

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"THE FAMILY"—SERMON BY REV. MALCOLM MATHESON, D.D.

HON. EDWARD J. GURNEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 19, 1970

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a thought-provoking and eloquent sermon delivered recently by Rev. Malcolm Matheson, D.D., of the First Congregationalist Church of Winter Park, Fla. Dr. Matheson's words deserve wide circulation.

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

"THE FAMILY"

(By Rev. Malcolm Matheson, D.D.)

MAY 10, 1970.

"I am come that you may have life and have it more abundantly." John 10:10.

Dr. Georgia Harkness reminds us that the study of primitive origins, the family is universally found to be the basic unit of society. This is not always a father, mother, child, monogamous family in the modern sense; but with the family varying in size from the small unit to the clan. Yet everywhere the family is that social structure within which economic, political and cultural patterns have come into being and are perpetuated. Every family in today's society is the inheritor of many centuries of social change within which morals, manners and mores have been developed. So much is inherited that parent and child are at once compelled and threatened by being sustained. Man, like other animals, is a biological creature subject to natural necessity, but with some freedom to choose and fashion his life.

The home is the natural and best medium for maturation and growth. From Plato's Republic down to the present, some have considered institutions better suited to rear children scientifically. After the Revolution, Russia tried institutions but later realized that there is no substitute for the natural home. The primacy of the family is firmly sustained by Jesus in the Gospels. Family ties were highly regarded by the Jews. Probably the miracle of the survival of the Jews for 20 homeless centuries may be attributed to the solidarity of the Jewish family. Jesus came into the Jewish male-centered world with the dictum that men, women and children must be treated equally as persons.

In the new society that is emerging in the last quarter of the 20th century, the family is very different from what we may call the traditional family. Dr. Gibson Winters of Chicago writes that the new family is more of a launching pad than a foundation. Personal and moral stability are now the main contributions to be made to the child's future, rather than loyalty to the family. Achievement of value is most necessary.

Family life must cherish the human values of care and attention. The fundamental meaning of life must be acted out in the family relationship. This must be meaningful, person to person encounter and respect for each member. Democracy begins in the home if it is to begin at all in the person. Here we must learn to "give and take" criticism and approval. Good family living, day by day, develops a healthy respect for the rights and privileges of others. No topic of conversation should be taboo; but all phases

of human behavior freely discussed—sex, politics, manners, etc.

Again see the picture of the launching pad. We have moved from rural to urban society. The family must prepare the child to leave the home for school, for work and for marriage, with all that this implies. The family must help prepare the young woman to share responsibility in the family, in our country and in the world. This responsibility also entails the political and spiritual realms and the institutions, as they are, or as they should be refashioned.

We ought to be pleased that our public school teachers, for the most part, are interested in teaching values to our young people at all levels. A survey was made several years ago to determine how much time was spent on formal religious education. It found that Jewish young people received 335 hours a year of Religious Education—Roman Catholics 200, and Protestants only about 30 hours.

One of the finest family articles to come to my attention is in the Saturday Review, April 25, 1970, written by Dr. Herbert Otto. He states as all discerning persons know that never in the history of Western civilization has the institution of marriage been under such close scrutiny as today. The cultural and theological heritage of monogamy is questioned at all levels of our society from teen-agers up—by those in schools, in professions and in industry. The American family is entering an unprecedented era of change and transition, with massive reappraisal. This is true, however, of all our social institutions, including the Christian Church. This is brought about by honestly facing the real situation as it is now! One divorce in every four marriages—one-third of all first-born babies from 1964 to 1966 were conceived out of wedlock. From 40% to 60% of all marriages at any given time are without marital counseling. Some sociologists refer to this period as the "divorce culture." Most Americans have a divorce experience either in the immediate family or among their relatives or friends.

I agree with Dr. Otto that we will continue family life in some way close to the structures we now have. However we ought not to be frozen into the moulds of family life or of Church life of the past. Sex roles and parental roles must be accepted as changing in our society. No longer can parents insist that they know better than the child, in a given situation, or that "a child should be seen and not heard." No longer is a wife the tool of her husband and children. New modes of family togetherness must emerge. A wife, mother and child—all must be recognized as being persons, with personality potential. In this time of rapid social evolution, we must encourage new forms of social and family innovation; platforms for genuine caring, loving and adventuring. Growth will ensue. Many possibilities exist without hurting or destroying the other person or persons. The wife and mother of any age must grow and develop mentally and spiritually, as well as socially. But always remember that in any person or institution, growth always involves change and emergence of the new. This is painful, but joyous and fulfilling.

Growth adds a new zest for living. The lack of this makes an unhappy home and family. We ought not to have as many unhappy homes. Too often this kind of home produces more unhappy homes. Marriage and family are the structures that best mature the personal core of human relationships. This is their main task, according to Dr. Winter. We certainly agree with him. We need to keep reminding ourselves of this every day. Character development, growth and action de-

termine, in a large measure, the course of society.

The family must take the initiative together in reaching for new dimensions of love and spiritually. The challenge of family living is to help each member achieve the maximum of love, physically and emotionally. Jesus said, "I am come that you may have life and have it abundantly." Happy Mother's Day!

Bibliography: *Sex, Family and Society in Theological Focus*—Edited by John C. Wynn, Association Press, 1966.

*Christian Ethics*—By Georgia Harkness, Abington Press, 1957.

THE 1971 BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT—AS OF AUGUST 13

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, the latest periodic "budget scorekeeping" report No. 9 prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures will be distributed to Members on August 17. This report reflects the cumulative actions of the Congress on the President's budget requests through August 13.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report is factual and entirely objective. It is based upon the best information the committee staff has been able to obtain from various sources.

The report brings together into a single package all facets of the Federal budget as acted upon by the Congress: First, the appropriation bills; second, mandatory spending authorizations in basic legislation other than appropriation bills, such as pay increases or pensions or welfare increases for which spending proceeds as soon as authorized and prior to the actual appropriation of funds; and, third, spending authorizations which are in effect appropriations within themselves, such as a social security increase or an authorization to spend from public debt receipts, or contract authority in basic legislation.

The report also gives the status of legislative proposals that in effect serve to reduce budget spending such as postal rate increases—the so-called negative expenditure legislative proposals.

The report gives the status of various revenue proposals which directly affect the budget deficit.

The report gives the status and estimated cost of all pieces of legislation either proposed by the administration or acted upon by a committee of the Congress; these are not counted as directly affecting the budget unless they provide for mandatory spending or a so-called backdoor appropriation, but they are nevertheless tabulated because they serve as an indication of the future cost of such legislation.

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this report is to show how the actions or the inactions of the

Congress on these many and varied pieces of the total legislative package affect the President's budget as originally submitted and as revised by him. It reports on congressional actions affecting the budget beginning with the actions of each committee as a bill is reported. It reflects—in separate columns—the actions of the House, the Senate, and final enactments by the Congress.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

The "scorekeeping" report is largely statistical and somewhat technical in nature and therefore not easily read. It is especially for this reason that I am inserting in the RECORD certain factual highlights from the introductory section of the latest report:

#### INTRODUCTION OF STAFF REPORT OF THE STATUS OF THE 1971 FISCAL YEAR FEDERAL BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS AND CURRENT STATUS OF THE 1971 BUDGET

##### Presidential revisions in the budget

A. New budget authority for fiscal 1971 in the February 2 budget submission was estimated to be \$218,030,495,000. By budget amendments, legislative proposals and reestimates (May 19, 1970), the President has increased the estimates for new budget authority for 1971 by \$2,691,932,000 to a new total of \$220,722,427,000.

B. Budget outlays for fiscal 1971 in the February 2 budget submission were estimated to total \$200,771,129,000. By budget amendments, legislative proposals and reestimates (May 19, 1970), the President has increased the estimated budget outlays for fiscal 1971 by \$4,571,871,000 to a new total of \$205,343,000,000.

C. Budget receipts for fiscal 1971 in the February budget submission were estimated to total \$202,103,000,000, including \$1,522,000,000 for increased taxes proposed to the Congress. By additional revenue proposals for estate and gift taxes (\$1,500,000,000) and leaded gasoline tax (\$1,600,000,000) offset by some adjustments downward in his May 19, 1970 reestimates, the President has increased fiscal 1971 estimated receipts by a net of \$2,006,000,000 to a new total of \$204,109,000,000.

##### Congressional changes in the budget

###### A. Budget authority for fiscal 1971:

1. House actions to August 13, 1970 on all spending bills—appropriations and legislative—have increased the President's requests for fiscal 1971 budget authority by \$7,504,735,000.

2. Senate actions to August 13, 1970 on all spending bills—appropriations and legislative—have increased the President's budget authority requests for fiscal 1971 by \$3,109,958,000.

3. Enactments of spending bills—appropriations and legislative—to August 13, 1970 have added \$2,759,172,000 to the President's budget authority requests for fiscal 1971.

###### B. Budget outlays for fiscal 1971:

1. House actions to August 13, 1970 on all spending bills—appropriations and legislative—have added a net of \$3,222,083,000 to the President's total estimated outlays for fiscal 1971.

2. Senate actions to August 13, 1970 on all spending bills—appropriations and legislative—have added a net of \$2,456,779,000 to the President's total estimated outlays for fiscal 1971.

3. Enactments of spending bills—appropriations and legislative—to August 13, 1970 have added \$1,776,361,000 to the President's total estimated outlays for fiscal 1971.

C. Budget receipts requested by the President for fiscal 1971 requiring Congressional actions total \$4,622,000,000:

1. House actions to August 13 on revenue

proposals total \$708,000,000 (including a net of \$173,000,000 not requested for fiscal 1971 by the President) leaving a balance of \$4,087,000,000 additional revenue increases required to meet the President's revised fiscal 1971 budget requests.

2. Senate actions to August 13 on revenue proposals total \$757,000,000 (including \$439,000,000 not requested for fiscal 1971 by the President) leaving a balance of \$4,304,000,000 additional revenue increases required to meet the President's revised fiscal 1971 budget requests.

3. Enactments of revenue proposals to August 13 total \$516,000,000, leaving a balance of \$4,106,000,000 additional revenue increases required to meet the President's revised fiscal 1971 budget requests.

#### THE PROJECTED BUDGET DEFICIT FOR 1971

The small unified budget deficit for fiscal 1971 of about \$1.3 billion projected by the President in his May 19, 1970, statement on the fiscal 1971 budget rests on a number of uncertainties.

The deficit projection reflected about \$4.6 billion increase in taxes to be voted by the Congress.

It reflected a sizable estimate for legislative proposals to reduce budget spending.

It counted on only a token increase in spending being voted by the Congress above the budget.

Without these items for increased revenues and negative spending proposals the unified budget deficit projection for fiscal 1971 would otherwise total nearly \$10 billion.

Any estimate or determination of what the Congress, by its cumulative actions to date, has done to the projected budget deficit for fiscal 1971 must be very tentative and preliminary in nature since the work of the Congress is far from completed. But in briefest summary as of August 13, congressional impact on the projected deficit appears to be about as follows:

The House, by its actions to August 13, on both spending and revenue measures, has increased the projected deficit for fiscal 1971 by a net of about \$3.2 billion.

The Senate, by its actions to August 13, on both spending and revenue measures, has increased the projected deficit for fiscal 1971 by a net of \$2.2 billion.

There are a number of major differences between the Senate actions and the House actions affecting the projected deficit. For example, the House has added about \$226 million in outlays by its actions on 12 appropriation bills together with some carryover for fiscal 1970 actions. The Senate has added about \$1,114 million in outlays for its actions on seven appropriation bills together with the carryover from fiscal 1970 actions. The House has added about \$3 billion in outlays for actions on various legislative items including a \$1.5 billion increase in social security benefits on which the Senate has not acted. The Senate has added about \$1.3 billion in outlays for actions on various legislative proposals.

Enactments to August 13 of both spending and revenue measures have added a net of about \$1.6 billion to the projected deficit for fiscal 1971.

#### SUPPORTING TABLE NO. 1

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting one of the tables from the latest report—sup-

porting table No. 1, perhaps the key table in the report. This table shows, bill by bill, what Congress is doing to change both the budget authority and the budget outlay—expenditure—sides of the President's budget. It shows these actions in terms of increases or decreases from the budget estimates.

By referring to the various subtotal lines on the table, the cumulative change from the budget estimates can be readily determined.

This table is in several parts.

#### APPROPRIATION BILLS

The first part of the table shows the effects of actions taken—to August 13—at this session on appropriation bills.

The report indicates that the net effect of House actions in appropriation bills to August 13 have resulted in decreasing 1971 appropriation requests for budget authority by about \$746 million, and increasing estimated outlays over the President's budget estimates by about \$226 million, excluding the vetoed Independent Offices-HUD appropriations bill. Outlays show an increase, because the outlay figure includes the effect in fiscal 1971 of the Labor-HEW-OEO appropriation bill for fiscal 1970 passed at this session—the budget for fiscal 1971 submitted in February did not reflect final congressional action on this appropriation bill, but did reflect final congressional action on all other appropriation bills for fiscal 1970, except, of course, the second general supplemental bill.

#### BACKDOOR BUDGET AUTHORITY

The second part of this table shows changes in the budget made in the form of new budget authority through the so-called backdoor appropriations process. To August 13, the House has voted or reported \$6,893 million in budget authority over the President's budget requests. These items will have little or no effect on outlays, for fiscal 1971; therefore, no change is shown for outlays.

#### LEGISLATIVE BILLS MANDATING SPENDING

The third part of this table reflects estimates for budget increases or decreases which result from congressional action on legislation containing mandatory spending authorizations such as pay or pension increases for which spending does not wait until an appropriation is made as is the case for most legislation authorizing new or expanded programs.

The net effect of House actions to August 13 for such legislative items is an increase in 1971 budget authority of \$418 million and an increase in 1971 budget outlays of about \$2,062 million. This does not reflect enacted Federal or postal pay increases which were proposed by the President as increases to his own February budget and therefore not accounted for as congressional increases in the budget. But it does reflect the cost of the retroactive postal pay increase for 2½ months in fiscal 1970 which will be paid in fiscal 1971.

#### LEGISLATIVE BILLS RE PROPOSALS TO REDUCE

The fourth part of this table reflects the apparent changes in the budget resulting from actions taken to date on legislative proposals to reduce budget authority and outlays. Only items on which partial action has been taken are



counted for scorekeeping purposes at this time. For the House, the effect of these actions to August 13 is an increase in the 1971 budget authority of \$939 million

and an increase in 1971 budget outlays of \$934 million. These estimates assume a 6-month delay in the effective date of a postal rate increase.

A similar tabulation, giving the details of congressional actions affecting fiscal 1970 estimates, is included at the bottom of this table:

SUPPORTING TABLE NO. 1.—EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS DURING THE CURRENT SESSION ON INDIVIDUAL BILLS AFFECTING BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS (EXPENDITURES) (AS OF AUGUST 13, 1970)

Items acted upon	Congressional actions on budget authority (changes from the budget)			Congressional actions on budget outlays (changes from the budget)		
	House	Senate	Enacted	House	Senate	Enacted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
FISCAL YEAR 1971						
Appropriation bills (changes from the 1971 budget):						
Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies, 1970 (Public Law 91-204)				+248,000	+248,000	+248,000
Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Offices (H.R. 16900)	-73,053			-65,000		
Legislative Branch (H.R. 16915)	-9,394	-7,525	+1-8,361	-8,750	-7,000	+1-7,800
Education (H.R. 16916) <sup>2</sup>	+319,590	+816,047	+453,321	+215,000	+417,000	+239,000
Second Supplemental, 1970 (P.L. 91-305)				-19,700	-200,300	-123,000
Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development (H.R. 17548)	b(+173,389)	b(+1,186,796)	b(+541,302)	b(-114,650)	b(+89,000)	b(-1,800)
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and related Agencies (H.R. 17575)	-136,949			-50,000		
Interior and related agencies (P.L. 91-361)	-731	-4,637	-4,500	-3,350	-2,300	-3,500
Transportation and related agencies (H.R. 17755)	-36,235			-34,700		
Foreign assistance and related agencies (H.R. 17867)	-655,578			-150,000		
District of Columbia (P.L. 91-337)	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150	-150
Agriculture and related agencies (H.R. 17923)	-81,587	+727,581	(1)	+105,800	+635,000	(1)
Military construction (H.R. 17970)	-137,763			-11,000		
Public Works and Atomic Energy (H.R. 18127)	-26,625	+5,238			+24,000	
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and related agencies (H.R. 18515)	+92,926					
Subtotal, appropriation bills	-745,549	+1,526,078	+440,310	+226,150	+1,114,250	+352,550
Legislative bills with "backdoor" spending authorizations (changes from the 1971 budget): <sup>4</sup>						
Emergency home financing (Public Law 91-351)	+1,500,000		+750,000	N.A.		N.A.
Alaska Omnibus Act extension (P.L. 91-367)	+851	+851	+851	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Land and water conservation (P.L. 91-308)	+30,000	+30,000	+30,000			
Unemployment trust fund (P.L. 91-373)	+194,000	+194,000	+194,000			
Urban Mass Transportation (H.R. 18185)	+2,118,000					
TVA bonds (H.R. 18104)	+3,050,000					
Subtotal "backdoor"	+6,892,851	+224,851	+974,851			
Legislative bills with mandatory spending authorizations (changes from the 1971 budget):						
Employee health benefits (H.R. 16968)	+140,000			+140,000		
Wage board pay revision (H.R. 17809)	+230,000			+230,000		
Farm subsidy ceiling (H.R. 18546)	-60,000					
Dependents' health care (H.R. 8413)	+255			+255		
Public Health Service retirement (Public Law 91-253)	+259	+259	+259	+259	+259	+259
Social security (H.R. 17550)				+1,500,000		
Family assistance (H.R. 16311)	-450,000			-350,000		
Federal lands for parks (reduces offsetting receipts) (S. 1708 H.R. 15913)	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
Postal reform—pay (P.L. 91-375)	+107,700	+107,700	+107,700	+107,700	+107,700	+107,700
Foreign Service retirement (Public Law 91-201)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Air traffic controllers' retirement (S. 3959)		+7,300			+7,300	
Savings bond interest increase (H.R. 14956)		+108,000			+108,000	
Veterans' hospital care for 70-year-olds (H.R. 693)	(+7,000)	(+7,000)	(1)	(+7,000)	(+7,000)	(1)
Veterans education assistance (Public Law 91-219) <sup>5</sup>	+185,500	+185,500	+185,500	+169,000	+169,000	+169,000
Veterans additional \$5,000 insurance (Public Law 91-291)	+45,000	+45,000	+45,000	+45,000	+45,000	+45,000
Veterans compensation increase (P.L. 91-376)	+226,481	+114,370	+218,000	+226,481	+114,370	+218,000
Redefine "child"—(dependency compensation) (Public Law 91-262)		+6,900	+3,552		+6,900	+3,552
Veterans auto allowance increase (H.R. 370)	+938			+938		
Railroad retirement (P.L. 91-377)	-7,700	N.A.	N.A.	-7,700	N.A.	+96,300
Subtotal, mandatory	+418,433	+575,029	+560,011	+2,061,933	+558,529	+639,811
Legislation affecting proposals to reduce budget authority and outlays:						
Medicaid reform (H.R. 17550)	+155,000			+150,000		
Postal rate increase (P.L. 91-375)	+784,000	+784,000	+784,000	+784,000	+784,000	+784,000
Subtotal, reduction proposals	+939,000	+784,000	+784,000	+934,000	+784,000	+784,000
Subtotal, legislative bills	+8,250,284	+1,583,880	+2,318,862	+2,995,933	+1,342,529	+1,423,811
Total, fiscal year 1971	+7,504,735	+3,109,958	+2,759,172	+3,222,083	+2,456,779	+1,776,361
FISCAL YEAR 1970						
Appropriation bills (changes from the revised 1970 budget):						
Foreign Assistance (Public Law 91-194)	+150	+150	-150	+100	+100	-100
Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies (H.R. 15931, Public Law 91-204)	+567,000	+567,000	+567,000	+335,000	+335,000	+335,000
Second Supplemental, 1970 (H.R. 17399, Public Law 91-305)	-153,957	+272,203	-408,637	-121,300	-84,800	-99,000
Subtotal, appropriation bills	+412,893	+839,053	+158,213	+213,600	+250,100	+235,900
Legislative bills with spending authorizations (changes from the revised 1970 budget):						
Food for needy children (Public Law 91-207)				+30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Veterans education assistance (Public Law 91-219)	+107,400	+107,400	+107,400	+94,000	+94,000	+94,000
Airports and airways development (Public Law 91-258)			+840,000			N.A.
Failure of enactment: postal rate increase	+156,000	+156,000	+156,000	+156,000	+156,000	+156,000
Subtotal, legislative bills	+263,400	+263,400	+1,103,400	+280,000	+280,000	+280,000
Total, fiscal year 1970	+676,293	+1,102,453	+1,261,613	+493,600	+530,100	+515,900

Footnotes on following page.

<sup>1</sup> Reflects conference or final action for comparability.

<sup>2</sup> \$425,000,000 budget authority (\$212,000,000 outlays) for impacted area school aid, carried in budget as "proposed legislation," is regarded as budget appropriation request for scorekeeping purposes although no formal amendment has been transmitted.

<sup>3</sup> Does not reflect outlay effect of \$20,000 payment limitation.

<sup>4</sup> "Backdoor" refers to budget authority and outlays provided in basic legislation not requiring further appropriation action.

<sup>5</sup> Congressional increase of \$185,500,000 subsequently included in budget amendment (H. Doc. 91-312).

<sup>6</sup> Reflects half-year delay in rate increase.

<sup>7</sup> Does not reflect provision of \$300,000,000 for food stamp program to be charged against 1971 Agriculture Appropriation bill. Reflects point of order on the floor against foreign military credit sales.

<sup>8</sup> Subject to or in conference.

<sup>9</sup> Committee action.

<sup>10</sup> Pending signature.

N.A.—Not available.

<sup>11</sup> Presidential veto overridden by House; pending in Senate.

<sup>12</sup> Presidential veto sustained by House.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE AD HOC  
INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF  
BLACK ILLINOIS STATE LEGISLA-  
TORS—III

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, I herewith place in the RECORD the third part of hearings before an ad hoc investigating committee of the Illinois State Legislature.

The document referred to follows:

Mr. CLEMENTS. Yes.

Rep. WASHINGTON. You were on the scene the day that Rev. Jesse Jackson was escorted to the Labor Department Hearing at the Custom House?

Rev. CLEMENTS. Yes.

Rep. WASHINGTON. He has bodyguards assigned to him, is that correct?

Rev. CLEMENTS. That is correct, by the Federal Government.

Rep. WASHINGTON. How many?

Rev. CLEMENTS. Two. Two that I know of.

Rep. WASHINGTON. In light of your experiences there that day, and this is obvious public knowledge of what happened on the prior day, do you consider that sufficient bodyguards to get Rev. Jackson into the hearing?

Rev. CLEMENTS. Absolutely not.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Thank you, Father. (Witness excused.)

Chairman NEWHOUSE. We have two more witnesses, Mr. Donald Duster, and Mr. Gardner Stern, Jr., who are Co-Chairmen of the Chicago Forum.

Would you prefer to appear together?

Mr. DUSTER. Together.

(Witnesses sworn.)

Donald Duster and Gardner Stern, Jr. having been first duly sworn, were examined and testified as follows:

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Gentlemen, I appreciate your coming over to answer our invitation to aid us in our deliberations here today.

You are Co-Chairmen of the Chicago Forum. I wonder if you would care to tell us a little bit about your Forum, and what efforts have been made in terms of community police relations.

Mr. DUSTER. Thank you for inviting us to appear.

The Chicago Forum is an integrated group, composed of about 60 business and professional men, who have been meeting for the past two years to exchange ideas. And we appear to express ourselves on matters pertaining to urban conditions.

To attain this purpose, we hold monthly meetings, and we invite people to appear before our group and share in the current topics with us. One such meeting took place on February 18, 1969.

The subject matter that evening was Police and Community Relations, and we invited James Riordan, Commander of the 1st District of the Chicago Police Department, Kermit Coleman, Director of the Ghetto Projects, and legal coordinator for the American Civil Liberties Union, and John Webster, Professor of Criminology, University of

Illinois, Circle Campus, and Renault Robinson, President of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, to address our group that evening.

Following that discussion, the Forum decided the Police Department was not listening to the plea of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, to be heard at the highest level in the department, and this resulted from conversations and direct testimony, almost a verbal confrontation between members of our panel, Commander Riordan, and Renault Robinson.

I want to give you this in chronological order, because the way the Forum became directly involved, this was February, 1969, when most people in the Chicago area had no real knowledge that the problem of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League was getting into.

The Chicago Forum took the position, since we are business oriented, we would like to have administrative problems handled in a business-like fashion. Therefore we wrote a letter to Commander Riordan, dated March 7th, where we thanked him for appearing in our panel, told him about the concern about the obvious disparity between the Patrolmen's League and Riordan's responsibility to the Department's position, even though Riordan at that time was expressing his own view and not that of the department.

And Riordan also indicated that he felt certain if all possible changes in rules and regulations would be followed by the League, he would probably receive a hearing.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. What was the attitude toward the League?

Mr. DUSTER. My impression of his attitude toward the League, was that he felt that it did not serve a useful purpose in coming into existence. The need did not exist.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Now, the second question.

By implication, your last statement seemed to me, was something that the Afro-American Patrolmen's League had failed to do.

Did he make it clear that what they had failed to do, to prevent them from getting a hearing?

Mr. DUSTER. He said some discussions, suggestions during the Panel discussions.

Renault Robinson said he has done all the things and taken all the steps that Commander Riordan has suggested be done.

After the panel discussion, a few of us talked to Commander Riordan and it was our impression that he felt more could be done to exhaust the remedies within the Department. So we invited the commander to be the guest of the Forum at an Executive session of the Forum, to find out the steps, what the Afro-American Patrolmen's League could do to reach their objectives, to meet with Superintendent Conlisk.

We did meet with Commander Riordan, and we discussed what might be done. And it was Riordan's feelings that since he was not directly involved in human relations, in the Police Department, that the Forum should contact the expert in that area, who was Deputy Chief Sam Nolan.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. The expert in what area?

Mr. DUSTER. Human relations.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. I don't mean to keep cutting you off, Mr. Duster.

Mr. DUSTER. That is perfectly all right.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. That was your February 1969 meeting?

Mr. DUSTER. No. The February, 1969 meeting was a discussion panel, or panel discussion.

After that meeting, we did meet with Commander Riordan. And that was April 30th, we met with Commander Riordan.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Two months later?

Mr. DUSTER. Two months later. We had one meeting which was postponed.

We also met with Renault Robinson and members of our executive committee met with Renault Robinson, and told him that we had met with Commander Riordan, and Commander Riordan suggested that there was some suggestions that further steps could be taken.

And the response of the Patrolmen's League, was that the Forum could do that if we'd like, but they thought that the results would be negative. They had tried as far as they knew, all the channels inside the Police Department, and the channels they thought would be effective, and they had met with resistance.

We asked, that is the Chicago Forum, in our meeting with the Patrolmen's League, asked the League to send us literature about their program, and why they wanted to meet with Conlisk; that the Forum as such did not want to become directly involved.

Our purpose was to try to bring the meeting between Conlisk and the Patrolmen's League together, and not take a stand on the situation as the Patrolmen's League spokesmen. We did this, and we have a copy of their letter to the Chicago Forum.

On June 6th, the Chicago Forum sent a letter to Superintendent Conlisk, telling him of our meeting of the panel discussion, of our meeting with Commander Riordan, of our meeting with the Patrolmen's League, and of our purpose and asking him to meet with the President of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. I notice that you have a one-page letter.

Is that a copy?

Mr. DUSTER. That is a copy.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Would you care to read that letter for the record, please.

Mr. DUSTER. Yes.

It is addressed to Mr. James Conlisk, Superintendent, Chicago Police Department, 1121 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605:

"Dear Mr. Conlisk:

"We, the Chicago Forum, are writing to propose for your consideration one concrete step toward the resolution of the critical problem of police-community relations. The Chicago Forum is an integrated group composed of 60 business and professional men, who have been meeting for the past two years to exchange ideas and, where and when appropriate, to express ourselves on matters pertaining to urban conditions.

"During the past two years we have invited experts, government officials, and community representatives to discuss with us topics including, employment, housing, education and economic development, with particular respect to the way these problem areas are being confronted in Chicago.

"With reference to Police-community relations, last winter we were addressed by a panel consisting of John Webster, Professor of Criminology, University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Kermit Coleman, the Community Legal Coordinator for the American Civil Liberties Union, Commander James Riordan,



and Renault Robinson, President of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League.

"Subsequent to the panel discussion, the Executive Committee of the Chicago Forum had luncheon meetings with Messrs. Riordan and Robinson, respectively, resulting in a greater familiarity with Police programs to promote communications with minority communities and with the A.A.P.L.'s interest in advancing the concerns of the members of minority communities.

"Based on the perspective of police-community relations, and as concerned citizens rather than as advocates of any cause, we would endorse and urge the initiation of an informal dialogue between you, as the highest representative of the Chicago Police Department, and the leadership of the AAPL.

"We take this position because we feel such a dialogue might achieve the following purposes:

"(1) It would tend to establish an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and understanding between the two groups at the highest levels and dispel possible suspicions based on lack of information.

"(2) It might lead to a relationship which would help to minimize the potential for violence this summer.

"(3) It could contribute to the positive evolution of police-community relations. (Indeed, we are advised you welcome the formation of the A.A.P.L. as potentially constructive.)

"We trust that our suggestions are helpful, for we recognize your concern both for public safety and for individual rights. To determine your reaction to our proposal we will call upon you in the next few weeks.

"If there is any way in which our organization or its individual members can be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon us."

And it is signed by the then Co-Chairmen, Weathers Y. Sykes, and Robert D. Kestbaum.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. For the record, could you tell us who are the Board members of the Forum?

Mr. DUSTER. We have no Board members. We just have a membership list.

The affairs are administered by an Executive Committee. We have a membership list; yes, sir.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Who are the chief officers?

Mr. DUSTER. We have co-chairmen, Gardner Stern, Jr. on my left, and myself, Donald Duster.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Go ahead.

Mr. DUSTER. Our response—or a response was received, and dated June 10, 1969.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Would you please read it.

Mr. DUSTER. Yes.

"Gentlemen:

"Thank you for your letter of June 6, relative to your concern about the problem of police-community relations.

"As you know, the Chicago Police Department shares this concern and has manifested that concern by the institution of many innovative procedures and organizational restructurings. We have in our Department a separate division having as its main responsibility the establishment of the closest of ties with every member of the community. This division, the Community Services Division, is headed by Deputy Chief Samuel Nolan, a man whose vast range of experience and abilities makes him admirably suited to the task.

"In your communication you indicate that your Executive Committee has met with District Commander James Riordan and Renault Robinson, president of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League. You further indicate that these meetings have provided a familiarity with police programs in the area of community relations. May I suggest the possibility that Deputy Chief Nolan might

be in the best possible position to explain the efforts of the Department in this area, since it is his main responsibility and he has represented me in meetings with Mr. Robinson on other occasions.

"At the present time, Deputy Chief Nolan is involved in a conference in the Washington, D.C. area, sponsored by the Attorney General of the United States, in matters relating to this nation-wide problem. He will, however, return to the city on June 16 at which time I shall request that he contact you to arrange to discuss this vital problem."

Signed, James B. Conlisk, Jr., Superintendent of Police.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. May I ask if you found that letter either satisfactory or responsive to your request?

Mr. DUSTER. Found it satisfactory in a business-like manner. We are business oriented, and it is frequently in practice to have all subordinates completely informed before the Executive officers take anything under advisement.

We did contact Deputy Chief Nolan. We did have lunch with Deputy Chief Nolan.

At our luncheon meeting, Deputy Chief Nolan agreed that a meeting between Conlisk and the Patrolmen's League would be beneficial and agreed to go to Superintendent Conlisk and ask that a meeting be arranged.

Sen. CHEW. Has it been arranged?

Mr. DUSTER. No.

Sen. CHEW. Have you heard from Deputy Chief Nolan on that?

Mr. DUSTER. We did hear from Mr. Nolan on the afternoon of our luncheon meeting, which was July the 3rd.

Deputy Chief Nolan called me and said that he had talked to Superintendent Conlisk, that a meeting would take place, and we had one understanding that the Patrolmen's League would submit an item of agenda, and items to be discussed, and that was not done prior to this meeting.

Sen. CHEW. Did the Patrolmen's League submit these agenda?

Mr. DUSTER. They submitted the following—they submitted it following this discussion from Deputy Chief Nolan that they meet.

Sen. CHEW. And what has been done subsequent to this?

Mr. DUSTER. There has been no official response from Superintendent Conlisk regarding the request made by the Patrolmen's League for a meeting.

Sen. CHEW. This is subsequent to Sam Nolan setting up the meeting apparently?

Mr. DUSTER. This was a condition that Nolan agreed to present to Conlisk for a meeting.

In other words, Nolan felt that the Superintendent would probably meet with the Patrolmen's League, if the Patrolmen's League detailed exactly what they wanted to talk about and not very broad, general terms in bringing about better relations with the community.

Sen. CHEW. Nothing has related since this?

Mr. DUSTER. We did ask the Patrolmen's League why they wanted to meet with the Superintendent and asked that a meeting take place.

If I may go on, when Deputy Chief Nolan talked to and said that Conlisk's response had been negative, that Conlisk's response was that the Patrolmen's League would have to go through channels, and Conlisk said that the patrolmen would know what that meant, or they could submit their proposal to the Patrolmen's representative, Officer Robinson.

Sen. CHEW. The Patrolmen's Representative, representative in the Police Department?

Mr. DUSTER. Yes.

Sen. CHEW. In other words, it was clear to you that Superintendent Conlisk had no intention of meeting with the Patrolmen's League?

Mr. DUSTER. That is correct.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Anything further, Mr. Duster?

Mr. DUSTER. Only that the Patrolmen's League followed our suggestion, that they detail and outline their program for a meeting with Conlisk, and sent it to him by registered mail.

They did in the letter of July 16th, which is a three-page letter, which I will be glad to leave with you.

I have not talked to Deputy Chief Nolan to ask him what the response to the letter of the Patrolmen's League has been.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Based on this correspondence, have you been able to draw any conclusions?

Mr. DUSTER. Yes. That there is no intention on the part of Superintendent Conlisk to meet with the President of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League.

Rep. COLLINS. What is the date of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League's letter to Superintendent Conlisk?

Mr. DUSTER. July 16th.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Could you speculate as to the reasons why Superintendent Conlisk wouldn't meet with the Patrolmen's League?

Mr. DUSTER. Our belief is that the program, as we know it in the Forum, the Patrolmen's League challenges a number of existing practices of the Chicago Police Department.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Do you think he would refuse to meet with the leaders of other organizations, like the Confederation of Police, or the Fraternal Order of Police?

Mr. DUSTER. I believe he will refuse to meet with organizations that have power to change the present policies of the Police Department.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. You mentioned that there were some changes that the Afro-American Patrolmen's League was going to offer to the Police Department that might take into account some system changes.

Mr. DUSTER. Yes.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Are you speaking now of the negotiations of the protection of the black community?

Are you speaking of the patrolmen offering a completely different image, not upon oppression?

Mr. DUSTER. Yes. Those are provided terms.

If I may refer to the letter, because I am not a member of the Patrolmen's League and I don't want to misrepresent them.

And I quote:

"We must correct the injustices that the minority group members suffer because of improper or illegal police service or action. Contrary to public opinion, the League has found that the problem that affects police relations with the Black community is not caused by the individual policeman who acts improperly or misuses his authority by personal design. Rather, it is the improperly constituted structure that allows the individual policeman the relatively unrestricted personal discretion to act while under the color of law and, in many cases, within the legal limits of the law in a fashion that reflects prejudicial treatment."

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Is that all?

Sen. CHEW. Would you say that these—

Mr. DUSTER. If I may, there is one general statement I think will capsule it.

"We of the League would like to join with you in a joint effort to exchange ideas and discuss ways in which we, as an organization representing black people, and you representing the Police Department can work together to make the Police Department improve its service in the black community and gain the respect of the black citizens. This, of course, is not an easy task. Many changes in police procedures, both on the street and in the station, stronger internal discipline, new procedures for handling citizen complaints, a reorganization of the Police-Community Relations Division, better trained

supervisors, and an increase in Negro personnel are only a few of the measures deeply affecting police work that need modification and/or change."

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Anything further? I'm sorry, Senator Chew.

Sen. CHEW. In other words, it is your conclusion that the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department has in fact ignored the things that were listed in the letter as not being existing, and is that what would be about your summation?

Mr. DUSTER. I know he has ignored responding to the letter.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Gentlemen, you have been very patient. You have sat with us for quite a while.

Mr. Stern, you haven't even had a chance to get to the microphone.

Would you introduce yourself, and would you spell out the names of some of the Executive Committee for us?

Mr. STERN. My name is Gardner H. Stern, Jr., and as Mr. Duster indicated, I am a Co-Chairman of the Chicago Forum and among the members of the current Executive Committee are the two of us, Mr. Gordon Hegwood, Mr. John Montgomery, Mr. Peter Husting, Mr. Gerald Hines.

We have a new Executive Committee, and Mr. Phillip Ginsberg. And all of these gentlemen are either executives in their own business, or in the City, or in one case or another with the University of Chicago Law School.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Any further questions?

Sen. CHEW. Yes. I want to ask him one question if I may.

What has been done toward weeding out the bigoted white police officers that operate unlawfully in the black community?

Mr. STERN. That, Senator, isn't really our role as an organization. And we have not really addressed ourselves to that very definite problem, but that is not our primary function as an organization.

Sen. CHEW. Well, insofar as you are Chicago's relations from the conversational end of it, have you thought about this? This is the real crux of the whole problem of the Chicago Police Department.

Mr. STERN. Very definitely. As a result of our panel last February, during which time we first became exposed as an organization to the point of view of the AAPL, as a result of that panel, we recognize that the AAPL had a valid position.

And as a result of our efforts to meet with Superintendent Conlisk, we might bring together the two points of view and might result in some improvement in community relationships, which would include the handling of bigoted white policemen.

Sen. CHEW. I have had the opportunity to study some police departments throughout the country, and I find that the Community Relations Department of the Chicago Police Department is more or less a myth.

Have you had any concern on it?

Mr. DUSTER. May I respond to that.

When we met with Deputy Chief Nolan, there—this is not hearsay—he told me that he recommended to Superintendent Conlisk, that Conlisk meet with the Patrolmen's League, and responded—the response he for the Patrolmen to go through channels or through the Patrolmen's representative.

Here we have a Deputy Chief who has been told, "I am not taking your advice, but send me a patrolman, Officer O'Brien. If he feels—if he tells me, I might do it."

I believe you are right. We do have a myth so far as any positive power in that fashion is concerned.

Sen. CHEW. I feel that the Director of Community Relations is a shill for going into the office, his power is limited to nothing, and he is an excellent police officer, and should be placed in a position where he could use his talents.

But still he is like white companies putting a black man at the front door in tokenism, and I think this is what has happened.

I would like to see your organization, for instance, take a deep interest in the kind of personnel that the Department has, that are roaming in the black communities and not only are they abusing the citizens physically, but they seem to have a habit of taking a lot of money out of the community from people in business.

And since you are structured on a business basis, this definitely should be looked into. I know of many people that have come to my office and have complained about police harassing people in business, especially taverns, liquor stores, and how they set up arrests in various taverns where the people have not found the way to funnel the money into the headquarters.

And things of that nature, I think your organization could be very vital. As you know, I have called for the removal of the Task Force, because they are all—almost operating in the black communities, and they saturate and harass the citizens. I have called for the bigoted white policeman to be reassigned and brought up on the style and educational culture of black people.

I have called on the Mayor and asked for the support of the Superintendent of Police, and the response I have got has been nothing from either gentleman, and if your organization in these kinds of hearings can center yourself on these things, it would be helpful.

Mr. DUSTER. If I may respond, I think you are absolutely right with our involvement with the Patrolmen's League. It cannot be done, however, without the changes and your suggestions cannot be brought about by a group like the Chicago Forum.

The restructuring of the Chicago Police Department will take stern pressure, which we in our small way will try to bring about, if we can bring into this relationship other organizations that do have the power to bring about change.

Then I think we will have fulfilled a very vital function. But from our knowledge of the workings of the Chicago Police Department, we are trying to hit an elephant with a baseball bat.

Rep. WASHINGTON. I have one question of Mr. Stern.

We are here because Officer Renault Robinson alleges he has been harassed by the Chicago Police Department because of his involvement in the Afro-American Patrolmen's League.

If that is true, as a fact-finding committee, obviously I would like to know why. Perhaps the conclusion or the answer to my question is involved with Mr. Duster's response as to why Superintendent Conlisk would not cooperate with the Afro-American Patrolmen's League; to-wit, his answer was this:

The Afro-American Patrolmen's League posing a challenge to the Chicago Police Department in the area of reform, which the structure is not willing to concede to.

It would therefore follow that they would be opposed to the prime mover of that organization, Officer Renault Robinson, because he represents a challenge to remove the hierarchy from the Police Department.

Would you agree with that statement?

Mr. STERN. Yes, I would, completely.

Chairman NEWHOUSE. Gentlemen, thank you.

(Witnesses excused.)

Chairman NEWHOUSE. This Committee Hearing is now adjourned to a date one week from today, Friday, at the same place, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., at which time we expect to present witnesses who will be leaders of community organizations, attorneys who are working attorneys in the criminal practice who have some knowledge about police practices.

We are going to again issue an invitation

to Superintendent Conlisk to appear. We hope he will do so.

Thank you, very much, for your patience. (Whereupon the hearing in the above-entitled matter was adjourned, to reconvene at 10:00 o'clock a.m. (Friday, October 17, 1969, at the same place.)

AFRO-AMERICAN PATROLMEN'S  
LEAGUE OF CHICAGO,  
July 16, 1969.

Mr. JAMES B. CONLISK, JR.,  
Superintendent, Chicago Police Department,  
Chicago, Ill.

Subject: Conference between the representatives of the League and the Superintendent of Police.

DEAR MR. CONLISK: The Afro-American Patrolmen's League, as you know, is an organization of black policemen who formed in order to seek solutions to the growing "problems" between the "police department and the Black community." Being professional policemen and also Black citizens and members of the Black community, we are primarily qualified to know the causes of conflict between the police institution and Black people.

There is no doubt in our minds that the police department is a necessary function of government. We also feel that no public institution now in existence is without flaw. Moreover there is no institution within the government that has a greater domestic responsibility than the police department.

By any objective standards the Chicago Police Department ranks high among police departments, not only in this country but also in the world. We of the League know that the problems facing the police department a decade ago were much different in complexity that they are today. No one will deny the fact that the police function has come under alone scrutiny from all areas of this society, including the federal government.

Today the League would like to join with you in a joint effort to exchange ideas and discuss ways in which we as an organization representing black people and you representing the police department can come together to make the police department improve its service and the Black community and gain the respect of the Black citizens. This of course, is not an easy task. Many changes in police procedures, both on the street and in the station, stronger internal discipline, new procedures for handling criteria complaints, a reorganization of the Police-Community Relations Division, better trained supervisors, and an increase in Negro personnel are only a few of the measures deeply affecting police work that need modification and/or change.

The impetus for change must rest with the police department because they are appointed public servants with the sworn duty to serve and protect all citizens in a fair and impartial manner and to the best of their ability.

We must correct the injustices that the minority group members suffer because of improper or illegal police service or action. Contrary to public opinion, the League has found that the problem that affects police relations with the Black community is not caused by the individual policeman who acts improperly or misuses his authority by personal design. Rather, it is the improperly constituted structure that allows the individual policeman the relatively unrestricted personal discretion to act while under the color of law and, in many cases, within the legal limits of the law in a fashion that reflects prejudicial treatment.

The League has worked in the Black community with many different community groups and organizations. In some cases we did not condone the stated purposes of some of the organizations. However, the general consensus of opinion from all the different



community groups and youth organizations is that unless the legitimate grievances relating to the police are confronted by the police administration, the avoidance of loss of life and damage to property will be impossible.

The League feels that you are a prudent man and that you realize your responsibility to the police officers under your command and the citizens of the city of Chicago. We believe you will use all of your influence to improve police service in this city, and avoid conflict and loss of life between policemen and minority groups. We further feel that your ability to carry out your duty is hindered by lack of certain information and objective facts concerning the police department and its relationship to minority groups. Being the top administrator of this department is a difficult position. You must rely on information received from secondary sources in order to make the decisions made by top level subordinates who sometimes are themselves ill-advised is a built-in problem of management.

Race, national origin, religion, age, employment, education and residency are only a few of the major differences that affect police work. Policemen know what steps to take when the law is violated. However, general crime and social violence or civil disorder are different problems and must be handled in different ways. Criminals and minority protestors both violate the law, but there is a distinct difference between the two and the police department must reflect the difference.

The bulk of police work today is involving social and domestic problems. In order for the police to be effective in handling these situations, a knowledge of the culture, habits and customs of the people is a necessary tool that today's policeman must have at his command. It goes without saying that to ignore the differences in people when performing the police function will tend to create unnecessary hostilities on the part of the people which are in turn met by superior force on the part of the policeman. This is an example of an unnecessary problem and its unnecessary escalation because of improper police actions.

The purpose of our meeting will not be a discussion of improved employment conditions for our membership or the usual demands of the organized labor representation provided by other police organizations. Ours is a desire to improve the structures through which the police department deals with the solution of social and domestic problems in minority areas—principally in black minority areas. It is a matter of urgent concern because we believe that our suggestions will not only improve the image of the entire police force and further the cause of justice but, further, we believe it will save the city from the eventual cataclysm which has so often been predicted.

The plan to deal directly with you is based on our conviction that you are aware of the degree of escalation of hatred against police and would like to employ an alternative to massive escalation of weaponry and retaliation. Our participation in the social struggles of Blacks has given us a new image which enables us to give a credible witness to the alienated if and when the department is ready to show the proper regard for their legitimate requests. It behooves the department to make this move and employ this moment of truth and reconciliation between black citizens and black policemen to set new goals and adopt healthier attitudes in building a city where justice will be pursued with compassion by an aware police department.

Proposed topics of discussion for the first meeting:

(A) Relationship of the League to the Chicago Police Department.

(B) Discussion of A.A.P.L. suggestions for an improved Chicago Police Department. Order of priority and convenient method of testing and implementing proposals.

(C) Discussion of other participants necessary to insure the success of our efforts in improving the Police Department of the City of Chicago.

Sincerely,

RENAULT A. ROBINSON,  
President.

NEW MEXICO CITIZENS RESPOND TO QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, the residents of New Mexico's First Congressional District have expressed strong opinions on a number of important national issues in their answers to my recent voter questionnaire.

Over 40,000 individuals in all 14 counties of northern New Mexico took the time to think over my questions and send in their answers. The actual number of questionnaires returned numbered 22,456 with most responding for both him and her.

I am grateful to those many citizens for their efforts, and I draw encouragement from the fact that so many people are willing to take an active interest in government and in their elected representative in Washington.

The questions read as follows:

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your opinion of President Nixon's handling of the Vietnam war?
2. If inflation continues, should wage and price controls be considered?
3. Do you favor ending the draft and creating a volunteer army?

The answers to these first three questions are as follows:

Responses by county	Questions						
	No. 1			No. 2		No. 3	
	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total 1st district:							
His.....	51.7	24.7	23.6	75.7	24.3	53.9	46.1
Hers.....	51.1	24.6	24.3	78.4	21.6	61.8	38.2
Bernalillo:							
His.....	50.6	27.9	21.5	75.3	24.7	55.7	44.3
Hers.....	55.3	25.4	21.3	76.8	23.2	64.6	35.4
Colfax:							
His.....	41.7	20.8	37.5	73.1	26.9	66.8	33.2
Hers.....	39.8	25.3	34.9	70.4	29.6	61.9	38.1
Guadalupe:							
His.....	62.5	25.3	12.2	93.8	6.2	35.3	64.7
Hers.....	63.6	18.4	18.0	91.7	8.3	24.7	75.3
Harding:							
His.....	71.4	14.2	14.4	85.7	14.3	59.6	40.4
Hers.....	20.3	59.8	19.9	79.4	20.6	50.8	49.2
Los Alamos:							
His.....	50.2	20.7	29.1	72.7	27.3	56.5	43.5
Hers.....	37.4	31.4	31.2	86.7	13.3	58.8	41.2
Mora:							
His.....	44.4	27.6	27.8	77.8	22.2	64.7	35.3
Hers.....	33.1	41.7	25.2	83.3	16.7	63.6	36.4
Quay:							
His.....	75.3	14.1	10.6	76.1	23.9	34.6	65.4
Hers.....	67.5	27.8	5.7	73.3	26.7	37.8	62.2
Rio Arriba:							
His.....	37.0	33.2	29.8	88.9	11.1	57.7	42.3
Hers.....	28.6	42.9	28.6	90.9	9.1	56.5	43.5
Sandoval:							
His.....	68.4	15.6	16.0	76.2	23.8	44.1	55.9
Hers.....	61.1	22.2	16.7	73.7	26.3	44.4	55.6

Responses by county	Questions						
	No. 1			No. 2		No. 3	
	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes	No	Yes	No
San Miguel:							
His.....	59.4	16.3	24.1	87.3	12.7	64.6	35.4
Hers.....	55.3	21.5	23.2	92.2	7.8	59.5	40.5
Santa Fe:							
His.....	54.6	18.2	27.2	66.5	33.5	42.9	57.1
Hers.....	48.2	11.1	40.7	75.2	24.8	65.4	34.6
Taos:							
His.....	44.6	11.2	44.2	79.1	20.9	54.2	45.8
Hers.....	42.1	21.1	36.8	79.0	21.0	57.9	42.1
Torrance:							
His.....	68.8	18.8	12.4	66.9	33.1	44.4	55.6
Hers.....	64.3	21.4	14.3	81.1	18.9	61.1	38.9
Union:							
His.....	59.7	31.0	9.3	68.4	31.6	38.9	61.1
Hers.....	68.9	24.6	6.5	81.2	18.8	49.3	50.7

4. Controlling Inflation: View of voters in New Mexico's First District—

In order to keep federal spending in balance with income, it may be necessary to further cut the national budget. Any cuts should be made in the following order:

1. Foreign aid.
2. Space.
3. Federal construction.
4. Welfare.
5. Defense.
6. Labor training programs.
7. Education programs.
8. Health programs.
9. Antipollution programs.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the response to this question was the number of people who took the time and trouble to add individual comments on items they felt to be of special importance. It is significant that by far the greatest concern was with the high cost of just running our Government, and especially about the high salaries and expenses of Congress itself. I am glad that voters are keeping an eye on us here in Washington, and I hope they continue to do so.

I again want to thank the residents of the first district for sharing with me their thoughts on these issues.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL SHIPYARD CITED FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN COST REDUCTION

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for the RECORD a recent news article from the Portsmouth, N.H. Herald which highlights the outstanding performance of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in the Department of Defense cost reduction program for fiscal year 1970.

Since 1964, Portsmouth has made an exemplary showing in this program in competition with a total of nine other naval shipyards. It should be emphasized that this consistently high performance during the past 6 years has been achieved in spite of the handicap occasioned by the pronouncement of the former Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara that the shipyard would be phased out by 1975.

Mr. Speaker, Portsmouth has again demonstrated its ability to produce new

ideas for the improvement of work techniques and procedures in order to achieve real economy as well as greater effectiveness in operation. Once again, I appreciate the opportunity to bring to the attention of readers of the RECORD the outstanding contribution being made to our national defense effort by the skilled men and women of the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

The article follows:

#### SHIPYARD HONORED FOR COST REDUCTION

Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, recently notified that its 1974 closure order had been rescinded, has now been nominated for a Defense Department award for outstanding achievement in cost reduction.

Rear Adm. Nathan Sonenshine of the Naval Ship Systems Command in Washington, D.C., said the shipyard has been nominated for attaining 225.5 per cent of its assigned goal, a validated savings of \$3,748,200.

The shipyard commander, Capt. Donald H. Kern, said the recognition again emphasized the determination of shipyard employes to make Portsmouth a leader among all naval shipyards.

Twenty-five employes and PERA division, a unit within Design Division, received awards from Capt. Kern yesterday for contributions to the cost reduction effort.

Norman R. Turgeon, of Somersworth, received a Naval Ship Systems Command certificate of merit for cost reduction actions totaling \$1,177,000.

Capt. Earl deR Barondes, director, and William H. Eckhart, chief engineer, received the awards on behalf of PERA personnel.

Certificates of merit for individual administration and wholehearted support of the program were presented to Richard P. Russell, 27 Wyman Ave., Kittery; Robert W. Burton, 9 Oliver St., New Castle; Michael A. Cyr, Somersworth; Clay B. Tucker, 26 Downing Ct., Exeter.

Certificates for outstanding individual achievement were presented to:

Henry J. Carpenter, 11 Lindsay Road, York; Mrs. Christine S. Bilodeau, 76 State Road, Elliot; Warren C. Galle, 32 Beach Road, Elliot; Gordon A. Fernald, 126 Main St., Elliot; John F. Lincoln Jr., Foyes Lane, Kittery Point; Robert W. Randall, Norwood Farms Road, York Harbor; James G. Tarling, Old Post Road, Kittery; James H. Pike III, Salisbury, Mass.; Domenico DiBona, Dover; Roger A. Blouin, New Road, Newmarket; Kenneth D. Lurvey, 9 Winchester St., Portsmouth; John K. Hall, Sweetbriar Lane, Hampton; Paul E. Moody, 6 Gray Ave., Portsmouth.

Also, Paul W. Smith, Portsmouth Ave., Stratham; James A. Coellner, 2 Blake Lane, Hampton; Richard M. Grossman, 6 Pamela Drive, Portsmouth; George W. Marston, Dover; William J. Minnon Jr., 4 Bonnie Drive, Exeter, and Bernard L. Bergeron, Dover.

#### THE SOVIET DAY OF SHAME

### HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, the week of August 17 marks the second anniversary of the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia by the armed forces of the Soviet Empire. It was on August 20 and 21, 1968, that half a million Russian, Polish, East German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops crossed the borders of this small nation and brutally subjugated it.

What made this invasion and occupation particularly shocking was the fact that Czechoslovakia had been behind the Iron Curtain since February 1948. A few trifling political and economic reforms which had encouraged the people to believe that a brighter day was dawning were more than the tyrants in the Kremlin could stand.

Like its unhappy neighbor, Poland, Czechoslovakia has experienced but a brief interval of freedom. Just before World War I drew to a close, the Czechs and Slovaks secured their independence from the disintegrating Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Nowhere was the infant nation of Czechoslovakia greeted with greater enthusiasm than in the United States, where tens of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks had gone in search of the freedom that had been denied them by the Hapsburg monarchy. Unfortunately, their enthusiasm was short-lived, as the new nation's independence was extinguished by National Socialist Germany in 1939.

The end of World War II brought about the exchange of one set of masters for another. National socialism was dead but Marxian socialism was still very much alive. The Communists gradually took over and have controlled Czechoslovakia ever since.

Mr. Speaker, the Czechs and Slovaks have suffered much through the centuries. We know that their Christian faith will sustain them through the dark and difficult days that lie ahead and that despair will never overtake them.

Next Friday will truly be the Soviet Day of Shame, a reminder of the horrors of 2 years earlier. Let us on that day lift our voices to the Lord of Hosts and pray that the Czechs and Slovaks will soon be free again.

#### COMPETITIVE BIDDING

### HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter recently received by me from Michael Baker, Jr., of Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., consulting engineers, planners, and surveyors.

Mr. Baker calls attention to a problem existing in the area of the Federal Government and the professional services. As Mr. Baker points out in his letter, competitive bidding is the best way to get the lowest price for a product, but not necessarily the best method of getting professional services where quality and safety are especially important.

The material follows:

MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC.,  
Rochester, Pa., August 10, 1970.

HON. JAMES G. FULTON,  
House of Representatives,  
Congress of the United States,  
Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FULTON: Please find attached a copy of page 30 of the August 8, 1970 issue of the Business Week magazine.

I have circled the article entitled "Pentagon wants engineers to talk price."

I ask you to exert your influence to stop this trend in Government of getting "competitive prices" for professional services.

We in private practice in professional engineering are required to be licensed as Professional Engineers. This requires education and experience and the taking of written examinations of two days' duration. It is required in each State for the protection of the public's health, welfare and safety. I am personally registered in 48 States, the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone.

Engineers are professionals just the same as Attorneys and Doctors. Having three Doctors submit a bid for performance of a surgical appendectomy operation does not guarantee you will get the best quality performance. The same is true in submitting bids on engineering for government projects.

All State Laws recognize that the public's health, welfare and safety must be predominant in the determination of the qualifications of the Engineer to perform the professional service. Price is secondary and is negotiated between the client and the engineer or architect after the client has selected a firm presenting the best qualifications to fulfill the needs of the client.

I write to ask you to intercede with the Government to stop this effort to acquire and require "competitive bids" for professional service. The most efficient professional service in the taxpayers' interest will come by the selection of firms qualified to perform the service in the public's interest. Initial "bidding" price does not necessarily determine efficiency or quality to protect the public's life, health and safety.

I would indeed be grateful for your help and support in response to this request. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL BAKER, JR.

#### PENTAGON WANTS ENGINEERS TO TALK PRICE

The Pentagon is trying to pressure architects and engineers into competing for contracts on the basis of price, but they are resisting the idea.

Still, the Defense Dept. wants to try. Unless blocked by Congress, it plans a one-year test in the Sacramento district of the Army Corps of Engineers and in the Charleston district of the Navy facilities engineering command.

Under the experiment, architectural and engineering firms would submit technical proposals accompanied by sealed-price estimates for contracts of more than \$10,000. Contract winners would tentatively be selected on the basis of the technical proposals. Then the sealed prices would be looked at to determine who really wins.

If Defense decides that comparison shopping saves money, private industry might move in the same direction.

#### COMMENTS ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

### HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, August 12, Lane Kirkland, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, addressed the American Federation of Government Employees Convention held in Denver, Colo.

Mr. Kirkland's comments on collective bargaining are interesting and enlightening.



Without objection I include his address in the RECORD:

#### COMMENTS ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

I want first to tell you of the high regard in which the AFL-CIO holds this union and its President, John Griner. That regard is shared by all of his fellow members of the Executive Council. Brother Griner has been a vice president of the AFL-CIO for less than a year, yet he has already made a lasting contribution to the policy-making work of the Executive Council.

He is a fine trade union leader who really works at his trade and, day-in and day-out, gives the members of this union his total concern and devotion.

I want also to pay a well-deserved tribute to a group of workers too often abused—or as best taken for granted—the workers you represent, the dedicated civil servants of the United States.

One of the popular sports in America, widely encouraged by the press, is the game of kicking the federal worker around a bit.

No matter what the economic problem, the federal answer to fiscal crises is always the same—cut the federal payroll, eliminate jobs, refuse pay increases, scoff at the services of federal workers, make the federal worker bear the brunt every time.

The AFL-CIO does not enjoy that sport, and we strongly disagree with that approach.

We believe that America should be proud of its public workers.

They are fine, hard-working, conscientious—and underpaid—men and women. They deserve better from their employer—the federal government.

And the way they can achieve betterment is through collective bargaining. I am sure you are going to win it and the AFL-CIO is going to help you win it.

I want to register another vigorous objection—to the phony claim of some that federal workers are somewhat so different a breed that they shouldn't have the right other workers enjoy, the right to freely determine their own economic destiny. I refer, of course, to unionism—to united action—to collectively and freely negotiate the conditions of work and pay and standards that will exist in federal employment.

Federal workers have exactly the needs and aspirations of all workers. They need an adequate income, sound job security, realistic protections against the hazards of illness and old age, and the opportunity to make tomorrow better than today. All workers—no matter what color collar they wear or no matter who their employer—want to clothe, house, educate and care for their families.

I know you agree—that's why you are here as representatives of your fellow workers, at a union convention.

And I am sure federal workers agree. That's why the growth chart of the American Federation of Government Employees is encouraging.

So I congratulate you—on giving us such a fine Executive Council member as John Griner; on your adherence to the traditions and standards of the world's greatest self-help organization, the trade union movement; on your record of growth in numbers, in strength, and in dedication; and in your help to the rest of the trade union movement.

Let me report to you about the record of the American trade union movement as represented by the AFL-CIO in the last year.

It has been a very eventful one. In industry after industry, higher wage settlements have begun to move toward equity—to narrow the inflation gap and reach toward a more equitable comparison with industry's record profits.

The labor movement, along with our allies in the civil rights movement, has twice successfully defended the integrity of the Supreme Court on behalf of all the people of this land. We have—again on behalf of all the people—secured a measure of tax reform, and helped secure real progress on a long list of social legislative goals.

It would take a long time to review all of labor's recent achievements, which demonstrate, I believe, that the American trade union movement was never more alive and active than it is today, and that it is the most effective force for social and economic progress at work in America.

I want to talk about three great, historic victories of recent months. Each of them was a milestone in labor's long fight for the right of every American to join a union and take a voice in his own economic destiny—to bargain with his employer on the terms and conditions under which he will do his share of the nation's work.

I mean the strike at General Electric, the beginning of a new life for farm workers, and the breakthrough of your fellow government workers in the postal service into real, meaningful, collective bargaining.

All three of these achievements are victories for the entire labor movement, as well as for the union members directly affected. Each of the three has some meaning for members of the AFGE.

The General Electric strike, of course, was a battle to defend the basic principle of collective bargaining.

Any of today's giant corporations is, in effect, a government within a government. But none has any of the elements of a democratic government. Each is operated as an authoritarian regime.

Unions were created to balance their power over working people. And 35 years ago the National Labor Relations Act was passed in recognition of the fact that unions are essential if American workers are to remain American citizens, instead of corporate subjects.

General Electric has long been the chief citadel of opposition to that principle. It refused to really recognize that its employees had a right to advance goals of their own, and it refused to do business with their elected spokesmen.

So the General Electric strike was, at bottom, a test of democratic principles, of the people's right to speak on their own behalf.

Other corporate governments, of course, supported and applauded GE's position. If trade unionism had been destroyed at GE, the door would have been opened for attacks on unions everywhere.

But, of course, that didn't happen. The 150,000 strikers refused to be shaken by any weapon in the corporate arsenal. And they had the full support of all of their trade union brothers and sisters.

Members of this union played their full share in winning that victory, and on behalf of the AFL-CIO and the strikers I would like to thank everyone here for the financial and moral support that sustained the morale of the strikers and made victory possible.

You were among those who contributed more money than has ever before been raised to win a strike. You were among those who helped make the boycott of GE products the most successful action of its kind ever undertaken.

And you can be sure that you are among those who have a share in the fruits of victory. Because of the GE strike, the principle of collective bargaining is more secure. And the vitality of the labor movement, and the determination of its members to see justice done, is more clearly understood.

The other two victories have something in common. And they come even closer to home

as far as members of the Government Employees Union are concerned.

Farm workers and government workers are, of course, the two groups of workers who were specifically excluded from the National Labor Relations Act. It has taken 35 long years to make the first step in winning for them the same basic rights that other workers won so long ago. And they have had to win their battle alone, not only unprotected by good laws, but victimized by bad ones.

For a long time the labor movement has protested the callous way in which Congress has sat back and watched indolently as the farm workers waged their uphill battle for equity.

That battle is far from over. But the start has been made. After years of effort, the members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee have won their initial union contracts in the great majority of California's grape fields.

It was, of course, the grape boycott that made the difference, just as the GE boycott helped to make the difference in that battle. The American people, led by America's trade unionists, recognized a wrong that Congress ignored. They stopped eating grapes, and the strikers stood firm and the growers got the message.

Nobody knows better than the members of this union how hard the labor movement has protected the exclusion of that other group denied protection of America's basic labor law—government workers.

It is our conviction, as it always has been, that every American worker has a right to meaningful collective bargaining. It is our goal, as it always has been, to extend the right to every worker in the land. We can see no justification whatever for the exclusion of farm workers or government workers or any other workers.

We will never stop resisting the efforts of Congress and state legislatures and city councils and school boards to legislate their employees into second-class citizenship.

As far as the labor movement is concerned, there will never be more than one class of citizenship: First class.

A first-class citizen has a voice in this nation's political life, which he exercises through the representatives he elects at the polls. A first-class citizen has a voice in the nation's economic life, which he exercises through the representatives he elects at the polls. A first-class citizen has a voice in the nation's economic life, which he exercises through the representatives he elects and sends to the bargaining table.

Both of those rights are equally important. To deprive anybody of either is to deprive him of hope that he will be able to build a better future for himself and his family.

It is to leave him at the mercy of somebody else—a paternalist who says that he knows best and that what he says goes—leaving no hope that the worker's own needs and desires, as he sees them and lives with them, will be considered.

Those days are coming to an end for postal workers. They have won, for the first time, the same rights to collective bargaining that other workers in private industry have had for 35 years.

In the historic negotiations that brought about the end of the postal strike, the postal workers stated their case very well, and they had the support of the overwhelming mass of their fellow-citizens, as well as all their fellow trade unionists.

In a public-opinion survey last month, long after the issues have been off the front page, 61 percent of the American people told the Louis Harris organization that they still believe the postal workers were right, and the government was wrong.

The issues were quite clear to the American people, and they still are. The people agreed that another stopgap wage increase wouldn't solve anything, and that the basic injustice would not be solved until the postal workers had a means to prevent being victimized all over again by neglect, by political expediency, and by down-gradings and delays of legislative priorities.

So the postal workers are on their way. They have broken through the barrier, and I don't believe it's going to take 35 years or even 35 months for the next breakthrough to be made.

All three of these major victories of the GE workers, the farm workers and the postal workers indicate that the American people believe in collective bargaining as the best and most effective means that man has devised for resolving disputes between employers and employees.

Collective bargaining, through give-and-take at the bargaining table, is meant to produce solutions, not victories and defeats. It has nothing in common with the sort of confrontations that develop from the submission of take-it-or-leave-it offers on the one hand, or non-negotiable demands on the other.

There shouldn't be anything that is not negotiable if we hope to steer a course between tyranny and chaos.

So I am convinced the American people would see it as right and proper for the principle of collective bargaining to be extended to every federal worker and every public employee, at every other level of government throughout the land.

That is the great unfinished task of the Federation of Government Employees, the AFL-CIO, and the labor movement. It is a task we mean to complete. It is an aim that we mean to gain, for the sake of human progress.

Thank you.

#### SPECIAL REPORT ON CRIME

### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 19, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, WMAL radio and television consistently supported the passage of the District of Columbia omnibus crime bill throughout the long months of the Senate-House conference on the measure. I applaud their steadfastness in the face of constant pressures to relent on their support of the bill.

After enactment of the legislation, WMAL continued its battle against crime in Washington, by urging listeners to support the implementation of the new law. They have made several important points in a recent editorial which I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the event they did not hear the editorial broadcast. It follows:

WMAL EDITORIAL, JULY 30, 1970

Now that the District of Columbia anti-crime bill has become law, let us recognize that it is not a cure-all. The year-long debate over the bill is over. The hard work lies ahead. The major provisions of the law do not go into effect for 6 months. Now everyone has a job to do to make the law work properly.

The President has the responsibility of naming outstanding judges for the new court system. Judges need to select an efficient manager to administer the court structure. Congress should show concern for other needs of District residents. Citizens ought to follow the advice of Mayor Walter Washington, who urged them not to prejudice the effects of the law—but to work toward its fair and impartial administration. The District of Columbia Police have the toughest job. The force under Chief Jerry Wilson deserves confidence that they can implement the new law wisely. They should make the law in practice as in theory—a model for the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, shortly after President Nixon signed the omnibus crime bill into law at the end of July, I sent a special newsletter on crime to all the residents of my congressional district. I include it at this point in the RECORD:

#### SPECIAL REPORT ON CRIME

(By Congressman LARRY HOGAN)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., August, 1970.

To residents of Prince George's and Charles Counties:

The highest item on my list of priorities since coming to Congress has been trying to curb the alarming increase in crime.

I am making this report to inform you of the action which has been taken on crime legislation I have sponsored. I am hopeful that this legislation will help to reduce the lawlessness which has plagued residents of Metropolitan Washington. Because statistics show that a high percentage of those arrested in Prince George's and Charles Counties have D.C. addresses, the recent enactment of the D.C. Crime Bill should help curb crime in the two counties I represent in Congress.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. HOGAN,  
Member of Congress.

#### CRIME PREVENTION

During his 1968 election campaign, Congressman Larry Hogan cited the alarming crime increase and promised to make the fight against crime his greatest concern in Congress.

As a member of the House District of Columbia Committee Congressman Hogan has been able to translate this campaign pledge into action. The subcommittees on which he serves were the two key subcommittees responsible for writing the District of Columbia omnibus crime bill. Minority Leader Gerald Ford has referred to Rep. Hogan as "the prime architect of the D.C. Crime bill."

Ranking Republican Ancher Nelsen said, "I don't know what we would have done without him."

Congressman Hogan has also served on three Senate-House Conference Committees. He was a Conferee on both the crime bill and the police, firemen and teachers salary legislation as well as the D.C. Revenue bill.

The omnibus crime bill contains many tough measures initiated by him which will help curb crime in the entire Metropolitan Area. D.C. crime has become suburban crime. Nearly 63% of persons arrested in Prince George's County are residents of the District of Columbia.

The omnibus crime bill responds to this area-wide problem and provides a total approach to the fight against crime.

#### APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

The current attitude toward law enforcement officers who daily risk their lives to protect others has made the apprehension of

criminals a much more difficult task than it has been in the past.

Respect for law, and for the men in blue who enforce the law, is a key element in the fight to apprehend the perpetrators of criminal acts. It is the citizen's responsibility to cooperate with the police to make their job easier and more efficient.

If we want to attract the best possible men to this field, we must provide the monetary incentive. Police salaries must keep abreast of the times. The most recent salary increase for policemen was based in great part on legislation introduced by Congressman Hogan.

More funds must be channeled into education and training for law enforcement officers if the crime fight is truly to be a national priority. The Nixon Administration has taken notice of this factor by increasing by 33% over the 1970 appropriation the 1971 budget request for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. As a result, Federal assistance to State and local governments in the area of law enforcement will amount to over \$1 billion this year.

Considering that only 11,504 arrests were made in 1969 while felonies in the District of Columbia totaled 51,419, it is readily apparent that the police must be given the tools to apprehend criminals. Of the 11,514 arrests only 2,583 were indicted and only 1,461 convicted. These are astounding statistics and indicate why the Nation's Capital needs a thorough reform and review of the arrest and conviction procedures. Crime legislation must provide these legal tools for the law enforcement officers in the Washington area.

#### COURT REFORM AND MODERNIZATION

Court reform is one area in which the fight against crime can be carried on immediately and where the results of effective change will be most evident.

Modern methods of management must replace the age-old traditions of court procedure which now bog down the judicial system and leave a backlog of hundreds of cases. Speedy trials and immediate sentencing will cut down drastically on the number of crimes committed by recidivists and hard-core criminals who now commit crimes while awaiting trial.

Redefinition of the roles of the public defender and the legal aid agencies and how they can be utilized to streamline the case backlog must also be accomplished. Congressman Hogan has introduced legislation to provide for this type of reorganization. In addition, he has approved a bill to establish a new District Court in Prince George's County to handle the large case load derived from the suburban areas. The case backlogs in the courts aggravate the crime problem.

The juvenile court system, in particular, deserves more attention and, in many areas, needs drastic overhauling. In recent years, juveniles have been committing a substantial number of serious and violent crimes. The attitude of the modern, sophisticated juvenile is that, if he commits a crime, nothing will happen to him because he is under 18 years of age. One solution to this problem is to remove from the juvenile court system 16- and 17-year-olds who commit serious and violent crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, burglary, and kidnaping. Treating these individuals as adult offenders would remove from the juvenile system the most hardened youths who frequently interfere with the potential rehabilitation of other less mature juveniles.

Outdated and incomplete methods for processing juvenile cases must be replaced





	House			Senate			Signed into law by President
	Hearings held	Approved by committee	Passed by House	Hearings held	Approved by committee	Passed Senate	
H.R. 16790. To amend the District of Columbia Policemen and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to provide pay raises.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H.R. 17096. To provide certain medical and surgical services to officers and members of the fire department and the police department of the District of Columbia retired for total disabilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H.R. 18050. To protect the public health and safety by amending the depressant, stimulant and hallucinogenic drug laws.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H.R. 18051. To regulate and establish fees for the importation and exportation of controlled dangerous substances: to amend the narcotic and drug laws.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H.R. 18433. To provide for drug abuse and drug dependency prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H.J. Res. 687. Authorizing the President to proclaim May 11-17, 1969 as "Help Your Police Fight Crime Week."	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

THE AMERICAN FLAG

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I wish to include the contents of a pamphlet issued by the T. J. Oakley Rhinelander II Post No. 6, American Legion, located in my congressional district at 248 West 14th Street, New York City. The pamphlet has a picture of a waving American Flag and is entitled, "Hello, Remember Me?" It has received wide distribution in New York.

The contents follow:

HELLO, REMEMBER ME?

(By T. J. Oakley Rhinelander II)

Some people call me Old Glory, others call me the Star Spangled Banner, but whatever they call me, I am your Flag, the Flag of the United States of America. . . . Something has been bothering me, so I thought I might talk it over with you . . . because it is about you and me.

I remember some time ago people lined up on both sides of the street to watch the parade and naturally I was leading every parade, proudly waving in the breeze, when your daddy saw me coming, he immediately removed his hat and placed it against his left shoulder so that the hand was directly over his heart . . . remember?

And you, I remember you. Standing there straight as a soldier. You didn't have a hat, but you were giving the right salute. Remember little sister? Not to be outdone, she was saluting the same as you with her right hand over her heart . . . remember?

What happened? I'm still the same old flag. Oh, I have a few more Stars since you were a boy. A lot more blood has been shed since those parades of long ago.

But now I don't feel as proud as I used to. When I come down your street you just stand there with your hands in your pockets and I may get a small glance and then you look away. Then I see the children running around and shouting . . . they don't seem to know who I am . . . I saw one man take his hat off then look around, he didn't see anybody else with theirs off so he quickly put his back on.

Is it a sin to be patriotic anymore? Have you forgotten what I stand for and where I've been? . . . Anzlo, Guadalcanal, Korea and now Vietnam. Take a look at the Memorial Honor Rolls sometimes, of those who never came back to keep this Republic free . . . One Nation Under God . . . when you salute me, you are actually saluting them.

Well, it won't be long until I'll be coming down your street again. So, when you see me, stand straight, place your right hand

over your heart . . . and I'll salute you, by waving back . . . and I'll know that . . . You remembered!

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the growth of the mass air travel market, within the United States and from this country to points abroad, is one of the most striking commercial developments of modern times. The Pacific Northwest, a part of which I represent, is a major producer of the commercial aircraft which have helped make possible the development of the mass air travel market. The market has also been made possible by the long-term lowering of air travel costs, through the promotional fares pioneered by the scheduled airlines and the more recent growth of the supplemental air carriers.

Congress has given each class of air carriers a distinct role. The scheduled air carriers must provide service at all seasons of the year, over heavily traveled routes as well as the less productive ones. The supplemental carriers, as their name implies, supplement this regularly scheduled service by providing charter service to a relatively few prime tourist spots.

A recent speech by James E. Landry, general counsel of the Air Transport Association, emphasizes the importance of preserving the essential difference in these two roles of commercial air service. Mr. Landry points out that the more productive routes of the scheduled airlines support less productive routes, thus enabling regularly scheduled air service to be provided to 525 cities in this country and 119 foreign countries. He concludes that diversion of scheduled traffic from a few prime routes threatens the economic strength of the entire scheduled system.

Scheduled service is the backbone of air transportation. In view of its importance to commerce, national defense, and the postal service, a weakening of the economic underpinnings of the service would not be in the national interest. Consequently, I think the points raised by Mr. Landry should be carefully con-

sidered and I include them at this point in the RECORD:

THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE

(By James E. Landry)

The current discussion of U.S. international aviation policy has about it a great air of irony. It is an irony of success.

We have long since proved out the technology of international air commerce. The public has made its demand for this service abundantly clear—to the point where it is the fastest growing phase of air commerce. International passenger air traffic has more than tripled in the past decade and international freight has increased more than fivefold.

Yet, there are some whose gloomy predictions make them sound rather like the Italian Jesuit of 300 years ago. Francesco de Lana, who said: "God would never allow such a machine to fly since it would cause much disturbance among the civil and political governments of mankind."

Most of today's ferment surrounding international air commerce arises because of the growth and the value of this commerce and the desire of governments and of various classes of carriers to secure themselves the greatest possible share of this commerce.

Understandably, more and more people wish to fly abroad and at the lowest possible rate.

Everybody loves a bargain. Nowhere is this better illustrated than by the new generation of economy-minded international air travelers taking advantage of the lower fares pioneered by the scheduled airlines in developing the mass travel market and, more recently, flying in groups aboard supplemental carriers over a few of the world's most heavily traveled tourist routes.

This phenomenon has led to a great deal of confusion in some quarters about the separate and distinct roles of scheduled and chartered services.

THE LAW REMAINS UNCHANGED

The confusion persists even in the face of the recent Presidential statement on international air policy which spells out the separate roles with unmistakable clarity. It says: "Scheduled services are of vital importance to air transportation and offer services to the public which are not provided by charter services. Only scheduled services are expected to offer regular and dependably frequent schedules, provide extensive flexibility in length of stay, and maintain worldwide routes, including routes to areas of low traffic volume. Substantial impairment of scheduled services could result in travelers and shippers losing the ability to obtain these benefits. Accordingly, in any instance where a substantial impairment of scheduled services appears likely, it would be appropriate, where necessary to avoid prejudice to the public interest, to take steps to prevent such impairment."

The Presidential statement on U.S. Inter-



national air policy did not change the law. It could not and did not purport to do that. In the world of air commerce the role of the scheduled carriers is still preeminent. It must be, in the national interest. The role of the supplementals is still to supplement the regular service provided by the scheduled airlines, not to undermine it.

In view of such a clear statement, it is laughable that a president of a supplemental carrier should have said, and I quote: "For the first time it is now the stated position of the Federal Government that the role of the charter airlines is on a parity with that of the scheduled air carriers."

To the contrary, the role of the supplementals is still wisely confined to the performance of three types of charter service.

First, there are the single-entity charters, in which one entity charters an entire aircraft. An example would be the case of an insurance company chartering a plane to take its prize-winning salesmen and their wives on a holiday.

Next, there are the affinity group charters. Legally, these are not to be groups assembled on the spur of the moment for the purpose of flying off someplace. Rather, these have been defined as groups whose members share some continuing interest and activity other than the desire to take an air trip.

And lastly, there are the inclusive tour charters, in which a tour operator charters an aircraft and then sells tours to individuals who are not members of a group. The cost per person for such a tour package, however must include charges for ground transportation, hotels or other elements in addition to the cost of air transportation.

Those are the three legitimate areas of operation for the supplemental airlines. Nothing more, nothing less. Their role is, as the policy statement explicitly recognized, quite different from that of the scheduled carriers. It is a secondary role, a *supplemental* role. Implicit in the very naming of this class of carriers is a recognition that there is a primary, indispensable backbone of the air transport system. That, of course, is the scheduled service. The policy statement did not change that.

#### VITAL IMPORTANCE OF SCHEDULED SERVICE REASSERTED

The statement flatly declares that scheduled services are of vital importance to air transportation and offer services to the public which are not provided by charter services. It goes on then to explain the benefits that only scheduled services can provide. And, the statement realistically concludes that travelers and shippers could lose the benefits if scheduled services were undermined in any way.

As a further recognition of the separate roles of point-to-point scheduled services and the generalized, area-type charter service in our air transport system, the policy statement declares that intergovernmental agreements covering charter services should be kept separate and distinct from the agreements covering scheduled services and even more important, that there should be no trade-off as between scheduled service rights and charter service rights.

In a negotiating process that is horse-trading in the truest sense, that was the only way to insure that our scheduled airlines would not become the disadvantaged participants in the all-out competition for the world's air transport market.

When I referred to the text of the policy statement, I stressed the inclusion of the word "vital". I did that purposely because only the scheduled services are so described.

By contrast, charter services are described as having been useful, and as being a most valuable component of the international air transport system. No amount of rhetoric can change the fact that the preservation of an economically viable, extensive system of

scheduled air service has always been, and continues to be, in the paramount national interest.

No one here, I am sure, would challenge the fact that it is the scheduled air transport system which meets the basic air transportation needs of the general public—by operating frequent, regular schedules, serving small points as well as large, in season and out of season, while offering a wide variety of group and individual fares including excursion fares, off-peak fares, family fares, group inclusive tour fares and bulk inclusive tour fares, and so forth.

As the supplementals' spokesmen have themselves conceded, we alone have a legal obligation to provide continuing service. They alone live in a permissive world in which they can operate when and where they deem demand sufficient on a flight-by-flight basis. Low fares are indeed easy to attain for the charter operator with permissive authority who can operate over high-density routes, in established markets, on long-hauls with controllable load factors far in excess of break-even requirements, and with no responsibility to provide regular and adequate service over thin national interest routes of lower density and shorter haul.

I do not mean to leave the impression that there is something improper about the way the supplementals conduct their business—tapping rich, established markets at times of peak demand. In a permissive world, without public service responsibilities, this is merely prudent business. It's about as simple a decision as the one Willie Sutton described in his hey-day. When asked why he robbed banks, Willie looked a little bit incredulous and responded "Because that's where the money is." The money . . . the profit is in the thick, developed markets.

#### THE CONSUMER'S STAKE IN SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE

The spokesmen for the supplementals have drummed incessantly and loudly on the theme that this is the age of the consumer. Their shibboleth is that the consumer will be heard. The scheduled airlines hope and pray that the consumer will be heard. He is our customer, as well.

But we urge the consumer to look behind the superficial blandishments tossed his way by our friends, the supplementals. The favorite argument of the supplementals that lifting of restrictions on responsibility-free operations is a magic wand leading to cheaper and cheaper air transportation overlooks a very important point for the consumer. What the supplementals are not telling the consumer is that a headlong rush to responsibility-free operations will lead inevitably to the product of air transportation simply not being available in many, many cases.

Let me try to explain that, because it is one of the least understood threats inherent in the supplementals' continuing drive for expanded authority. As I indicated, scheduled carriers have a requirement to serve adequately their non-profitable routes as well their profitable markets. In effect, the profitable routes of scheduled carriers subsidize many unprofitable routes. Therefore, when traffic is diverted from a profitable route the impact on that carrier's over-all profitability is much greater than the relative traffic which was diverted.

The degree of impact which traffic diversion from a highly productive route will have upon a scheduled carrier's systemwide profit picture depends upon the carrier's route structure. Although the impact would be most severe in cases where relatively few major markets accounted for most of a scheduled carrier's system operating profit—and there are such cases—all of the scheduled carriers are economically vulnerable when other carriers, such as the supplementals, cream-skim the scheduled carriers' most profitable routes.

I might add that while I have been stressing profitable and unprofitable routes, we should equally recognize that there are within a given route operation profitable and unprofitable seasons, profitable and unprofitable days, even profitable and unprofitable hours. And, if you allow wholesale raids on those thick routes or peak time periods, the scheduled carrier will ultimately be forced to seek authority to suspend or even abandon all but the cream of its own operations.

Think, for a moment, about the role of a good city bus service. We can naturally expect that it will be operating at maximum capacity during the rush hours. But we also expect that there will be a bus coming along to meet our needs when we work late at the office, or when the housewife decides to go in-town at mid-morning to do some shopping, without incurring all the headaches of a search for parking space for a private vehicle. The fact that the bus service is available both at the peak and off-peak hours is reflective of the genius of our transportation policy, which promotes, develops and relies upon a comprehensive system of scheduled service. But if you allow other operators to come in and take away a significant number of the rush-hour passengers, the off-hour service has to be dropped and you eliminate the genius of the policy, vastly inconvenience the public and ultimately destroy the system.

The scheduled air service right here in Milwaukee offers some good cases in point. Milwaukee-New York is a sufficiently thick run to permit one of the carriers to feed into it with a Madison-Milwaukee operation, and to feed into that with a Minneapolis-Madison operation. But that Minneapolis-Madison-Milwaukee-New York service could not be operated without the strength provided by the Milwaukee-New York segment. Take the strength away from that segment, and the Madison-Milwaukee and Minneapolis-Madison services begin to fade away. In fact, even on the thick Milwaukee-New York run, you have such traffic variations that the Friday/Saturday/Sunday operations support the services on Tuesday and Wednesday.

#### SUPPLEMENTALS NOT MEANT TO ERODE SCHEDULED SYSTEM

The great scheduled air transport system which we have developed in this country now links some 525 domestic points with 119 countries, covering most major cities—and many not so major points abroad whose commercial and developmental needs must be served by air, nevertheless. The service is performed year-round, in both the peaks and valleys of demand. Highly productive routes, as well as some that might be called "losers" are included in the system. Every citizen, every consumer has a great stake in the preservation of that system, designed as it is to meet the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, of the postal service and of the national defense.

When Congress recognized the new class of supplemental air carriers in 1962, it authorized them to provide a useful service as a "supplement" to the regular service provided by the scheduled airlines; at the same time placing certain restrictions on their operations so as not to permit them to erode the scheduled system. Consequently, Congress placed certain restrictions on the supplementals prohibiting the selling of air transportation to individually ticketed passengers and prohibiting the solicitation of the general public.

Of late, the supplementals have been raising a great hue and cry about those restrictions. They would have us believe that regulations framed by the CAB are too onerous to permit their healthy growth, or too restrictive to meet the charter demands of the traveling public. As to the question of

their growth, I would point to the 40% increase, from 1968 to 1969, in the total ton miles of civilian passenger traffic produced by the 14 certificated U.S. supplementals. Also, the U.S. supplementals accounted for 24.2 percent of all U.S. flag passenger traffic over the North Atlantic last year, a doubling of their share of the market in two years. These same supplementals accounted for 47 percent of all passenger charter activity over the North Atlantic last year, compared to 36 percent by foreign flag carriers and 17 percent by U.S. scheduled airlines.

But, most of all, I invite your attention to the fact that of all of the passenger traffic flown by U.S. flag carriers over the North Atlantic during last summer's peak tourist season, the U.S. supplementals scored the following penetration in key markets:

	Percent
New York—Rome	39.7
California—Europe	63.7
New York—Amsterdam	67.4
New York—Frankfurt	68.2

It should be remembered that with every percentage point rise in the diversion of scheduled service traffic in the thick markets, the possibility that a city such as Milwaukee can be developed into a substantial hub of international scheduled service operations becomes slimmer and slimmer.

As for the other point being argued by the supplementals, that the regulations are too restrictive, we need only note that a recent analysis revealed some 600 million memberships in charter-worthy organizations in this country at the present time. This averages out to three charter-eligible memberships per citizen. We are a nation of joiners . . . just pause to think for a moment of how many organizations you, or your wife or your children belong to right now. Most of them are charter eligible.

And pay no heed to the charge that the CAB is now planning a drastic curtailment by limiting the size of eligible organizations to 20,000 members. This limitation is high enough to take in virtually every organization you can think of, particularly if you consider it in terms of local chapters. And all that the CAB is proposing is a rebuttable presumption that eligibility for organizations of greater size would effectively entail the solicitation of the general public which Congress specifically precluded. If a bona fide organization of greater size seeks a designation as charter-worthy, it need only expose itself to CAB scrutiny and review—authorization by waiver is specifically contemplated.

#### CHARTER MARKET AMPLE FOR ALL CARRIERS

The supplementals are underestimating the potential of their legitimate market. It is an ample market, both under existing and proposed CAB regulations. The policy statement describes the need for charter services and repeatedly stresses that both scheduled and supplemental carriers are to engage in this activity, each with a fair opportunity to compete for that market.

Those who would embark on an increased cream-skimming from the scheduled system should consider two very important facts. The first is the current economic state of the scheduled airline industry. To put it succinctly, in 1969, 26 out of the 39 scheduled carriers lost money.

The second fact is that the scheduled airlines have written a history of promotional fares that began to lower the price of the average airline ticket long before the supplementals were born. By way of example, based on average yield per passenger mile, airline fares over the North Atlantic began declining nearly twenty years ago and are now 41 percent lower than they were back in 1951. In the last 10 years alone, our fares and rates in this market have resulted in a 32 percent drop in cost per mile to the passenger, a 39 percent drop in cost per ton mile to the shipper, and a 61 percent drop in cost per mail sack to the Post Office.

The present distinctions between scheduled and charter service have been established after the most careful deliberations by both the legislative and executive branches of government. Rather than making ill-conceived efforts to blur these distinct roles, both the supplementals and the scheduled carriers have more to gain by living within present well-defined boundaries.

The market is ample for all classes of carriers.

Most of our international market is fed by the U.S. traveler. It is in the interest of both the U.S. supplemental carriers and the U.S. scheduled carriers that they act to maintain and expand the share of the international air transport market served by U.S. flag carriers as a whole.

And rather than concentrating so much of our efforts on a few peak travel months, all classes of air carriers might be better served by working to create a heavier demand the year-round.

A principal roadblock to a heavy personal air travel market the year-round is the built-in system of summertime vacations from the classroom and from the job.

If schools operated year-round, with some groups taking vacations in Spring, others in Fall, others in Winter and others in Summer, the office vacation pattern could fall quickly into line.

The entire tourism industry, indeed the entire economy would benefit—not merely the vacationing public.

I leave this thought with you as an example of the type of positive approaches we should be exploring, rather than the all too frequent, short-sighted internecine warfare approaches that can, in the long run, only weaken or destroy.

#### PROFESSORS DISAPPOINTED BY AGNEW'S VIEWS

### HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, as a followup on a meeting on June 4 between the Vice President and a group of regents' professors of the University of Minnesota, I believe the House will be interested in the enclosed letter which these professors have addressed to the Vice President:

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: It was with disappointment that we read your letter to the columnist, Victor Riesel, published on Aug. 2, 1970, regarding the supposed justification for a more charitable appraisal of the "hard-hat" demonstration which culminated in serious violence than you would give to student demonstrations which led to comparable violence.

When we spoke with you on June 4 we were encouraged to believe that you would give more credence to the reality of the moral integrity of the student antiwar protesters and be more even-handed in your condemnation of violence on the part of either the right or the left or the police establishment. We cannot agree with you that it is less reprehensible for hard-hats to employ violence, because they are acting out their convictions regarding "patriotism," than it is for war-dissenters to employ violence because they are following their moral convictions as to their ethical responsibilities to their countrymen and to humanity at large. Your attempted justification of hard-hat "protective anger" as opposed to the "destructive anger" which you ascribe to youthful violent protesters does not meet

the essential issue. Violence arising from either emotion is equally incompatible with an orderly society.

We were also chagrined that you would endorse the archaic sentiments of Stephen Decatur: "Our country—in her intercourse with foreign nations—may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." We consider that statement, if taken literally, to be not only chauvinistic but immoral. We consider it to be the duty of a true patriot in a democracy to do his best to persuade his country in non-violent ways to change course if it is wrong. We ardently hope that you did not really mean to endorse the opposite view. We subscribe to quite another sentiment: "Our country, may it always be right! When it's right, keep it right. When it's wrong, make it right."

As we said to you on June 4, what the Vice President of the United States of America says is too important to the country and to the world to be written or spoken with casual consideration of its consequences at home and abroad. We consider any approval of sentiments like those of Stephen Decatur to be both reprehensible and alarming. Alarming both to sincere patriots at home and to persons and nations abroad who look to the United States of America for leadership and guidance in the building of a moral society of nations. To exonerate, even partially, violence by hard-hats and to praise support of wrong national policy in the name of patriotism is not the way to enhance national stature.

#### REGENTS' PROFESSORS

Neal Amundson, chemical engineering; John Berryman, humanities; Ralph E. Comstock, genetics and cell biology; Ernst R. G. Eckert, mechanical engineering; Herbert Feigl, philosophy; Robert A. Good, pediatrics; Paul Meehl, psychology, adjunct professor of law; Walter W. Heller, economics; Leon Hurwicz, economics; Alfred O. C. Nier, physics; James Serrin, mathematics; Wesley W. Spink, medicine; Maurice B. Visscher, physiology.

#### PAYS TRIBUTE TO NATION'S FIREMEN

### HON. ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments today to pay tribute to the Nation's firemen, particularly to the 250,000 volunteer firemen. These men do such a magnificent job, and they do it at a far greater cost to themselves than the public often realizes. Although we can never pay the debt we owe them, it is time we pay tribute to all they have done for us.

Some 12,000 persons die in fires in a typical year, and \$2.5 billion worth of property is destroyed, almost double the loss attributable to crime. Yet while we quite properly often hear of the problem of crime, we fail to adequately consider the devastation of fire.

We are especially grateful to firemen because they protect those who are least able to protect themselves—our senior citizens and our children. Of all our people, the poor, the halt, the lame, the blind, and the young most need the concerned watchfulness of our fire departments because they have such a high risk of injury from fire.

In spite of all that firefighters have



done to protect us, it has only been in recent years that the Federal Government has taken even minimal steps to aid local firemen's units.

The Fire Research and Safety Act of 1968 has provided funds for needed research into the causes and the most recent techniques for the prevention of fires. This act has provided a comprehensive fire data bank, upon which all fire departments can draw for their information and improvement; has set up fire safety education and training programs for the public; and has funded the training of volunteer firefighters.

I have joined in sponsoring several measures in the House and will continue to press for their quick enactment into law. One would provide Federal pensions to the widow and family of a fireman or policeman killed on duty. Another would make programs for the training of volunteer firemen eligible for financial assistance under the Vocational Education Act. A third proposal would allow firemen to deduct for income tax purposes nonreimbursable expenses, such as those for uniforms, automobile accessories, gasoline, and other necessary items incurred by a volunteer fireman. Another proposal would exempt volunteer firemen's organizations from all liability for Federal income taxes, and exempt them from the filing of all reports pertaining to their income from donations and membership dues.

If my proposals become law, there still remains a great deal to be done to help protect these patriots who have willingly taken on the burden of protecting our lives and our belongings. Few men are so entitled to be called by the noble word of "patriot" as these firefighters who risk their lives to guard the community and their fellow men against the terrible threat of uncontrolled fire.

I would particularly like to call attention to the pride felt by many thousands of citizens in the work of the Massapequa Volunteer Fire Department, this year celebrating its 60th anniversary. It started simply and modestly enough in 1910 with a handful of men who manned a horse-drawn carriage apparatus, and has now grown to 200 volunteers in seven companies who can boast of having the most modern equipment in the world: seven pumper trucks, two ladder trucks, four rescue and emergency vehicles, one fire police truck, and several auxiliary vehicles.

Few communities have drawn so heavily on the valor of its volunteer firefighters, and few have had as many occasions to be grateful for their selfless and courageous response. There have been so many instances of sacrifice that they have almost become commonplace for this group of volunteers.

All of us familiar with the history of Massapequa remember these men fighting the brush fires on Palm Sunday in 1945 from 8 in the morning until 10 at night without a moment's rest, and battling the blazes on the Carroon Estate in 1952 in near-zero temperature at 4 in the morning. These and many less dramatic instances of devotion beyond the call of duty mark the tradition of this group of men.

I want to call to the special attention of my colleagues here and public spirited citizens all across the country the remarkable career of Christian Diehl, a charter member of the department in 1910 and an active member today, who personally contributed to the force's unique achievements over the past 60 years and is a living example to all members of the unit's rich history. He helped to build the fire department from the days when Mrs. Avignone, who owned the barn in which the first fire truck was housed, would run from her house and strike a large steel nail with a sledge hammer to alert the men to a report of a fire.

We in Nassau County are especially proud of Christian Diehl of the Massapequa Fire Department for through his 60 years service to the department, he is a symbol of national spirit, a spirit that is in the great tradition of America. I remember seeing an article just a few years ago where five volunteers from New Jersey were killed when a wall collapsed. This national spirit became clearly visible when, after the story was published, the number of volunteer firemen did not diminish—it increased. And, of course, one thinks of the five volunteer firemen in Corry, Pa., where, just a few months ago, an explosion at a paint firm, during what had appeared to be a routine fire, toppled a three-story brick wall over on them.

The names of such men deserve a special place on the honor roll of all the men who have died in the service of their country. It is sad that it took this terrible tragedy to prompt the House, and Senate to take the long-overdue action of setting aside the week between September 19 and 26 as National Volunteer Firemen's Week. One can, of course, think of no more fitting gesture that the American people might make toward their volunteer firefighters.

I hope that this year during National Volunteer Firemen's Week we will not only participate in ceremonies to honor these men but that we will also pay the greatest single tribute to them: pledge to take all preventive steps we can to guard against fires and to protect the Nation's volunteer firefighters. For these men who are prepared to risk their lives for others, we should not stint on doing whatever we can to minimize the risks they must face each time the scourge of fire threatens the community.

#### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,500 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

#### PRAISE FOR OEO LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association currently underway, a joint anniversary is being celebrated: the 50th anniversary of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and the fifth anniversary of the legal services program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Chief Justice Warren Burger, in his "State of the Judiciary" message at this meeting, praised the legal services program.

Both of these tributes indicate that the legal profession is justifiably proud of the accomplishments of what the New York Times calls "the Nation's biggest legal bargain." The program was begun on the assumption that the poor were being denied their legal rights and access to the courts, and that unless this was charged the poor would lose their faith in the Nation's judicial system.

Today there are 2,000 lawyers working in 850 offices to furnish legal aid and assistance to the poor. The Washington Post refers to the legal services program as "the Nation's largest and most powerful law firm," and it appears so. Nearly 1 million clients have been served and the program has won a number of important judicial decisions protecting the rights of the poor.

There are two very excellent editorials which appeared in the New York Times and the Washington Post this week which I would like to place in the RECORD. And I would like to echo the Post by saying that "the practice of poverty law has proved to be anything but poor law."

The article follows:

#### POVERTY LAW HAS NOT BEEN POOR LAW

In his "State of the Judiciary" address—on which we shall be commenting at length tomorrow—Chief Justice Warren Burger paid tribute to the performance of the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Among the many antipoverty efforts begun in the mid-Sixties, this has been one of the more quiet and more effective. It began on the assumption that many of the poor are not only denied their rights by law, but that few lawyers are available to protect those rights which do exist. "As late as five years ago," writes Bernard Segal, president of the American Bar Association, in the current ABA Journal, "less than 2 per cent of the legal needs of the poor of the country—more than 20 million of our people—were being filled." Five years ago this week, in a move that it was proud of then and is prouder of now, the American Bar Association embraced and endorsed the Legal Services Program.

Today, approximately 850 LSP offices operate in 49 states, staffed by 2200 lawyers and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity for \$53 million. In a real way, it is the nation's largest and most powerful law firm. The major accomplishments of the program can be listed under a variety of headings. First, there has been the day-to-day service—consumer cases, divorces, garnishments, repossessions. Many of the LSP clients have problems that do not require court action; often, only advice is needed, or

a phone call to the proper authority. Second, test cases brought by LSP lawyers have resulted in the expansion of such previously narrow areas as landlords-tenant law, welfare law, public interest law, the administration of food programs. Third, the program has developed new kinds of legal forums for the resolution of disputes outside the courts—to lighten the strain on an already overburdened court system.

The program has not been without failures, nor has it lacked critics. Regarding the latter, however, it has had the right kind of critics—like Sen. George Murphy and Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. They have repeatedly tried to undermine legal services lawyers, but their bumbling efforts have usually led nowhere. Elsewhere, the governor of Missouri recently vetoed two LSP projects in his state; but his veto was overridden by OEO director Donald Rumsfeld, who stood by the poverty lawyers in the field.

One reason the Legal Services Program has the backing of both liberals and conservatives in the organized bar is the awareness that law is above partisan ideologies. Contrary to the rantings of some current "revolutionaries," the system can be changed,

the overthrow of injustice can be orderly and the law can be converted from an enemy to an ally.

The same law theoretically applies to everyone, and there is no reason that an impoverished inner city client should not receive the same first class service and intelligence that is available to others. Increasingly, such service and intelligence are being provided; in thousands of cases, the practice of poverty law has proved to be anything but poor law.

#### ATTORNEYS FOR THE POOR

In what was once regarded as a citadel of rigidity, there are new stirrings on behalf of the legally deprived in the United States. At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in St. Louis, the fifth anniversary of the Office of Economic Opportunity's legal services program as well as the fiftieth anniversary of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association are being celebrated today. The fact that the A.B.A. is choosing to honor these lawyers and programs for the poor is a symbol of their acceptance in the courts.

Nearly 2,000 attorneys now work in 850 neighborhood law offices in hundreds of communities. They are representing people as clients, not simply as charity cases; in the process these dedicated young lawyers are making legal history in many fields affecting the most disadvantaged of Americans. So well have these O.E.O. attorneys performed that, paradoxically, the big city law firms have had a hard time competing for the talents of top graduates who often choose to enter the less remunerative field of antipoverty law and legal-defender representation.

In the course of serving nearly a million clients, the O.E.O. attorneys have won important judicial decisions protecting and broadening the rights of tenants, consumers, food-stamp users, migrant workers and families on welfare.

The O.E.O. legal services program was funded for \$54 million this year; \$61 million is proposed for fiscal 1971. At least this amount is necessary to expand the services of the nation's biggest legal bargain—the talents of its finest young attorneys working for the poor.

## SENATE—Thursday, August 20, 1970

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

The Most Reverend Edward J. Herrmann, vicar general, Archdiocese of Washington, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, provident master of all things, You who have said through the mouth of the psalmist "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it"—Psalm 127: 1—we come to Thee at the opening of another session of this Senate to seek Thy divine assistance. In these halls some of the most important decisions which affect this Nation are made. The social and economic well being of other nations is also under their careful and fraternal interest. Grant that each and every action which finds its origin in this Chamber may be a reflection of Your divine love and in some way a participation of Your good providence.

May their efforts here establish a political, social, and economic order which will serve all men and individuals, and assist here and abroad to affirm and develop the dignity proper to them.

May all their actions be in harmony with Your divine knowledge so that as this Nation prospers and the individual citizen participates in the affairs of government through them, peace, justice, sincerity, and true charity may prevail and that all will redound to Your honor and glory and for the good of mankind. Amen.

#### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U. S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., August 20, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on August 18, 1970, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1703. An act for the relief of Rosa Pinabona;

S. 1704. An act for the relief of Lillian Blazzo;

S. 2427. An act for the relief of Cal C. Davis and Lyndon A. Dean;

S. 2484. An act to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas;

S. 2863. An act for the relief of Mrs. Cumorah Kennington Romney; and

S. 3136. An act to confer U.S. citizenship posthumously upon Guy Andre Blanchette.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Edward E. David, Jr., of New Jersey, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, August 19, 1970, be dispensed with.

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

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 1138, 1139, and 1141.

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

#### U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DIVISION, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, AT NATCHEZ

The bill (S. 3225) to provide that the U.S. District Court for the Western Division of the Southern District of Mississippi shall be held at Natchez was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3225

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 104(b)(3) of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "Court for the western division