's we'd ever seen.

RESUMPTION OF WAR

From an observation tower, we looked down into a valley where, perhaps a half mile distant, stood the famous "Bridge of No Return," where Koreans at the time of the

1953 armistice made their irrevocable choice of sides and where, more recently, the members of the U.S. Pueblo crew crossed back to freedom.

The temporary nature of Panmunjom became even more vivid by the evidence that the expectation of the Korean war's resumption is a more dominant reality than the Korean armistice in the minds of the U.S. and Republic of Korea (ROK) security forces stationed there.

After 17 years, the entire forward area has the uneasy feel of a zone marked for instant evacuation, while further down the road to Seoul defenses bristle from every hill-top.

While lately South Korea as a whole is enjoying a civilian-oriented economic boom and one of the Far East's fastest economic growth rates (15 per cent last year), the nearer one gets to the uneasy border with North Korea, the more obvious is the preparedness against any new attack.

ROK IN VIETNAM

If an invasion comes, how ready are the ROK's to take care of their own country? Against a North Korea actively backed by Peking, Moscow or both, they probably wouldn't have much chance without U.S. help—and they might be quickly demoralized by withdrawal of the 63,000 U.S. personnel still stationed in South Korea.

But against the North Koreans alone, the word we heard from some U.S. military personnel who should know was that the South Koreans could probably handle themselves very well indeed. The present ROK army was described as a far tougher, more seasoned and battle-ready force than any ROK force in the Korean War. What has made the difference is the constant rotation of some 50,000 South Korean forces between fighting in the jungles of Vietnam returning to Korea as training cadres.

South Korea's role in Indochina, in short, is not just tokenism or a case of one ally helping another; it is, for the beleaguered ROK's a very practical training exercise, and one which may be doing its part to keep the shaky truce of Panmunjom—by convincing the North Koreans that their southern brothers are no pushovers.

COLORFUL, COSMOPOLITAN EXPO 70: JAPANESE COMING-OF-AGE PARTY

(By Millard C. Browne)

OSAKA, JAPAN.—After seeing Montreal's Expo 67 and New York's 1964 World Fair, the temptation is to say of Japan's Expo 70: "If you've seen one world's fair, you've seen 'em all."

That, in fact, is the most common comment by sophisticated western travelers here. But it's an unfair judgment on Expo 70 for at least three reasons.

First, most of the millions attending this fair have not seen anything even remotely like it ever before, and this one, to them, is a dazzling fantasy world. For a blasé visitor, it's enough just to watch the thrilled hordes of Japanese school children, thousands upon thousands of neatly uniformed, well-disciplined groups of them hungrily taking it all in.

Second, even those who have seen much the same kind of show at Expo 67 have never seen a world's fair in Oriental garb or Far Eastern context. And this alone has to make Expo 70 a brand new experience—at one far richer and more truly worldwide in what is being exhibited, and infinitely more picturesque, colorful and cosmopolitan as a place for crowd-watching and culture-sampling.

Finally, there is an East-meets-West motif here that makes Expo 70 unique. This starts with the theme itself, "Progress and Harmony for Mankind," since progress is an essentially western concept now being eagerly copied in the Far East, while harmony is a

long-hallowed Oriental life style in which the more materialistic West is taking ever greater interest.

ARTISTIC MIXTURE

The East-meets-West theme comes through in many little touches as well as in the over-all effect, perhaps, in the Gallery of Fine Arts where displays are beautifully grouped by subject or chronology but with country-of-origin deliberately mixed so that a work you'd swear was Chinese or Persian turns out to be early Italian, or a modern painting by a Japanese artist looks like a Jackson Pollock. Here, for example, some great religious art—Buddhist, Christian, Moslem Hindu—is all displayed together in a vast room for "Sacred Images" which notes that "prayer is the innermost voice of mankind."

As at Expo 67, no one in a day or two can see all of Expo 70 or do more than mere sampling. Without a press card to bypass the longest queues, in fact, no more than two or three of the most popular pavilions can be visited in any day, for the waiting lines range from two or three hours at the Russian and British pavilion to as much as six hours at the American. (And how the people in those patient lines must resent seeing the privileged few walk blithely through the special "Press-VIP" entrance!)

MOST POPULAR—U.S., U.S.S.R.

The two pavilions that have caused the most talk, of course—here as in Montreal—are the Soviets and American. In part it is because they offer such a marked contrast—quite literally the highest and the lowest "profiles" at the fair, and also the most blatantly overstated and most modestly understated propaganda pitches.

The U.S. show at Expo 70 gets the same mixed notices its Expo 67 counterpart received in Montreal. Once again the American presence is lighthearted and, to many American visitors, seems altogether lightweight. Oddly, it got the best notices from some of the European editors and publishers touring it with our international press group.

But while the U.S. pavilion drew visitors who liked its subtle understatement, the Russians assuredly attracted larger crowds to see their far more massive glorifications of everything from Lenin's career to Soviet education and technology.

MOON ROCK, RUTH'S LOCKER

Since both pavilions had endless waiting lines, the only reason the U.S.S.R. could show more of its wares to more people is that it has more floor space and shoves customers through faster.

The U.S. pavilion's star attraction, of course, is a moon rock. It gets little comment or buildup and needs none. Otherwise, the U.S. pavilion features none of our technological achievements but has a fine collection of modern photography and paintings, folk art, architecture and every sort of off-beat cultural item. Catering to Japanese interest in American-style athletics, it has a marvelous sports exhibit featuring everything from a Harlem Globetrotter movie to Babe Ruth's locker.

Over-all, the biggest surprise at first seeing Expo is its sheer magnitude. Covering 185 acres, it has 116 pavilions with far more nations (77) participating than at any other world's fair. For those who want to sult their sampling to their own interests, special tours for ladies, gourmets and art-lovers are suggested, as are a "peace-and-quiet" tour of Expo gardens, a "children's tour" of playground, zoos and such, and a tour of the weird and unusual."

"O-SAK-IT-TO-YOU"

Nearly every pavilion fits that category in one way or another, featuring some form of multi-screen, multi-dimensional movie, usually accompanied with a dazzling assault of color, light and sound on one's eyeballs and

eardrums. All this flair was foreshadowed at New York and Montreal, but at Osaka they really, in one wag's words, "O-Sak-it-to-you."

But the people, especially the throngs of eager Japanese children, seem to love it. Of the 50 or 60 million total attendance expected, about 1 million will come from overseas and the vast majority of the others are Japanese. They come from every corner of the small Japanese empire, usually staying three or four days.

This exposition is, above all, Japan's own national coming-of-age party—a display for all the world, but most of all for the Japanese people. And so, for visitors, it is a great place to see not only the pavilions but Japan's interesting people of every age, custom, and style of dress.

IMPORT QUOTAS ON SHOES AND TEXTILES

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, a majority of my colleagues in the House have co-sponsored legislation to provide quotas on the importation of shoes and textiles.

Often in committee and floor discussion of such trade issues, the emphasis is on the technical and legal aspects of these measures. The human dimension is occasionally lost sight of. However, Ken Chace of New Bedford's Berkshire Hathaway Co. has, in a recent letter to me, brought this aspect of the problem into clear focus. To bring the seriousness of the situation in just one plant in one city to my colleagues' attention, I include Mr. Chace's letter at this point in the RECORD:

BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY, INC.,
New Bedford, Mass., June 11, 1970.

HON. HASTINGS KEITH,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR HASTINGS: As our Congressman, I thought you would like to know about the business situation and employment at our plant in New Bedford. As you know, we have operated our textile mills in New Bedford for over 80 years. Last year because of business conditions and the high level of imports of gingham, we were forced to discontinue that part of our operation. This involved the permanent displacement of about 800 workers. We have continued with our two other divisions which make home furnishings fabrics and lining for men's suits. In these two divisions, we employ 1100 people. Both the home furnishings and the linings are made of blends of man-made fibers.

Out of the last 13 weeks, we have been forced to close for a total of four weeks. Later this month we will shut down for an extended vacation period of three weeks. Normally, we shut down one week and occasionally two weeks. Following this vacation period, we will operate about one-third of our plant until August 17, 1970. At that time, we are hoping to resume a full five-day schedule for all our production workers.

I want you to have these facts because you have sponsored a textile-shoe import quota bill identical to that introduced by Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee.

There are various causes for this lack of business. The state of the economy is a factor. As you know, the unemployment rate in New Bedford in April was over 8% and probably higher now. However, in the case

of textiles there is another reason contributing to slow business and low earnings and that is the continued growth of imports.

As you know, imports of man-made fiber textiles and apparel made from such textiles more than doubled from 1967 to 1969 and so far this year is 104% above the corresponding period last year.

We acknowledge your support and would appreciate your assistance in explaining to other members of the House that these problems are not theoretical but real, not only in the Twelfth District, but in other areas of the country as well.

We want to continue successful operations in New Bedford. We feel that President Nixon's support for the textile-shoe quota legislation, which you and over 250 other members of the House have sponsored, is essential. Anything that you can do to persuade the Administration to support the Bill will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

K. V. CHACE,
President.

NATIONWIDE SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had occasion to examine in some detail the shortage of medical manpower in the State of Maryland—particularly as it relates to the high cost of medical care.

I would like to share with my colleagues the information I found.

It is my sincere belief that our Nation may very well be in serious trouble unless we act to provide the support which is required to encourage young men and women to enter the medical field.

The information follows:

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL MANPOWER INFORMATION

In my own State of Maryland the shortage of physicians was recognized several years ago and in the 1964 session of the Legislature a Governor's Commission was authorized to study the shortage of physicians in Maryland, especially the shortage of general practitioners.

This Commission made its report February 24, 1965, and it stated in its conclusions the following:

I. The number of general practitioners in the State of Maryland is decreasing annually at an alarming rate. In April, 1964, there were 803 general practitioners under the age of 65 practicing in this State. There were 173 general practitioners over the age of 65 still in practice, but some of these have died or ceased practice in the interim since the last authoritative count was made.

The number of specialists on the other hand has increased three-fold in the past 15 years. There are now 1,920 specialists of all kinds in practice in Maryland, of whom only 165 are over the age of 65 years.

II. The ranks of the general practitioner cannot be expected to be increased materially under present conditions inasmuch as fewer medical students each year make general practice a medical career choice. In a study made in 1963 at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, only 18 percent of all the students completing the four year medical course had indicated interest in general practice as a career choice.

III. General practice is not a career choice because the medical schools do virtually nothing to enhance the image of the family

physician. No trained general practitioners are serving as members of the full-time faculties at either of Maryland's medical schools (The Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland). Hospital privileges are gradually being withdrawn from, or not granted to, general practitioners.

IV. The dropping of the rotating two-year internship has further diminished the young physician's opportunity to learn the satisfactions to be derived from comprehensive medical care.

V. No financial inducement is offered students interested in general practice to help subsidize their education in this field. Nor are subsidies available to enable the medical graduate to set up general practice in deprived areas where a general practitioner is urgently needed, but where the community may be unable to provide a satisfactory living for the first three or five years. Yet these are the very areas where the family physician may practice with the greatest personal satisfaction and become a part of the community.

VI. Only a very few medical students currently are enabled through the cooperation of the Maryland Academy of General Practice to experience a preceptorship arrangement by which the student lives and studies for six weeks with a qualified general practitioner during the course of his medical education. Some 40 medical schools in other states have adopted such preceptorship programs with significant increase in interest in general practice on the part of the students.

VII. General practitioners are being sought in communities throughout Maryland. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland reports almost daily urgent requests from practicing family physicians who can offer associate privileges to qualified physicians who will help alleviate the shortage in their areas. The Commission from its study and reports knows that a minimum of 200 general practitioners could be absorbed immediately and still leave room for many more.

VIII. Unless and until the vanishing ranks of the generalist are replenished, Maryland will suffer increasing demands on the emergency rooms of all hospitals—demands which the hospitals cannot meet.

Most important the Maryland resident eventually will find it impossible to have his everyday medical needs attended to unless he is willing to travel increasing distances to seek medical aid.

The Commission made seven specific recommendations. I have received a report this year from John Sargeant, Executive Secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland concerning these seven recommendations. I will list these recommendations, and following each the report from Mr. Sargeant as to the action taken in each case.

I. A large-scale Preceptorship program in General Practice shall be instituted by the State Board of Regents and the University of Maryland School of Medicine in the academic curriculum of the medical student. Such a Preceptorship program would be administered with the cooperation of the Maryland Academy of General Practice which would provide ample, well-qualified preceptors.

Action Taken: Started on a part-time basis in 1968, full-time in 1969. The Department of Family Practice is now in full swing at the University of Maryland School of Medicine.

As an offshoot, there is a Family Practice Club sponsored jointly by Maryland Academy of GP and Family Practice Department at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. This meets every month, and has attendance of anywhere from 100-200 medical students each session.

J. Roy Guyther, M.D., St. Mary's County, is sponsor of this latter idea. William L.

Stewart, M.D., of Carroll County, is in charge of Family Practice Department at the University of Maryland. Both are GPs.

II. The number of medical students accepted by Maryland's two medical schools should be increased as much and as soon as possible. It is urged that the Board of Regents take prompt steps to enlarge the enrollment of the University of Maryland School of Medicine to 150-160 entering students by 1969, rather than 1971 as currently contemplated. The Johns Hopkins University Medical School admission of at least 90 students a year should be maintained and hopefully increased to 100-110 by 1969. The Commission feels that an increase in medical students will have a direct influence on a corresponding increase in the number of general practitioners who become available.

Action Taken: Maryland University has increased its enrollment to the current figure of 145 in the first year class; is seeking to still increase it. Hopkins has made no change as yet.

III. It is recommended that ten (10) full-tuition scholarships be provided by the State of Maryland to medical students with the strict stipulation that they must then enter general practice in a Maryland area where there is a substantiated need for family physicians, such a practice to be maintained in these areas for a period of no less than three years. The scholarships are recommended as being by Maryland Senatorial appointment.

Action Taken: Tuition-free scholarships were established in 1966. All are taken, so that currently there are 40 such students now at the School of Medicine. The first such student is now taking an internship and will start practice in July, 1970, in Hagerstown. Educational activity is being directed to the current scholarship recipients to ensure that they are considering entering areas of local need on graduation.

IV. It is further recommended that the two-year rotating internship be reestablished in all Maryland hospitals which have been approved for residency training.

Action Taken: No action as yet.

V. It is recommended that two-year general practice residencies be instituted for those who are attracted to general practice after this opportunity to survey the entire field of medicine has been afforded. Qualified general practitioners selected with the aid and cooperation of the Maryland Academy of General Practice should be appointed to the full-time faculties of the two medical schools.

Action Taken: University of Maryland Hospital now has the two-year GP residency.

VI. It is further recommended that State of Maryland grants-in-aid of no less than \$12,000 and no more than \$15,000 shall be made available annually for periods of three to five years to those general practitioners who set up practice in specific areas where a need has been shown. This stipend should not be affected by the gross or net income of the family physician during this period, and shall be a permanent program until there is no longer a shortage of general practitioners in Maryland.

Action Taken: No action as yet, although the Hospital Council has a full-time person involved in this manpower recruitment. Also, the State has recently completed a one-day conference at College Park on this subject of utilizing returning veterans in all fields, including health care fields.

VII. It is urged that the State of Maryland establish an office of Health Professions Education for the purpose of recruitment, guidance and placement of young people in health careers. This office should maintain liaison with the medical schools, State Department of Health, and State Department of Education. But it should be a distinct and separate agency. While this agency could maintain control over scholarship programs set up to broaden the source of potential physicians,

its primary responsibility would be to increase the supply of general practitioners in Maryland.

Action Taken: No action as yet.

I commend the medical schools and physicians of Maryland as well as the government officials who have all worked together to implement these recommendations and increase the supply of physicians in our State. The fact that the Legislature and medical society looked at this situation is something for which we can all be very grateful.

On a national scale, I am advised that both the AMA and the Association of American Medical Colleges have committed themselves to meet what they describe as "the urgent and critical need for more physicians if national expectations for health services are to be realized."

Both of these national medical groups have endorsed the position that "all medical schools should now accept as a goal the expansion of their collective enrollments to a level that permits all qualified applicants to be admitted. As a nation, we should address the task of realizing this policy goal with a sense of great urgency."

I am advised that most medical schools have been increasing enrollments, but some have not. Of the 85 U.S. medical schools in 1957, 67 graduated more physicians in 1969 than they did in 1957. But 18 schools graduated fewer or the same number of physicians in 1969 as they did 12 years earlier in 1957.

The reasons medical schools are not increasing enrollments vary from school to school. Some need more faculty or more operational funds, or both. Some need to expand existing facilities.

I believe it is of interest to examine the increase and the number of first year medical students in this country. The figures supplied me by the AMA show the following:

Number of first-year medical students	
Year:	Number
1962-63	8,642
1969-70	10,264
1973-74 (est.)	12,088

The Federal Government has provided loans and scholarships for medical students since the middle 1960's, although the emphasis today is on loans rather than scholarships. In addition, the Federal Government is providing a substantial amount of money toward the construction of new medical schools and the construction of facilities so that existing schools can expand their enrollment. During the 1967-1968 school year, I am advised that sources of funds for construction of medical school buildings were as follows:

(Figures in millions)	
Federal (39.0%)	\$192.5
State (29.0%)	143.7
University (19.0%)	95.2
Private (7.1%)	34.9
Other (5.9%)	28.8

Finally, I would like to report that there is substantial interest in the establishment of new health careers and the use of the physician's assistant to serve two needs: (1) relieve the physician of some of his routine duties, thus allowing each physician to treat more patients per day, and (2) provide an entry point into the health care system in rural areas where there is no health practitioner now.

I am advised that across the United States there are 370 certified medical assistants, 100 having earned certification during the last year. In the past, the physician's assistant has most commonly been trained and employed in a hospital setting, although many officials feel the greatest need is in the community.

New types of health professionals are being trained in more than 20 current programs. Two of the best known are at Duke University

and the University of Washington. Since 1965 when the Duke program started, the school has certified 17 physician assistants; 23 more are in training. The Duke graduates have tended to gravitate toward a hospital setting, but the new University of Washington program—called Medex—is pointing toward using the physician assistants in a small town setting to relieve the over-worked general practitioner.

Other programs are being carried out at the Cleveland Clinic Hospital, Alderson-Broadus College, University of Colorado, Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Emory University, Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Baylor College of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, and Ohio State University.

The Department of HEW has established an Office of New Careers with a top priority of developing programs for returning Vietnam medical corpsmen. It is estimated that 30,000 servicemen with some form of medical training leave the Armed Forces annually. At least 6,000 of these have received valuable experience delivering primary medical care during tours at remote duty stations, or at sea.

The AMA Council on Health Manpower has adopted national training guidelines for new health occupations. An HEW official has pointed out that evaluation of substantial numbers of these special types of medical workers, under appropriate supervision and over a five year period, is necessary to determine if they are indeed a permanent answer or simply a plug for the gap between supply and demand in health services. The AMA coincidentally has a five year project to mobilize and significantly expand the nation's health manpower working force, and has joined the National Medical Association in urging and approving action programs.

Increased manpower alone will not solve our health problems. But we will never solve them unless we have an increase in health manpower. That is the first step. We then must face such issues as what type of delivery system is best suited for our problem areas, such as the crowded cities and the rural poverty areas. We must experiment with changes in curriculum in medical schools to see if more students can be produced. We must continue to experiment with new health careers so that we can find out the best ways of using the skills of the physicians and other trained members of the health team in the most efficient manner, relieving them of routine jobs that can be done by others.

PEACEMAKER ON CAMPUS PANEL—
JOSEPH RHODES, JR.

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Joseph Rhodes, Jr., a native of my city of Pittsburgh, was recently named by President Nixon to the commission which will investigate campus disorders.

The President is to be congratulated on his appointment of Mr. Rhodes, a very dynamic, aggressive, 22-year-old youth whose most recent achievement prior to his presidential appointment, was his nomination as a junior fellow to Harvard.

Mr. Rhodes has been widely quoted as to what role he will pursue on the panel, which is made up of men many years his senior.

His directness and honesty has already elicited some fire from expected sources,

but Mr. Rhodes' candor augurs well that the commission's efforts will be useful and meaningful.

Joseph Rhodes, one of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rhodes, Sr., who live in my district, has done many things to earn the respect and admiration of the people of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. His work with the President's commission can only add to his sterling list of successes.

In his own words, Mr. Rhodes believes in "revolutionary change without violence."

I would like to introduce in the RECORD newspaper articles from the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the Pittsburgh Press, telling of Mr. Rhodes' appointment. And I would like to add my name to the roster of those who are justifiably proud of his accomplishments.

The articles follow:

PEACEMAKER ON CAMPUS PANEL—

JOSEPH RHODES JR.

(By Robert Reinhold)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—To those who know him well, Joseph Rhodes Jr. is a complex, altruistic youth who is endowed with an extraordinary ability to come up with inspiring new ideas and get other people to carry them out. He is, they say, rather oblivious to the amenities of life, does not like to dance and sometimes even eats candy bars for breakfast. His friends and enemies describe him with such adjectives as "charismatic," "brilliant," "visionary" and "particulate" and say he is possessed of a leadership ability that he feels—not always very modestly—must be put to great use.

"He really feels he has a mission in this world," said Janet Stapel, an old friend of Mr. Rhodes at the California Institute of Technology, where he was a student president for two years before coming to Harvard as a junior fellow, one of the youngest men ever to receive that honor.

On Saturday, he was appointed by President Nixon to a commission to investigate campus unrest, a post that Vice President Agnew asked him to resign today because of remarks that he made in an interview on Sunday.

At 22 years of age, Mr. Rhodes has accomplished more than many men twice his age. At Caltech he led what Prof. Lyman Bonner, director of student relations, calls the "Rhodes Revolution."

This was an entirely peaceful series of changes at the school by which students were placed on all decision-making bodies and an independent student-directed research center was set up.

"I did everything to make Caltech a place of revolutionary change without violence," Mr. Rhodes said at an interview in his suite at Harvard, cluttered with old school mementoes, and uncollected trash.

AN EMINENT MODERATE

In fact, he is given much credit by the Caltech administration and faculty for the fact that the school has had no student disruptions. They say he was an eminent moderate, despised by the radicals and black militants, and they express surprise over Vice President Agnew's attack.

He was regarded as a peacemaker, a role he wishes to continue in as a member of the President's commission on campus unrest, and he has vowed to get at the truth even if it hurts the Administration.

He acknowledges that some feel he's "copping out" to the Administration, "but I can't afford that kind of pride when people are being killed."

Mr. Rhodes, who speaks quietly but rapidly and usually dresses conservatively in a blue

blazer, drops names so often that one is at first tempted to call him pretentious were it not clear that he is on very close terms with men in high places.

He has served as consultant to various Government agencies, often speaking with John D. Ehrlichman, President Nixon's assistant. He also directs a \$95,000 independent study project funded by the Ford Foundation.

He was born in Pittsburgh on Aug. 14, 1947, the son of a black steel worker ("I guess that makes me working class") and an Oriental woman his father met in the Philippines during the war.

He has four brothers and sisters who are no less precocious. A brother, Eduardo, 24, was graduated magna cum laude from Princeton and is an officer in the Navy off Vietnam. Manuel, 19, is a sophomore at Harvard, and Ernesto, 12, will attend a prep school in Massachusetts this fall on a scholarship. And Teresita, his 10-year-old sister, dances with the Pittsburgh Ballet.

The driving force behind this family is his mother, Iphigenia, or Penny, as most call her. The day Mr. Rhodes was appointed to the panel, she called to encourage him. "A lot of people in Pittsburgh don't like the murders on campus," she said.

JOSEPH RHODES: WHAT'S IN A COMMISSION?

The President is to be commended for overriding Vice President Agnew's apparently unsolicited advice on the fitness of Joseph Rhodes Jr. to serve on the White House commission investigating campus violence. Like the trustees of Yale University, to whom Kingman Brewster must account, Mr. Nixon evidently is not inclined to let Mr. Agnew start firing his appointees in public on his own motion. Mr. Rhodes, a 22-year-old Negro, is a junior fellow at Harvard and he is given much credit for the peaceful institutional change (as distinct from violent upheaval) that occurred at Cal Tech while he was student body president there. Since then Mr. Rhodes has been in some kind of frank and doubtless mutually useful discourse with the White House, and there is no reason to believe that John Ehrlichman or anyone else who dealt with him before his appointment to the presidential commission thought Mr. Rhodes a shy or inarticulate exponent of student grievances. Upon his stating that he wished to explore any possible connection between recent killings on campus and hostile administration comment on the subject of student protest, Mr. Rhodes came in for immediate vice presidential attention. The remarks, Mr. Agnew said, displayed "a transparent bias that will make him counterproductive to the work of the commission." He therefore called for Mr. Rhodes' resignation.

Transparent bias? The principle is a pretty chancy one to invoke where commission-making is concerned. Under it, we suspect, neither Senator Tower nor Senator Murphy could have made it onto Mr. Nixon's Cambodian "fact-finding" mission. And given the Vice President's own remarks in Jackson, Miss., last fall concerning the school cases then before the Supreme Court, it could get you to wondering what Mr. Agnew himself is doing at the head of the committee designated by the President to oversee the manner in which the court's subsequent decision in those cases (desegregate now) is being carried out. But it is plain from Mr. Nixon's own actions and from Governor Scranton's remarks yesterday that the President understands in this case, as Mr. Agnew apparently does not, a good bit about the composition and the potential usefulness of the commissions that are strewn across our political landscape.

Where the ordinary institutional processes of investigation come into play—as would be the case with the Kent State and Jackson State killings—such a commission could

prove in one sense superfluous, but in another it could serve as a useful corroborator of official findings or, should the thing turn out that way, as an equally useful source of skepticism. That is, such a commission has a highly valuable role to play in relation to public confidence in official procedures and conclusions, and it could hardly do so if its own findings did not have to pass muster with men and women representing the various sides of the larger political and/or social issues at stake.

Sometimes, of course, all this merely results in the kind of tacit stalemate that is reflected though not acknowledged, in the namby-pamby, on-the-other-hand prose we have come to regard as commissionese. But often these commissions have turned up some surprising conversions and have produced some invaluable exchange and agreement between members who came to them poles apart. It depends on the way the commission is mandated and run and on the caliber of its individual members. We think Mr. Nixon's action in appointing this young man and retaining him bodes well for the first of these conditions and that Mr. Rhodes' own remarkable record of independence (which has got him into disfavor with the hash-and-smash left) bodes equally well for meeting the second.

"RHODES SCHOLARS" MAKE MARK—JOE SETS A FAST FAMILY PACE

(By Al Donalson)

The Big Man on Campus at 1527 Oberlin St. these days is Joseph Rhodes, Jr.

But he has three brothers and a sister who might soon force him to share the spotlight.

Rhodes is the 22-year-old student who was alternately honored and damned last week by the nation's two leading citizens.

A week ago yesterday, President Nixon appointed him to a nine-member panel to study violence on the nation's campuses and to recommend ways in which student dissent can be kept peaceful.

Three days later Vice President Agnew called for Rhodes' resignation accusing him of lacking the "maturity, the objectivity and the judgment to serve on a fact-finding body of national importance."

RECORDS IMPRESSIVE

Rhodes' brothers and sisters aren't quite ready to move in such fast company, but a look at their records show they might soon be.

For example, Eduardo, 24, is a magna cum laude graduate of Princeton University, where he was a scholarship student.

Presently serving a hitch as a naval officer in Japan, he majored in political science, graduating in 1968.

Then there is Manuel, 19, a sophomore scholarship student at Harvard University, where he is majoring in Far Eastern philosophy.

He has spent two summers studying in England at Cambridge University and has recently produced documentaries on drugs and communes for a local television station.

Coming on fast is Ernesto, 13, who will be attending highly regarded Cambridge School of Weston, Mass., as a scholarship student this fall.

Showing great promise in mathematics Ernesto has been attending Allderice High School here.

TEACHES BALLET

Finally there is Teresita, 11, who attends Colfax School. Highly artistic, she dances with the Pittsburgh Ballet Co. and is already teaching ballet to younger students.

Perhaps most remarkable of all though are the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rhodes, Sr.

Father Rhodes, a black steelworker, met his wife Efigina while serving in the Philippines during World War II. Called Penny by her husband and friends, Mrs. Rhodes is

described by the family as "three-quarters Chinese and one-quarter Filipino."

The elder Rhodes completed 10th grade in Alabama and Mrs. Rhodes completed the third grade in the Philippines.

Realizing the value of education, they encouraged their children to extend themselves scholastically.

PARENTS LAUDED

"We're very lucky to have parents like ours. They gave us spankings to study, spankings to practice our music lessons and wouldn't allow us to play in the streets as much as the other kids," says Manuel.

"Sometimes we didn't understand, but now we appreciate it because we see where their motivation has paid off."

The family lives in a comfortably furnished 15-year-old home in a middle class black neighborhood in East Liberty.

However, Joe is still the big man, and he brings a most impressive list of credentials to his presidential appointment.

While a high school student at Westinghouse, he was a member of that school's championship football team and was concert master of the All-City High School Orchestra.

At age 16, he spent a summer working on a nuclear reactor at the University of Virginia. Later, he matriculated at California Institute of Technology, studying physics.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT

Within a year he had made his presence felt to the extent that the student council bylaws were changed to permit his election as student body president. Formerly, only seniors could run for that office.

He was the first black and the first sophomore elected president in the school's history.

Using his office as a power base, he is credited with persuading the school officials to place students in all important decision-making bodies at the university, and talked the students into setting up an independent research center.

His abilities came to the attention of Wilbur Cohen, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare during the Johnson administration. Cohen appointed Rhodes to a consulting post.

When the Nixon administration took over he kept his job and started working with Robert Finch.

EXPERIENCE CITED

Shifting into high gear, he also started consulting for the U.S. Office of Education, the Rockefeller Foundation, the University of Massachusetts School of Education and the White House Fellows and was lecturing throughout the country to business executives and college administrators.

He also assumed the directorship of a \$95,000 Ford Foundation study project.

Since his extracurricular activities were encroaching upon his studies, he accepted a three-year Junior Fellowship at Harvard University last September.

Worth \$5,000 annually, junior fellowships at Harvard are normally for those who already have or are about to get Ph.Ds. Rhodes is believed to be the first undergraduate and the youngest fellow in the program's history.

He is now able to pursue scholarly research free from academic regulations—leaving him time for his extracurricular activities.

Rhodes has powerful political friends, such as White House aide John D. Ehrlichman, who recommended his appointment to the violence panel, and influential social friends like Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands.

He was a personal guest of the prince at a Zurich, Switzerland, foreign relations symposium two months ago.

Rhodes is described by friends as a "charismatic," "brilliant" and "visionary" idea man

with a highly persuasive manner. He attributes his powers of persuasion to his teenage door-to-door soliciting for the Jehovah's Witnesses.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DELAWARE STATE ASSEMBLY ASKING THAT A STAMP BE PRINTED TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have recently received resolutions from the 125th General Assembly of the State of Delaware. I commend them to your attention.

The resolutions note that the Disabled American Veterans is celebrating its 50th anniversary, and ask that a commemorative stamp be printed by the U.S. Post Office Department. I heartily endorse these sentiments, and have written a letter to the Department asking that such a stamp be designed and printed.

It is my pleasure at this time to commend to all Members the full text of the resolutions which follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 125TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SECOND SESSION, HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 126

Urging the Honorable United States Senators John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs and the Honorable United States Representative William V. Roth, Jr. to request of James M. Henderson, Special Assistant to Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, and the Citizens Advisory Committee that a commemorative stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans be designed and printed

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the members of the House of Representatives of the 125th General Assembly of the State of Delaware that the Disabled American Veterans is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary; and

Whereas, the Disabled American Veterans was organized in 1920 for the purpose of serving and assisting wartime disabled veterans, their widows and orphans; and

Whereas, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee headed by the Special Assistant to the Postmaster General is responsible for the Department's stamp program; and

Whereas, the members of the House of Representatives are desirous of having a commemorative stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans printed by the United States Post Office Department:

Now therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 125th General Assembly of the State of Delaware that the Honorable United States Senators John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs and the Honorable United States Representative William V. Roth, Jr. are hereby urged to request of James M. Henderson, Special Assistant to Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, and the Citizens' Advisory Committee that a commemorative stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans be designed and printed.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be sent to United States Senators John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs and United States Representative William V. Roth, Jr.

Be it further resolved that the text of this Resolution be made a part of the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 125th General Assembly of the State of Delaware.

DELAWARE STATE SENATE, 125TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SENATE RESOLUTION No. 131

Relative to the two Members of the Senate of the United States and the Member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Delaware urging them to request the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee and James M. Henderson, Special Assistant to Postmaster General, Winton M. Blount to adopt a commemorative stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the disabled American veteran

Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Members of the Senate of the 125th General Assembly of the State of Delaware that the Disabled American Veterans is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary; and

Whereas, the Disabled American Veterans was organized in 1920 for the purpose of serving and assisting wartime disabled veterans, their widows and orphans; and

Whereas, the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee headed by the Special Assistant to the Postmaster General is responsible for the Department's stamp program; and

Whereas, the Members of the Senate are desirous of having a commemorative stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans printed by the United States Post Office Department.

Now, therefore: be it resolved by the Senate of the 125th General Assembly of the State of Delaware that the two members of the Senate of the United States and the member of the House of Representatives of the United States request the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee and the Special Assistant to the Postmaster General to adopt a commemorative stamp commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Disabled American Veterans.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the two members of the Senate of the United States from Delaware and the member of the House of Representatives of the United States from Delaware.

Be it further resolved that the text of this Resolution be made a part of the Journal of the Senate of the 125th General Assembly.

LOVE YOUR CLIENT

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, William Kunstler, the controversial lawyer for the Chicago 7 whose standing in the profession is already subject to question, has recently come under fire from the American Bar Association Journal for espousing a philosophy of the practice of law that is totally alien to traditional ideals.

The ABA Journal bases its criticism on the following statement attributed to Kunstler:

I only defend those whose goal I share. I'm not a lawyer for hire. I only defend those I love.

In its lead editorial in the June 1970 issue, the ABA Journal says:

A lawyer for hire is available to the bad and the ugly, the scorned and the outcast. We know from long collective experience that many will go without legal defense or representation if they must depend upon finding a lawyer who "loves" them.

Some of the law's greatest milestones have been set by lawyers willing to take unpopular clients. If the interests of justice are to be served, it could not be otherwise.

If those in other professions were to take their cue from Kunstler—admittedly a not very unlikely occurrence—a man could die for lack of medical treatment because he could not find a physician who loved him; the unloved penitent would remain bereft of sacraments; the student without charisma would remain ignorant, and so on ad absurdum.

The ABA Journal's excellent editorial, "A Lawyer for Hire," follows:

A LAWYER FOR HIRE

It is tempting to pass over the seemingly endless public statements of William Kunstler, a member of the New York Bar, as ill-considered indiscretions. His condonation of the mob murder of a policeman is only the most flagrant of an increasing flow of inflammatory remarks.

But unfortunately Mr. Kunstler is developing a cult of admirers rivaling—in behavior and, one suspects, intelligence—the teenage mobs who used to swarm around Elvis Presley and the Beatles. He is more and more the spokesman for an approach to human problems that is anti-intellectual, frantically impatient, defiantly nonobjective and intolerant, and eager for violence. And, sad to say, a member of the Harvard Law School faculty has been quoted as encouraging students to look to Mr. Kunstler as their idol. One suspects, and fears, that other faculty members of American law schools are urging similar nonprofessional attitudes.

In addition to his views on other aspects of law and society, Mr. Kunstler has made an interesting observation on his role as a lawyer. The following is quoted from *The New York Times Magazine*, April 19, 1970, page 92:

"In Philadelphia, when he was asked if he would defend the Minutemen on the same grounds that he defended the Panthers (i.e. the right to violent 'self-defense') he said, 'No, I wouldn't defend them at all. I only defend those whose goal I share. I'm not a lawyer for hire. I only defend those I love.'"

One can easily imagine the ringing romantic appeal of these words to a young, or at least inexperienced, excited and thoughtless audience. It has all of the right prose and jargon—"shared goals", "love" and "not for hire". It plays on the absurdity of which the New Left seems so fond, namely, that any cruelty or injustice or social destruction is all right and even commendable, provided only that it is committed for motives other than money—like neurotic vainglory or hatred of successful people. But most of all, to a lawyer the statement is antiprofessional because it scorns the "lawyer for hire" and suggests that it is noble for a lawyer to limit his clientele to those he "loves".

All lawyers who can afford it do a certain amount of selection of their clients and causes undertaken. Most lawyers prefer to represent popular causes and prosperous clients, but as a profession and individually we know that our ideal is to provide competent counsel for any person with a legitimate cause. And the pressure for improvement of the profession's service to society has been constantly in the direction of more

nearly achieving this ideal. But with respect to representing unpopular persons, not just poor ones, to be a "lawyer for hire" is a badge of honor. To hold otherwise is to take a reactionary direction and cast aside centuries of human experience and striving. A lawyer for hire is available to the bad and the ugly, the scorned and the outcast. We know from long collective experience that many will go without legal defense or representation if they must depend upon finding a lawyer who "loves" them.

FORTY ASK DDT SUSPENSION

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues to be aware of the fact that the following letter has been sent to President Nixon requesting him to instruct Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin to accept a U.S. court of appeals order to suspend the registration of DDT and to drop the Department's opposition to banning the use of this product.

Thirty-nine of my colleagues have either signed the letter or have indicated that they agree with its sentiment and would have signed if time permitted.

I would hope that the Secretary of Agriculture would follow the excellent lead of Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel who last Thursday banned the use on public lands of 16 pesticides including DDT, dieldrin, and mercury compounds.

There is now an excellent opportunity for Secretary Hardin to ban DDT. I would hope that any other colleagues who are in favor of such action would indicate this to the President.

A copy of the letter and the cosigners follows:

President RICHARD M. NIXON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On November 3, 1969, a number of my colleagues in the House of Representatives and I wrote to you asking that you ban the use of DDT, except in cases where it may be absolutely necessary to protect the public health and safety.

On November 20, 1969, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that the use of DDT would be prohibited for a number of uses, including its use on tobacco, on shade tree pests, for pests in aquatic areas, and for house and garden pests. At the same time, the U.S.D.A. announced that all uses of DDT would be phased out by December 30, 1970, except for essential uses for which no alternative is available.

Despite that announcement, Mr. President, the use of DDT has not been curtailed because of a long and complex series of appeal procedures which are allowing pesticide manufacturers to continue to sell this pesticide in interstate commerce. It is believed by many of us, however, that the Department can ban the use of this pesticide immediately because there is a section of the law which would allow the U.S.D.A. to do so if, in its opinion, the pesticide presents an "imminent hazard to the public."

While the U.S.D.A. chose not to act under this section of the law, several conservation groups decided to take the case of DDT to court. Their task was to show that DDT was in fact an imminent hazard to the public and ought to be banned immediately.

The evidence they presented in their brief was extensive, and in many cases similar to the evidence presented to you in our letter of November 3rd: for example, that available scientific findings, some dating as far back as 1947, found increased incidence of liver tumors in rats which were fed DDT; that the National Cancer Institute recently reported that DDT added to the diets of mice quadrupled the frequency of tumors of the liver and lungs; that research by Hungarian scientists found similar results concerning the relationship of DDT and the development of leukemia; and that the DDT level of human milk exceeds the maximum level allowed by the F.D.A. in cow's milk.

The U.S. Court of Appeals which heard this case announced on May 28, 1970, that Agriculture Secretary Clifford Hardin must either suspend the registration of DDT and stop the shipment of it through interstate commerce or explain to the court within 30 days why he should not do so.

Mr. President, with that Court pronouncement, an executive decision can now be made which would effectively stop the use of DDT in this nation.

In 1963, and again in 1965, the President's Science Advisory Committee advocated a substantial reduction in the use or the elimination of persistent and toxic pesticides such as DDT. The recently published Mark Commission on Pesticides and their Relationship to Environmental Health made recommendations similar to those of the Presidential Committee.

Of great significance also, Mr. President, are the findings just announced after extensive hearings by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the subject of DDT.

As you may know, hearings were held in Wisconsin by that agency to determine whether DDT should be classified as a water pollutant and therefore subject to regulations under the state water quality act. After reviewing thousands of pages of hearing testimony, the hearing examiner for the Department of Natural Resources has announced that while "ingestion and dosage [of DDT] cannot be controlled," minute amounts of the chemical "have biochemical, pharmacological and neurophysiological effects of public health significance."

In short, he has ruled after much consideration that DDT is harmful to humans, as well as to fish, and as a result has ruled that this chemical and one or more of its related chemicals is an environmental pollutant under the law.

We know that DDT is found in many samples of drinking water. It is extremely harmful to the environment, to birds, fish and wildlife. And of great importance is the fact that effective and economical alternatives to its use are available.

Mr. President, in your environment message to the Congress in February you said that "The time has come when we can wait no longer to repair the damage already done, and to establish new criteria to guide us in the future." There is no single act which could better reverse past abuses and establish new criteria for the enhancement of our environment than a decision by you and the Secretary of Agriculture to delay no further an immediate end to the use of DDT in this country. The decision is in your hands and we urge that you make it in favor of environmental protection.

Sincerely yours,

David R. Obey, Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), Emilio Daddario (D-Conn.), James Delaney (D-N.Y.), Thomas O'Neill (D-Mass.), Joseph Viorito (D-Pa.), Ogden Reid (R-N.Y.), Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), Michael Harrington (D-Mass.), George Brown, Jr. (D-Calif.), Wm. Clay (D-Mo.), Edward Koch (D-N.Y.).

Charles Wilson (D-Calif.), Daniel Button (R-N.Y.), James O'Hara (D-Mich.), Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.), Wm. Ryan (D-N.Y.), Wm. Hathaway (D-Maine), Abner Mikva (D-Ill.), Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), Joseph Karth (D-Minn.), Peter Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.), Wm. Moorhead (D-Pa.), Allard Lowenstein (D-N.Y.), Don Fraser (D-Minn.), Joshua Ellberg (D-Pa.), Richard Ottinger (D-N.Y.), Donald Lukens (R-Ohio), Gus Yatron (D-Pa.), Thomas Rees (D-Calif.), Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.), James Scheuer (D-N.Y.), Arnold Olsen, Jr. (D-Mont.), Paul McCloskey (R-Calif.), Frank Brasco (D-N.Y.), Jerome Waldie (D-Calif.), Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.), Frank Horton (R-N.Y.), Don Edwards (D-Calif.), Henry Helstoski (D-N.J.),

Members of Congress.

PATIENCE WHILE THE BOAT COASTS IN

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a very forthright and constructive analysis of the President's report to the Nation on the status of the economy was carried in the Thursday, June 18, Chicago Sun Times. It is so easy for us to fall into immediate criticism or praise of a Presidential statement so that a truly balanced opinion such as contained in this editorial is worth reviewing.

The editorial follows:

PATIENCE WHILE THE BOAT COASTS IN

President Nixon optimistically looks forward to the year 1975 when the nation will enjoy a halcyon, peacetime consumer economy in which every American will have one-fifth more of life's good things than he has now.

But how about the weeks and months still left in 1970 and next year as prices continue to rise at an annual rate of 6 per cent? If this continues, a \$20 bag of groceries will cost \$26.76 by 1975 and \$114 in 30 years.

Patience, Mr. Nixon counsels. His plans are working out.

Mr. Nixon says his program to bring inflation under control simply needs more time. The mess he inherited will take more time to clean up. In fact, he noted, some of the restraints on the heated economy have been eased and the nation is coasting in to the dock of price stability.

To satisfy those who think he should be doing more than counsel patience, Mr. Nixon used his economic report yesterday to announce a somewhat mild program of "jawboning."

A special committee will study productivity; somehow we are reminded of Wendell Willkie's banner, "Only the productive can be strong and only the strong can be free."

The President's Council of Economic Advisors will set up an "inflation alert", a term that seems to be borrowed from the weather bureau's tornado alert. The council will call public attention to significant wage and price increases; such jawboning hasn't had much effect in the past.

And a new board will review government purchasing and import policies and regulations to see whether they can be adjusted to help the inflation fight.

These innovations, if such they are, could have been done at any time and are hardly dramatic. The President obviously is still depending on the slow grind of his fiscal policy

and the now easing tight money policy to take effect. He did, in fact, use a large part of his time to chide and prod Congress to take action on measures he has asked for to ease the transition from the supercharged war period to the peace period, which is producing more unemployment.

These included a bill to strengthen the unemployment insurance system, a bill tying social security benefits to the cost of living, a bill for more job training funds, and the Emergency Home Financing Act to stimulate the housing industry.

Mr. Nixon thus turns the political spotlight back on Congress where there has been grumbling that the President ought to slap on price and wage controls. This he would never do, he said, and talk on the hill of giving him the power to do so is merely political posturing. We think he's right on both scores and for tossing the ball back to Congress on the other issues.

So the nation is still in the continued price pain and uncertainty as Mr. Nixon guides his coasting boat to dock. But there are a few signs he may turn out to be right, for which thanks be. There has been a slowing in the rate of increase in wholesale food prices and a downturn in the prices of 13 industrial raw materials.

It will be many months before such factors may have an effect on the prices in the supermarket, but Mr. Nixon thinks he sees a light at the far end of the tunnel. Just be patient.

GOOD INTENTIONS NO BARRIER TO TRAFFICKERS

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, the fourth in the series of articles appearing in the Christian Science Monitor describing the international narcotics traffic outlines the problem of competition in heroin production. In this article, John Hughes indicates that even when a country attempts to stop its opium production, it may suffer serious economic setbacks when its neighbors pick up the slack in the market left by its departure. Mr. Hughes' message is clear: In order to effectively stop the growing of opium and the production of heroin, there must be international cooperation and renewed emphasis on the enforcement of existing drug laws.

The article follows:

GOOD INTENTIONS NO BARRIER TO TRAFFICKERS

(By John Hughes)

TEHRAN, IRAN.—As the first light of day streaked the Persian sky, the prisoners were led out. There were 10 of them: An Army captain, two lieutenants, seven civilians. Grim faced, they took their last look at the soft hills around them, still swathed in morning mist.

The firing squad was drawn up. At a sharp order, the soldiers leveled their rifles. Another order, and the shots rang out.

The first traffickers to face punishment under Iran's tough new laws against narcotics smuggling had been executed.

Under this law, anyone in Iran caught carrying more than two kilos of opium, or more than 10 grams of heroin, morphine or cocaine, is subject to capital punishment.

The soldiers had been stopped with a massive load of opium—272 kilos—hidden in their Army jeep. Then they tried to shoot it out with gendarmes, who arrested them.

"THEY'LL ALL GET THE SAME TREATMENT; IT'S A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH"

Since the execution of this first group of offenders, the Iranian Government has had more than two dozen narcotics traffickers shot. More cases are pending.

Says a Foreign Ministry official: "We are very serious about this. We're going to execute every one of them we catch. We've caught a woman smuggler. And we've caught foreigners. They'll all get the same treatment. It's a matter of life and death."

The severity of the punishment underlines the Iranian Government's intention, since it passed its new laws last year, to deal harshly with narcotics traffickers.

Yet ironically, Iran is one of the countries international experts are most concerned about as they ponder sources of illegal drugs in the years ahead. For hand in hand with its new crackdown on smuggling, the government authorized peasants to start growing opium after a 13-year ban. This apparently anomalous decision could lead to massive production again in a country which was once among the world's leading growers and exporters of opium.

The green light has been given only for legal opium production. This is opium which will be sold to the state, to be used for Iran's own registered addicts, and ultimately for export for medicinal purposes.

But, critics argue, there is always leakage from legalized production. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs says it is "very disturbed" about the Iranian decision, which it terms a "sharp disappointment."

Harry J. Anslinger, a former chief of the American Bureau of Narcotics, is similarly outspoken. He says that Iran has a "moral obligation" not to produce opium. He describes the Iranian decision to resume as the "greatest blow to narcotics control" he has ever known. This regret is echoed by Jean Nepote, chief of Interpol, the international police organization. He terms the Iranian action a "retrogressive step."

Mr. Anslinger declares bluntly Iran's good name has been "put in jeopardy" by its decision to grow opium again. To this international criticism, Iranians are highly sensitive. They argue they are taking careful measures to control production. Only government-licensed farmers will be allowed to grow opium. Police will supervise the harvesting. The entire crop will be sold to a state-run monopoly.

For illicit cultivation or withholding, the government will impose strict penalties. And as it has already shown, it will take extreme action against illegal traffickers.

Foreign critics, however, argue that despite Iran's good intentions, a substantial amount will seep away onto the illegal market. Turkey has a similar system of controls on its licit opium production—yet Turkey is a major source of illegal opium. Any increase in opium production anywhere, say narcotics agents, spells more trouble for them.

So far there is little evidence that the newly grown opium in Iran is finding its way in quantity onto the international market. But as yet the crop is small.

"WE HAVE PAID A VERY HIGH PRICE FOR BANNING OPIUM PRODUCTION"

Last year the government authorized opium growing on only 4,200 hectares. The result was about nine tons of opium. This year the government authorized an additional 6,000 hectares. With 10,000 hectares under opium, this nation is already back to almost half the acreage it had under opium in the boom years of the 1950's. On that acreage Iran was producing between 900 and 1,200 tons of opium a year.

Beyond the prospect of new Iranian opium seeping onto the illegal market, there is another, and ominous aspect.

The Iranian crop presumably will make surplus about 300 tons of opium a year which has been flooding into Iran from its neighboring countries of Turkey on the one side and Afghanistan on the other. If the Iranian market dries up, here is another 300 tons of opium each year available to international buyers at cut-rate prices.

It was pique with its neighbors, particularly Turkey, that motivated Iran's decision to get in the opium business again. Prior to 1955, Iran was a major producer, with 25,000 hectares under opium poppy cultivation. In its last year of cultivation—1955—Iran produced 1,180 tons of opium. Legally, and for medical purposes, it exported about 100 tons a year.

The opium business was profitable for some. Several wealthy landowners made \$50,000 a year from it. But it was degradation and hopelessness for many thousands more. Iran had a staggering opium addiction problem of its own. According to the Iran Medical Association, some 1.5 million Iranians (in a population which then stood around 20 million) were addicts.

Outraged and concerned, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in 1955 banned opium production outright. His decision won worldwide acclaim. In Iran it cut back addiction. The Iranian Medical Association says that, though the population has increased, the number of drug addicts has dropped from 1.5 million to half a million.

But 500,000 addicts still need a lot of opium. And tragically there has been a substantial shift to heroin, made in illegal laboratories from illegally imported opium.

The smug and conscienceless exploiters of this situation have been the Turkish and Afghan junk merchants who have poured their opium into Iran, even as Iran outlawed its own production. Flocks of sheep, with opium blocks sewn into their skin, have been herded across Iran's borders. Wild Afghan horsemen have come whooping over with opium-filled saddlebags. Whole convoys of pack animals have been led across in darkness.

Of course, Iranians are in the business, too. In 1968, 15 illegal heroin laboratories were destroyed. Many more went undiscovered. The ownership of some is said to extend into the highest ranks of the Shah's government.

But the police are active in combating the narcotics traffic. Even prior to the country's tough new narcotics laws, they were picking up some 18,000 people a year for drug operations. In 1968 they seized 3,600 kilos of opium, and in the first half of last year alone, 8,840 kilos. There are wild gun battles as Iranian gendarmes tangle with lawless smugglers trying to shoot their way across the country's borders with loads of opium. In some, Iranian law officers have been killed.

It is this smuggling from Turkey and Afghanistan, and a real loss in hard cash, that caused the exasperated Shah to rescind his ban on opium production last year. One Foreign Official, Undersecretary Fereydoun Hoveyda, calculated that illicit purchase of Turkish and Afghan opium lost Iran \$10 million a year in foreign exchange. Prior to the 1955 ban, Iran had been earning \$40 million from opium. Dr. M. H. Sahez-Zamain, chief of the Iranian Mental Health Commission, sets the loss higher at \$15 million a year.

One problem: The smugglers demand payment in gold. Thus the smuggling of opium has generated another smuggling racket, gold. The buyer must get gold to get opium.

"WE GIVE THIS UNDERTAKING: THE DAY OTHERS STOP PRODUCING OPIUM, WE WILL"

"We have," says another Foreign Office official, "paid a very high price for banning opium production. But our neighbors simply replaced us in the world market. Now we've started again. But we give this undertaking: The day others stop producing, we will."

The Iranian newspaper Kayhan reflects official thinking. Says the newspaper editorially:

"Iran has waited 13 years, during which international agencies and neighboring countries have done nothing to desist. Iran has lost a substantial market for medicinal opium. It loses millions of dollars in gold, which leaves the country to pay for illegally imported opium. And drug addicts have turned to heroin."

The newspaper approves of renewed Iranian production, with strict controls over growing, collection, marketing, and export. "We will cease," says Kayhan, "when our neighbors do so."

That prospect is not likely. The Turkish Government is on record with its intention to get out of the opium business, but illegal production in Turkey will certainly continue.

The capacity of the Afghan Government to curb opium production and smuggling is limited. Even given the will, the Kabul government is powerless to enforce such a decision throughout great swaths of the country where wild tribesmen reign independent.

So Iranian production will continue and increase, and with it a mounting opportunity for diversion to the illegal market.

If a halt to production is unlikely, one way to keep the crop down would be to reduce the number of Iran's addicts, and therefore the demand. But despite brave words, Iran's addiction problem looks like one of some duration.

The government has allocated \$8 million for the treatment of young addicts. Dr. H. A. Azarakhch, one of the country's leading narcotics experts and a delegate to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, says 10 percent of all hospital beds are reserved for addicts.

Even so, Seyd Mohammad Tabatabai, secretary-general of the Iranian Medical Association, estimates that with existing facilities it would take 104 years to wipe out drug addiction in Iran. He thinks much more urgent measures are required. He suggests the government should use the money it will make from opium sales to finance addiction treatment centers.

The government certainly appears eager to reduce the number of addicts. Only people over 60 years of age, and those considered to have a medical need, are permitted to buy opium, at 23 cents a gram, on a quota basis from government-licensed shops. Their registration, which has been taking place this year, is a pitiful business.

One 65-year-old woman staged a sit-in at a registration center because clerks refused to issue her an opium permit without a photo. "I'm a servant," she cried, "I can't work without eating opium every morning."

"I HAVE SMOKED OPIUM SINCE I WAS 20, AND I'LL DO IT UNTIL I DIE"

An elderly man said he had been an addict for 45 years. "I have smoked opium," he said, "since I was 20. And I'll do it until I die."

With others, the government is taking a tougher line. Addicts in government service have been given a deadline to break the habit. A government official who remains on narcotics stands to lose his job. He may also lose his property and lands.

The result is that many Iranian drug users are hiding their addiction. They are not registering as addicts for fear of government retaliation. By March of this year, only 32,000 addicts had appeared for registration throughout the entire country. Dr. Azarakhch thinks the figure may go as high as 100,000.

Even so, that would leave another 400,000 Iranians who until recently were drug addicts. Either they have suddenly cured their problem or, more likely, they are acquiring drugs illegally.

Thus the prospect for a curb opium production in Iran is not bright.

Some foreign observers hold that the Iranian Government has not thoroughly considered the implications of its decision. For instance, the government talks of exporting opium for medicinal purposes. This presumably means selling it at around \$10 a kilo. Yet the cost of opium to the Iranian Government is much higher than that.

According to Dr. Azarakhch, the government is currently paying opium farmers about \$90 a kilo for opium latex which is still impure, with about 30 percent moisture in it. On this basis, export is a money-losing venture.

Some of these foreign observers feel that if a graceful opportunity afforded itself, the Iranian Government would even now opt out of the opium business again. But with the acreage under opium doubling up each year, Iran is heading fast into big-time production.

The somber prospect is that the international traffickers will get their claws deep into the country's opium business before the Shah can get his country out of it.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 22, 1970

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, time and time again small, but active minority groups have captured the Nation's news headlines with their acts of violence and disrespect toward the United States and its flag. We have read and seen where the flag has been burned, spat upon, or used as articles of clothing.

But little is said about organizations who work constantly to instill in their members and their families a love for their country and its flag. The programs and projects such groups sponsor are not sensational enough to make the headlines.

One such organization is the Daughters of the American Revolution and its many local chapters, including the Queen Alliquippa Chapter in my 20th Congressional District. This organization has undertaken many fine programs, benefiting the youths and the adults in the district.

On Saturday, June 13, the Queen Alliquippa Chapter held its traditional Flag Day observance and Mrs. W. Donald Watson, retiring as the chapter's regent, aptly summed up what the flag is and its relationship to the DAR.

She said:

It (the Flag) is revered, not so much as a mere symbol as for the principles for which it stands. It is our duty to pass these principles on to our children and our children's children. What we need most today is a show of strength for those principles of democracy and for that one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

In conjunction with the Flag Day ceremony, the Queen Alliquippa Chapter installed newly elected officers and the incoming regent, Mrs. William R. White, outlined new means of passing on the principles mentioned by her predecessor. She announced the start of a study group concentrating on American arts, crafts, history and music. The chapter also will sponsor a naturalization court July 10 in

Pittsburgh for persons becoming citizens of this great land.

The national DAR this past year sponsored a contest, "Justice, Americanism and Character Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow", under its Junior American Citizens program. Queen Alliquippa Chapter participated in this project and I am happy to report a number of sixth grade students in my area won State and

National recognition. These youngsters were Raymond Garafolo, Jeffrey Allen, Mark Karlinchak, Denise Gubanic, all of Grandview School; Howard Leskowitz of Lincoln School; and Toni Cyd Stockton of Eleventh Ward School. The contest in the McKeesport schools was conducted by Miss Carol Reigard, Mrs. Edith Reigard and Mrs. Mary Lou McCain, working in cooperation with Mrs. Harry L.

Carlson, Queen Alliquippa's JAC chairman, and Mrs. Homer Snedden, the DAR State JAC chairman.

Mr. Speaker, the JAC project is just one of many worthy undertakings of the Queen Alliquippa Chapter and the DAR. I believe they should be commended for their efforts and interest in keeping alive the spirit which has made America the greatest Nation on the face of the earth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, June 23, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Stephen E. Schullery, pastor, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

I love the Lord, because He hath heard my voice and my supplications. Because He hath inclined His ear unto me, therefore will I call upon Him as long as I live.—Psalms 116: 1-2.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father and fountain of all wisdom, assist us mercifully in these our supplications and prayers. Keep us ever mindful of our godly heritage. Teach us to put to good account whatever talents Thou hast lent us.

In all humility, O Lord, we pray for all the nations of the human race. We are tired of war, cruelty, oppression, and ignorance. Grant unto every land the blessings of peace and order, justice, and spiritual knowledge.

In all humility, O Lord, we pray for all the people of this Nation, of the great cities and the quiet country places. Cleanse our national life from besetting sins by filling our hearts with Thy love and our homes with Thy peace.

In all humility, O Lord, we pray for Thy honored servants in this national House. Be Thou their strength and sure defense. Grant them a generous measure of Thy sustaining presence. May they be faithful in the discharge of their high duty before mankind and history and Thy divine judgment that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done. 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 with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 17399. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 17399) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr.

PASTORE, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. ALLOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 16516) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes."

APPRECIATION TO REV. STEPHEN E. SCHULLERY

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

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Rev. Stephen E. Schullery for offering the opening prayer today in the House of Representatives.

Reverend Schullery became a resident of the 10th District of Ohio in 1963 upon assuming the pastorate of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Lancaster, Ohio. A native of Hazleton, Pa., Reverend Schullery attained his B.D. degree at Mount Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia and has worked in parishes in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Alabama before accepting his first pastorate at St. Stephen's Lutheran Church in Warren, Mich., where he organized the congregation.

As a distinguished mission developer of his church, Reverend Schullery is indeed a dedicated man and has been an inspiration to the people with whom he has worked across our country. I am pleased to have him with us today and hope he can return again in the near future.

AN OVERALL COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT NEEDED WITH JAPAN IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DORN), commented on this floor with reference to

the resignation or firing of Assistant Commerce Secretary Kenneth N. Davis, Jr. He noted that this event occurred at a crucial time in trade negotiations going on at this very moment here in Washington with the Japanese. Today, I note from the morning papers that Secretary Stans reports some progress in yesterday's negotiations. There is an ominous ring to these developments. I hope it does not suggest the possibility that the administration's position with respect to textile imports may be weakening and that the free traders are again in control.

In view of the fact that 253 Members of the House have cosponsored the Mills bill which is currently before the Ways and Means Committee, it would be shocking if the administration is thinking in terms of an agreement with the Japanese which could prove wholly inadequate to cope with the problem. Since the Mills bill provides for negotiations with foreign countries, it cannot in any way impair the ability of the administration to negotiate. Rather, passage of the Mills bill at the earliest possible moment will encourage negotiations not only with the Japanese, but with other exporters of cheap textile products to the United States. While the Japanese are the principal exporters, similar arrangements must be concluded with a number of other countries if the program is to be effective.

Mr. Speaker, if Japanese delegates are here to offer an incomplete category-by-category agreement, it must be borne in mind that this is totally unacceptable as a meaningful approach to the textile import problem. No agreement can possibly be effective which does not provide for overall comprehensive agreement including woolen, worsted, manmade fibers, and filament yarn.

CONCERN FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

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

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, people throughout our country are beginning to show their genuine concern for American prisoners of war and those missing in action in Southeast Asia. I would like to call to the attention of the Congress the efforts of one community in my congressional district to point out the plight of these men. The mayor of Prattville, Ala., proclaimed Saturday, June 20, as POW and MIA Day in Prattville. On