

SCOTT, Mr. TEAGUE of California, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. WYMAN):
H.R. 18492. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide a program for honoring industry and other private efforts to contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 18493. A bill to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide a program for honoring industry and other private efforts to contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 1303. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.J. Res. 1304. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEPPE:

H. Con. Res. 681. Concurrent resolution

to establish a joint congressional committee to carry out a study and investigation of the Federal Meat Inspection Act; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H. Con. Res. 682. Concurrent resolution relating to treatment and exchange of military and civilian prisoners in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARING:

H. Res. 1143. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Florida:

H. Res. 1144. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 18494. A bill for the relief of Mrs.

Anna R. Bacon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 18495. A bill for the relief of Chien Danh Florio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 18496. A bill for the relief of 1st Lt. John P. Dunn, U.S. Army, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

541. Mr. HUNT: Petition of Wilbur F. Foster, Haddon Heights, N.J., relative to Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

542. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Eight Tribes of Northeastern Okla., relative to repeal of the Choctaw Termination Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

543. Also, petition of the U.S. section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Washington, D.C., relative to domestic repression; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SUMMARY OF SENATOR SCOTT'S RECORD ON URBAN AFFAIRS

HON. JOHN G. TOWER

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, as a member of the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, I am concerned about the state of our urban areas and about solutions for the problems of our Nation's cities. Many Senators have expressed similar concerns and have acted to meet urban difficulties. The Honorable HUGH SCOTT, our Republican leader, is among those Senators. I ask unanimous consent that a summary of his record on urban affairs be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

SENATOR HUGH SCOTT'S RECORD, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS LEGISLATION

Although there has been much talk recently about our crumbling cities, Senator Hugh Scott is a man who has done something to halt the trend. One of his first votes as a senator was to retain a certain number of public housing units and to keep a higher level of Federal funds for slum clearance. Clearly, Senator Scott, a resident of our Nation's fourth largest city, Philadelphia, is a man who is no stranger to urban problems.

In addition to Philadelphia, the Commonwealth has four other cities ranged among the most populated in the Nation. They are Pittsburgh, Erie, Scranton and Allentown. Senator Scott feels that our urban problems cannot be continually neglected, since nearly three out of every four Pennsylvanians now lives in an urban area.

The following summary of Senator Scott's record on urban affairs shows how he has worked to improve our cities:

THE 91ST CONGRESS

Legislation

S.J. Res. 113—To direct the Federal Trade Commission to conduct comprehensive investigation of unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the home improvement industry; to expand enforcement activities in these areas.

S. 2940—To provide for acquisition of property for Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.

S. 3025—Urban Land Improvement and Housing Assistance Act—To authorize Federal incentive grants to State and local governments to strengthen their capacity to utilize land more productively.

Votes

Voted to provide an additional \$587.5 million for the urban renewal program.

THE 90TH CONGRESS

Legislation

S. 1592—National Home Ownership Foundation Act—To create a private nonprofit National Home Foundation with authority to make loans and to offer technical assistance to aid local organizations in conducting home ownership programs.

S. 2219—To provide Federal financial assistance to help cities and communities of U.S. develop and carry out intensive local programs of rat control and extermination.

S. 2573—To charter an Economic Opportunity Corporation to encourage private enterprise participation in the effort to rebuild urban slums and eliminate poverty in the U.S.

Votes

Voted to increase funds for grants to neighborhood facilities by \$15 million.

Voted to increase funds for the model cities program by \$300 million.

Voted not to limit contract authorization for rent supplement program to \$20 million.

Voted to restore \$40 million in 1968 contract authorization for the rent supplement program.

Voted to restore \$46 million in funds for the National Science Foundation.

Voted not to limit eligibility for the home-

ownership program to families whose income was 70 percent or less of the prescribed limits for low- and moderate-income programs.

Voted to retain a guarantee program for financing new community land development.

Voted to give those whose homes were destroyed in riots and civil disorders priority in relocating in urban renewal areas.

Voted to create the National Insurance Development Corporation to provide reinsurance for insurance companies for losses resulting from riots and civil disorders.

Voted for the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

THE 89TH CONGRESS

Legislation

S. 3451—To assist in provision of adequate housing in areas in which there is a shortage of housing credit as a result of the occurrence of riots and other civil disorders.

Votes

Voted to retain the rent supplement program for disadvantaged persons.

Voted for the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

Voted to establish a Department of Housing and Community Development.

Voted not to eliminate funds for the rent supplement program for FY 1966.

Voted not to reduce from 90 to 50 percent the Federal contribution of funds to pay the salary of any teacher in the National Teacher Corps.

Voted to stimulate mortgage credit for Federal Housing Administration—and Veterans Administration-assisted residential construction.

THE 87TH CONGRESS

Legislation

S. 2982—To assure decent, safe and sanitary housing to families displaced by construction of highways forming a part of the Interstate System.

S. 3516—To establish an Office of Urban Affairs in the Executive Office of the President in order to coordinate Federal programs and to serve as a source of information to state and local officials.

Votes

Voted *not* to reduce to 37,000 the number of public housing units authorized under the proposed Housing Act of 1961.

Voted *not* to reduce by \$700 million authorized grants for urban renewal.

Voted for Humphrey-Scott amendment providing three-fourths Federal contribution rather than two-thirds on urban renewal housing in small communities in distressed areas.

Voted *not* to eliminate \$50 million in grants for mass transportation experiments.

Voted *not* to eliminate a \$100 million authorization for grants for open space and urban development.

Voted for the Housing Act of 1961.

85TH CONGRESS

Votes

Voted *not* to eliminate \$300 million in funds for direct loans to veterans, *not* to eliminate 35,000 additional public housing units, and *not* to cut back from two-thirds to one-half Federal share of capital grants for slum clearance.

Voted to agree to conference report on the Housing Act of 1959.

Voted to override the President's (Eisenhower) veto of the Housing Act of 1959.

Voted to extend (for one year) the Federal Housing Administration Mortgage Insurance Authorization Programs.

Voted *not* to reduce from 37,000 to 25,000 the units of public housing authorized.

Voted for the Housing Act of 1959.

Voted to provide for 37,000 additional low-cost dwelling units.

Voted for the Housing Act of 1960.

As the Republican Leader, Hugh Scott will continue to urge more funds and more programs for our cities. Because of his efforts in the past, Pennsylvania's cities are receiving more Federal assistance than ever before.

HORTON SALUTES KING FAMILY AND THEIR SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, in this day of big business and mammoth merchandising operations, it is refreshing to be made aware of a small family-type "corner grocery" that has flourished for a half century.

For 50 years the King family, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley C. King and their son Kenneth, have operated a small grocery and ice cream store in the town of Perinton in my congressional district. I doubt there is anyone within miles of the location who is unaware of the King family business, for many hours a day, every day of the week, the Kings have been open for business, serving the area tirelessly and efficiently.

While I herewith want to share with my colleague my admiration for the Kings, and express my appreciation for their long service to the community, it is with some regret I point out the family has now closed the business and retired.

A splendid report on the King family and their half century neighborhood operation recently appeared as a feature story in the East Rochester Herald. Authored by Jeffery Parnall, it pays well-

deserved tribute to the Kings and I recommend it to all as an inspiring bit of Americana, the closing of which marks the end of an era.

The article follows:

AFTER 50 YEARS, "WE'RE TIRED"—KINGS CLOSE LANDMARK GROCERY

(By Jeffery Parnall)

The King family in Perinton will be able to sleep late for the first time in 50 years come Monday morning.

Every morning since 1920, they have opened King's Grocery and Ice Cream Store at 6 a.m., but they are closing the small neighborhood store after a half century Sunday.

"It's time to quit," said Kenneth W. King, who bought the business from his father, Wesley C., in 1955. "I've been working 16 hours a day, seven days a week for the past 35 years," he said.

"And we're tired," added his father, an 81-year-old native of Fairport. Son Kenneth, 58, lives with his father and mother at 1315 Fairport Rd. next door to the store.

"We had a good chance to sell the land," the younger King said, "and it will give me a good chance to do things I've always wanted to do, but have never had time for."

They have sold to Mobil Oil Co., which plans a service station for the site at Jefferson Ave. and Fairport Rd.

Ironically, the building on the site, when Wesley King bought it a half century ago, was a gas station of sorts.

The structure there was a simple "lean-to," as the senior King described it and had one gas pump. "We only sold a gallon or two in those days, because cars didn't use much gas then."

The building was reconstructed into a small "20-by-20 store" in 1922 and expanded to its present size with an addition on the back, a second floor and a garage in 1935.

From 1927 to 1935 the store was run by the late John Bengé of Fairport, while the Kings moved to East Rochester. The business was then bought back on "April 6, 1935," Kenneth quickly recalled.

Business started to flourish and 30 years ago Wesley started to make ice cream to sell at the back of the store.

"We sold 400 cones that first day," Mrs. Wesley King said. "Cones were 10 cents each then," her husband added.

Further expanding occurred then when the Kings, with the aid of two of the five sons, Irving and Stewart, started to bake bread, rolls and doughnuts upstairs over the store.

"We were the only store around here then," said Wesley King, referring to what is now a built-up suburban neighborhood. "The only other stores were in East Rochester and Fairport."

"People used to come from miles around to buy our fresh bread," he said. When Stewart, who was the baker, left the business 15 years ago, the head of the family would get up at 4 a.m. to bake bread.

Even though there is no more baking done, "he still gets up at 4 a.m.," Kenneth said. "I guess I'm just in the habit," Wesley said with a smile.

During World War 2 they were only allowed to make a few cartons of ice cream because of rationing. "We had to close at 6 p.m. then instead of 11 p.m. because there was no ice cream left at the end of the day," Mrs. King said.

Post-war expansion in Perinton was at first "good for business" Kenneth said. But with the introduction of supermarkets in the area about 10 years ago, business began to decrease.

Competing against the bigger stores is difficult, "because the distributing companies will only fill the bigger orders." Just recently one driver for a distributor told the Kings that he was not to stop there any more.

The senior King added, "people can buy

products at the chain stores at lower prices than we can buy them at."

The clientele has changed over the years too. At first, weekly sales were regular to families but they dropped off. For the most part now, sales are highest from 4 to 6 p.m. when people are doing last-minute shopping on the way home from work.

"They drive in as close as they can to the store and are in and out as fast as they can," Wesley King said. "Most are strangers."

One family "has traded with us since we have been open," he said. "Dan Bostian over on Erie Dr. has always been getting his groceries here by the week."

What will the Kings do with time on their hands for the first time? They're moving from their 150-year-old house to 608 Madison St. in East Rochester. They have always gone to church there and the "children," five sons and one daughter, went to school there.

Mrs. Norman E. Barager of 100 Midway Dr., Perinton, has been clerk at the grocery for 18 years. "I've always enjoyed working here," she said. "I don't know what I'll do when it closes."

Kenneth said, "I'm going to take a vacation—I've never had much time off."

Then he added, "I'm going to miss the people, we've made a lot of friends over the years."

PENNSYLVANIA'S FOLLOWUP ON FOOD, NUTRITION, AND HEALTH

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Pennsylvania's Governor, Hon. Raymond P. Shafer, as requested by the White House, has scheduled for Wednesday, July 22, a followup meeting to the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health.

A review of the preliminary program for that conference shows plans to discuss "If You're Old" and the "Meals on Wheels Program," both of which are concerned with the availability of food for the elderly, and the benefit of exchanging food stamps for cooked meals.

I ask unanimous consent that the preliminary program for the Pennsylvania Followup Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health be printed in the RECORD.

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

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM, PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE ON FOOD, NUTRITION, AND HEALTH, PENN-HARRIS MOTOR INN, CAMP HILL, PA., JULY 22, 1970

9-10 Registration.

Morning session: Presiding, Mrs. Joseph Young.

10-10:30: Speaking out on food and hunger, the Honorable Raymond P. Shafer, Governor of Pennsylvania.

10:30-11:30: This Is Pennsylvania—This Is How It Looks:

If You're Poor, Carmen Favela, a consumer.

If You're Old, William Coombs, President, Pennsylvania Association of Older Persons.

If You're Sick, Diane Gregovich, coordinator, Cambria County Health Unit.

If You're a Taxpayer, Jacob J. Kaufman,

Ph. D., Professor of Economics, the Pennsylvania State University.

11:30-12: Discussion.

12-1 Luncheon.

Presiding: Ellsworth R. Browneller, M.D.,

Secretary of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1-1:30: The White House Conference and Its Implications.

Speaker: Jean Mayer, Ph. D., D.Sc., Professor of Nutrition, Harvard University School of Public Health and Chairman, White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health.

1:30-3: Afternoon session—Recommendations for action.

[Interest groups and discussants]

(a) School Lunch, Rodney Leonard, Consultant, Children's Foundation.

(b) Family Feeding Programs, Maria Pappalardo, Program Associate—CRASH, American Friends Service Committee.

(c) Meals on Wheels Programs, Sara Casparro, Director, Meals on Wheels Program, Scranton.

(d) Supplemental Food Programs.¹

(e) Income Maintenance, John Lagomarcino, Deputy Executive Director, Urban Coalition Action Council.

(f) Nutrition Education, Theodore T. Tsaltas, M.D., Jefferson Medical College.

3-3:30: Summary of Recommendations and Discussion, John R. Clark, D.D.S., Deputy Secretary of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

NEED FOR ENERGY POLICY CITED

HON. JOHN WOLD

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, the record is overwhelmingly clear that the United States is on the threshold of an energy shortage. The threat is even more dramatic when the Nation's dependence on foreign supplies of fuels is taken into account.

Fortunately, however, the Nation has energy fuel reserves completely adequate to meet the expected demand for hundreds of years. It is unclear, however, whether the Nation intends to pursue policies which will insure supplies adequate to meet the demand under all conditions including the cutoff of foreign supplies.

The July 9, 1970, issue of the Rocky Mountain News carries an article headlined, "U.S. Energy Policy for Rapid Oil Shale Production Urged." The article summarizes the views of Mr. M. M. Winston, executive vice president of the Oil Shale Corp., on the need for developing the Nation's vast oil shale resources.

As one who has been pushing the Interior Department to initiate a test leasing program for oil shale, I am naturally interested in Mr. Winston's views. Because of their broader implications, I feel the subject of the article would be worthwhile reading.

I insert the article at this point in the RECORD:

U.S. ENERGY POLICY FOR RAPID OIL SHALE PRODUCTION URGED

WASHINGTON.—The United States today, for the first time in its history, faces energy shortages capable of inhibiting its economic growth and stability, impairing its security and adversely affecting its conduct of foreign affairs, M. M. Winston, executive vice president of The Oil Shale Corp. (TOSCO), told a House interior subcommittee Wednesday.

Winston said the need for additional secure supplies of crude oil for domestic use is "immediate and urgent."

"It is urgent that there be a consistent national energy policy to foster orderly and rapid development of the nation's oil shale resources," he contended.

"Absence of such a policy for the development of energy minerals has delayed, inhibited and made more costly the task of realizing the substantial benefits that will flow from production of both privately owned reserves and the more than 80 per cent of the shale oil resource that lies in the public domain."

Steadily increasing domestic demand for crude oil in the face of declining net liquid reserves, he said, emphasizes the need for a consistent national energy policy that will develop new and expanding energy resource bases.

DISTURBING EMPHASIS

"Recent events in the Middle East and in Libya give disturbing emphasis to the hazards of reliance on foreign sources for a commodity that each day must satisfy more than 40 percent of our total national energy requirements," Winston said.

As for shale oil development, he continued, leasing of government-owned reserves in the Rocky Mountains area has been deferred, pending study of environment protection costs.

Calling attention to extensive studies already made by TOSCO and by the Colony Development Corp. in connection with experimental plants at Rocky Flats and Parachute Creek, Colo., Winston said Interior Secretary Hickel and his staff had been invited to visit these facilities to view the operation and learn what these studies have developed.

The Parachute Creek plant is operated as a joint venture by four companies with Atlantic Richfield Co. as operator. Other members are The Oil Shale Corp., Sohio Petroleum Co. and Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. They seek to increase efficiency in production of oil from shale and look toward commercial scale production.

Winston said a consistent energy policy might have avoided extensive litigation that has developed over some oil shale mining claims. He also called for clarification of shale oil qualification under the oil import program, saying it remains unclear. He contends shale oil should qualify, "in line with the purposes of the entire import program."

MATERIALLY IMPAIRED

"If it is not so regarded," he continued, "the value of shale oil would be materially impaired as against conventionally produced crude oil, since the processing of shale oil would not earn import quotas."

Winston questioned the wisdom of government allocation of funds for research and development operations and suggested consideration of several alternatives for the use of these public funds.

Among these were further detailed exploration and geological evaluation of the vast oil shale deposits, planning and construction of large-capacity crude oil pipelines capable of moving shale oil to principal markets at low unit costs, and development of a unified program of water resource utilization in Western Colorado.

PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, the need for concern over beauty in our country has never been more apparent to our citizens than it is today.

Americans are becoming increasingly conscious of their environment—the air they breathe, the rivers and lakes they depend upon, the cities and suburbs they work and live in.

I believe, therefore, that it is appropriate to single out those who share this regard for environment—who are aware of the importance of beauty. Typical is a firm of builders, Feldman Bros.

In creating an office building in Great Neck, N.Y., known as The Atrium the firm has put esthetics on an equal footing with functionality. Here is reflected an awareness that environmental quality is determined not only by our natural scenery, but also by manmade creations—our bridges, highways, residential and commercial buildings.

The Atrium takes its name from the ancient Roman architectural concept of an open-air courtyard surrounded by the interior walls of a building. Thus The Atrium has at its core not steel and masonry but sunshine and fresh air.

Through the building, on permanent display, is a valuable collection of art produced by a cross section of the leading figures of contemporary American sculpture, including Robert Cook, Sahl Swarz, David Burt, and Thomas Young. Their work has been seen and appreciated in prominent museums around the country by thousands of Americans.

The landscaped courtyard is the setting for much of sculpture, and one leading figure of the art world has called the result striking.

In the lobby of the building, the sculpture accents the Brazilian rosewood paneling and Italian marble that distinguish the entrance area.

Feldman Bros.' purpose was to avoid the stodgy, uninspiring appearance that characterizes far too much of man's surroundings. I believe that with The Atrium they have succeeded.

WELFARE AS A "RIGHT" INCONSISTENT WITH GUARANTEED INCOME PLAN

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, let us hope that the welfare reform legislation embodying the guaranteed annual income plan is dead. No better evidence of the undesirability of such a plan is found than the recent storming of the District of Columbia welfare offices by irresponsible welfare recipients demanding "we want money" and throwing rocks and smashing windows in arrogant defiance of the society that supports them.

Leading this indefensible assault upon the offices whose only job it is to administer the welfare moneys made available by the Government was the National Welfare Rights Organization whose annual budget is reported to be more than \$500,000 annually. This is the same organization that is demanding a minimum guaranteed annual income of \$5,000 for a family of four.

¹ Pending.

Perhaps the best service that the National Welfare Rights Organization can perform is to focus the indignation of the taxpayer on this so-called progressive notion that welfare is a right. It must indeed stir the ire of those who have had to squeeze the last drop of blood from the stone to pay the Government's share of their income while others, without work and with evidently little desire to work, are rampaging in the streets for more welfare money. So long as welfare is viewed as a right by those who receive it and those in the Congress who are pressing for a higher minimum guaranteed income while designating work requirements "demeaning," any welfare reform plan without the backbone to separate the able-bodied but indolent and shiftless from the welfare rolls is doomed to failure.

I have no doubt that there are individuals who are genuinely in need of public assistance, but there is absolutely no excuse for the kind of brash episode the National Welfare Rights Organization organized to intimidate the District of Columbia welfare officials.

PARADISE OR POLLUTION?

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, Americans are justly concerned with the question of environmental pollution and the efforts to enhance our quality of life. President Nixon has proposed several imaginative proposals to meet this need and Congress has acted to consider several major pollution bills this session.

Possibly one of the most significant factors in the struggle to enhance the environment is the obvious commitment among our young people to this task.

Recently David Webb, the 1970 Future Farmers of America speaking contest winner for Delaware, discussed the question in remarks that he entitled "Paradise or Pollution." His observations, I believe, are pertinent to our concern with the environment. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the speech be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

PARADISE OR POLLUTION?

(By David Webb)

"In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." Having made man in His own image, God commanded, "saying, of every tree in the garden thou mayest freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Having eaten the forbidden fruit, Adam and Eve were cast out of Paradise.

In the millions of years since, man has come close to regaining Paradise. He has conquered many diseases and pests, and made life more convenient and comfortable through his own inventions. Those that once died in famine and epidemic now live, and each generation becomes healthier and longer-lived than the one before.

Man has surely become wise when he can accomplish these things, and it might seem

his stay in Paradise is assured. However, there are those emotional folks who keep warning that we are about to pluck the forbidden fruit again. They warn that our "natural environment" is doomed, and that every breath we draw, every drop we drink, every bite we eat, will soon be contaminated. Furthermore, they cry, we will soon be buried in our own trash!

This is a wonderful opportunity for me, a teenager, a Future Farmer, and a great advocate of food, to speak my piece on the matter. If I can see a bit of interest, a little concern, some emotion, in the faces of but one or two of my listeners, I will have done a little to help hold onto Paradise!

When did the forbidden fruit begin to ripen?

During the Fourteenth Century, Bubonic Plague killed one-fourth of the population of Europe in four years. When the Spaniards conquered Peru in the Sixteenth Century, they treated Malaria with quinine, but did not understand what caused the disease. Infancy was a perilous time, and forty-five was an average life span.

The farmer worked long, tiring hours to harvest just enough to feed his own family. The formula for planting corn was "One for the squirrel, one for the crow, one for the cutworm, and one to grow." Though Paris Green was known to kill potato bugs, weeds and pests took their toll.

Life before 1900 was far from being Paradise!

In 1936, the Sulfa drugs were discovered, and soon after, Penicillin. These drugs, and other related ones, went hand in hand with vaccines discovered in this century, to help man rid himself of many of the causes of a short life span.

In 1924, rotenone was discovered, and in 1942, DDT. A whole barrage of weapons was soon developed for the farmer and gardener to use in his war with pests.

Now the larger population brought about by the victories against diseases could be fed well and cheaply. A farmer could harvest enough for his own family plus many others in the cities.

Surely such great advances will keep us in Paradise forever, you may say. Why, then, are our President and our Governors so concerned—concerned enough to declare April 22, 1970 "National Earth Day" to protest the pollution of our air, seas, and land by some of these advances of the Twentieth Century?

A Sunday drive will quickly show you reason for concern. The heavy cloud of smog over the city clears as you travel into the country—just in time for you to see the trash that litters the roadside. More people enjoying more conveniences make more garbage. The factors turning out these products belch chemical vapors into the air above us, and the streams and waterways around us. Paradise just isn't as pretty as pictured on that glossy page in the Family Bible, is it?

Garrett De Bell, one young Ecologist from California, has prepared a pamphlet called "The Environmental Handbook". He believes in turning back progress and doing without electricity because any use of it causes pollution; plastics and no-return bottles because they are hard to dispose of, and appliances because old ones litter the countryside. He feels that "women can go back to 1940 to examine what they got along without to determine if the harmful consequences of the products perhaps don't outweigh the benefits."

His suggestions surely would clean up the countryside, and maybe even the seas, where thirty-seven million tons of pollution are poured each year. Some scientists believe another twenty-five or fifty years of pesticide use will wipe out our fish supply.

Back to the farm again after a Sunday drive, the air is clean and clear, the streams sparkle, the birds sing, and you feel far from the pollution. But are you?

The first to point an angry finger at the farmer was perhaps Rachel Carson, with her book, "Silent Spring". She warned that the two hundred basic chemicals used in pest control "have the power to kill every insect, the 'good' and the 'bad', to still the song of birds, and the leaping of fish in the streams, to coat the leaves with a deadly film, and to linger on in the soil—all this though the intended target may be only a few weeds or insects."

Ralph Nader is beginning to join the criticism of the farmer as he investigates the poultry industry, and dairy and beef farmers hear about residues in meat and drugs in milk.

Will that next steak dinner and tossed salad be the forbidden fruit, or will my generation enjoy Paradise the rest of our lives? And what of the next generation? Is it any wonder emotions are high?

Voltaire said, "Judge a man by his questions rather than his answers". If my wisdom is to be judged today, please let it be for the concern I may have brought to you, and not for the pitiful solutions I offer. Perhaps the multitude of young who march on "Earth Day" will have suggestions. The biggest hope is that these young people are concerned, and that some of them will form a career out of preserving our natural environment.

It will take time, concern, legislation, and research to preserve life in Paradise. Industry must put forth the effort, but so must the consumer and the farmer. The modern farmer with chemicals at his fingertips must be selective and cautious in their use. He must study other means of weed and insect control, and perhaps use crop rotation, biological control where the natural enemy of the pest is used, disease resistant seed, and other new methods being developed by scientists. Drugs are a boon to the livestock raiser and can be safe if farmers are careful to follow instructions. The farmer must use the Golden Rule—marketing only that which he would feel safe to feed his own family.

Let's be emotional about pollution, but why turn back the clock as Garrett De Bell suggests? If man can create Paradise in one century, he can exist in it eternally by remembering "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap".

THE MISSOURI FARMERS ASSOCIATION AND ITS ABLE LEADER, PRESIDENT FRED HEINKEL

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the following St. Louis Post-Dispatch article by Gerald Meyer briefly describes one of Missouri's most remarkable and useful organizations, the Missouri Farmers Association and its able and public-spirited leader, President Fred Heinkel. The MFA has made many important contributions to the State of Missouri and to the people of Missouri as well as furnishing enlightened leadership to our region and Nation in seeking to dissolve the problems not only of farmers but of all our citizens, rural and urban alike.

The July 6, 1970, article follows:

MFA: A GIANT ORGANIZATION WITH ROOTS IN RURAL MISSOURI

(By Gerald Meyer)

Many a big city businessman, hearing for the first time of the Missouri Farmers Asso-

ciation, would probably visualize a kind of combination Rotary Club and general store, a roadside place for square dancing and peddling eggs.

And if he happened to meet Fred V. Heinkel, MFA's long-time president, the urban business magnate probably would be less than awed. Heinkel, born 71 years ago in a tin-roofed farmhouse in Jefferson County, still speaks with the accent and vocabulary of outstate Missouri. He does not fit Madison Avenue's image of the man in the executive suite.

But all this simply proves that illusion and reality are not the same, and that provincialism is not limited to the provinces. For unless the big city businessman is a very big businessman indeed, he is not as big a businessman as Fred Heinkel. And unless his business is one of the nation's largest, it is dwarfed by MFA.

A STATEWIDE GIANT

MFA, which Heinkel has headed since 1940, is a statewide giant with annual sales exceeding \$500,000,000. That figure does not include the revenues of three insurance companies, all MFA-affiliated and all having Heinkel as their chairman, with total assets of more than \$100,000,000.

That puts MFA in the same league with Pet, Inc., recently listed by Fortune Magazine as number 181 in total sales among American corporations. It makes MFA much larger than Brown Shoe Co., Granite City Steel Co., or Falstaff Brewing Corp.

One measure of MFA's size—and therefore of Heinkel's power—is that it is the largest customer of the St. Louis-San Francisco (Frisco) Railway and the second largest customer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The association has 152,000 members, all of them farmers or producers of agricultural products, and more than 6000 employees. Its operations include the manufacture of fertilizers and feeds, production of hybrid seed corn, meat packing, poultry and egg processing, and the operation of service stations, farm supply outlets, and giant grain elevators.

MODEST BEGINNING

Things were not always so grand, either for Heinkel or for MFA.

MFA was organized during World War I, when farmers in different parts of the state began to form small clubs for a combination of social and economic purposes. The first such club was founded in 1914 in Chariton County by seven farmers who discovered that they could save money by pooling their orders for supplies.

The club idea spread rapidly as its ad-

vantages became more apparent, and soon the clubs were organized into rural exchanges. The exchanges pyramided into cooperatives, and in 1917 a farm journal editor named William Hirth called for a convention at which MFA was formed as a "federation of cooperatives." Hirth became the association's first president.

Under Hirth's leadership, Missouri farmers organized a joint livestock shipping association, creameries, poultry dressing plants and feed production businesses. They continued to save money, and to make money, and MFA grew.

FACED RESISTANCE

There was some resistance from established business at first. A boycott by large packing houses unwilling to accept cattle shipped by the farmers was ended only after MFA appealed to President Warren G. Harding for help.

Without much interruption, however, MFA grew steadily.

"A lot of people want to know why we're so big and diversified," Heinkel said recently. "Well, you look at Missouri and you see it has one of the most diversified agricultural industries in the country. To serve our farmers, we have to be diversified.

"We were born out of necessity, and we've grown out of necessity."

Necessity was never more acute than in the 1930s, when the Depression threatened farmers everywhere and made even cooperative ventures risky. A group of farmers in California, Mo., for example, bought a carload of bran in Kansas City. By the time the car of bran was delivered to the farmers, its value had dropped so far that the cooperative was almost bankrupt.

But most cooperatives survived, and so did MFA—with growing membership.

CALLED FROM FARM

In 1940, when the association's annual volume was about \$55,000,000 and membership was about 32,000, Hirth died. Heinkel, an unpaid MFA vice president operating a farm near Catawissa, Mo., (in Franklin County) was called in to take over.

The following year he was elected to his first one-year term as MFA president. He has been reelected annually ever since, with increasing predictability, and with passage of time has become as much the patriarch as the president of the association.

"As a friend of mine used to tell me," Heinkel said last week during an interview at his plush offices in Columbia, "I came out from between the corn rows to run the organization. But MFA itself was very small

when I became president. It wasn't as big a jump as it would be for somebody today."

As both a cooperative and a federation of smaller cooperatives, MFA does not have shareholders. Its purpose is not to make money but to save money for its members, but sometimes equities are dispersed to patron members on the basis of how much business they do with MFA.

SPINOFF COMPANY

Several years ago MFA spun off an independent organization, Midcontinent Farmers Association, as a vehicle for public relations, public affairs and lobbying.

"As time passed and things got more complicated, the lawyers said we shouldn't try to do legislative work with our business organization," Heinkel explains. "That's why we started Midcontinent."

Other spinoffs were MFA Mutual Insurance Co., MFA Life Insurance Co. and Countryside Casualty Co., which employ more than 600 persons in Columbia, which is home base for all MFA operations.

A few years ago, to combat what it considered inadequate services provided by what Heinkel calls "big international grain corporations," MFA helped finance a huge new elevator near New Orleans. The elevator now handles 10,000,000 bushels a month.

The elevator has been a partial success, according to Heinkel, "certainly volume-wise—but it's been a little difficult to make money on it."

A NEW PHILOSOPHY

MFA had a reputation years ago for being somewhat secretive about its dealings. With the operation as big as it is now, however, Heinkel has adopted a new philosophy.

"I'm inclined to tell people everything they want to know," he says.

Behind the bigness, there remains the rather unique fact that MFA is the agency of a large number of comparatively small farmers. To help the family farm, which Heinkel says is "still the most efficient production unit that's been found in the world," MFA continues to experiment with such things as a telephone pig auction, which connects Ozark pig breeders with markets in four states.

To Heinkel, all such things are "examples of what farmers can accomplish when they act cooperatively."

"I remember the first time I met Mr. Hirth, when I had just joined the MFA in 1917," Heinkel says. "I remember what he said to me: 'You young fellows are going to have to fight this battle differently than your fathers fought it,' he said.

"Well, we've worked at doing that."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, July 16, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Ted G. Matkin, St. Stephen United Methodist Church, Troy, Mo., offered the following prayer:

O God, in whose strength nations rise, by whose grace they endure, and before whose judgments nations pass away, in humility we bow before Thee, Creator, Sustainer, and Judge of all!

We pray this day for our Nation and our world, and especially for these here assembled who bear the burden of great responsibility, by whose deliberations and decisions the destinies of us all are determined.

Grant them, O God, vision to recognize the things that matter most, wisdom to discern between right and wrong, perseverance to see that tasks begun are completed, humility to seek Thy way

and to be led by Thy spirit, love, that they may be among their fellow men as those who serve.

Grant us these gifts, O God. 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 agrees to the amendments of the House to bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 759. An act to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Washoe Tribe

of Indians certain lands in Alpine County, Calif.;

S. 1520. An act to exempt from the anti-trust laws certain combinations and arrangements necessary for the survival of falling newspapers; and

S.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to create a commission to study the bankruptcy laws of the United States.

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. 14685) entitled "An act to amend the International Travel Act of 1961, as amended, in order to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the United States, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the