

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR AMENDMENT BY MR. PERCY TO BE MADE PENDING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the vote on the amendment to be offered by the able Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON) and the able Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL) on tomorrow, the amendment to be offered by the able Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, it is my understanding that a request has already been agreed to with respect to a 1-hour limitation on the amendment to be offered by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY).

ADJOURNMENT TO 8:30 A.M.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment, in accordance with the previous order.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, August 27, 1970, at 8:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 26 (legislative day of August 25), 1970:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

William B. Buffum, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lebanon.

U.S. NAVY

Adm. Ephraim P. Holmes, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of admiral on the retired list pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Having designated Vice Adm. Charles K. Duncan, U.S. Navy, for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, I nominate him for appointment to the grade of admiral while so serving.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HAYWARD'S TOPFLIGHT FIRE CHIEF

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the city of Hayward, Calif., one of the most progressive in California, has as its fire chief Matt Jimenez. Chief Jimenez recently was selected as president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs at a meeting which took place in Seattle, Wash.

Matt Jimenez is a man dedicated to his job and one who has made a great contribution in the field of fire prevention in this country.

I include herewith an article from a recent issue of the Oakland, Calif., Tribune giving a short history of Matt's activities:

HAYWARD'S TOPFLIGHT FIRE CHIEF
(By Don Demain)

HAYWARD.—Twenty-five years ago, a young professional boxer gave up a promising career in the ring and decided to become a Hayward policeman.

It was about the only thing that Matt Jimenez set out to do that he didn't accomplish.

At that time shortly after World War II was over, there was no opening on the Hayward Police Department. So the young boxer decided instead to take a "temporary" position with the fire department.

The opening in the police department was slow to arrive, and when it did Jimenez had a change of heart. Firefighting was to become his life work and he set out to be a champion fireman just as he had been a champion fighter.

Seven years later, in 1952, Matt Jimenez was named chief of Hayward's 14-man department.

Under his guidance, the Hayward Fire Department became one of the most modern and efficient firefighting organizations in the country. It has won many awards and citations for its fire prevention work. Today the department numbers 104 in six fire stations.

Jimenez stresses two things in his department, intensive training for his men and widespread public education on fire prevention.

Jimenez has become a popular figure during his 18 years as chief, not only in his own community but throughout the country, because of his travels as a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

As such he developed into a sort of ex officio "ambassador at large" for the city of Hayward. As a result, Hayward has become a popular stopover for traveling firemen from all over the world.

Last Wednesday, in Seattle, Wash., Jimenez attained just about the highest rank a fireman can aspire to.

He took office as president of the international association, pretty good indicator of the esteem held for him by fire chiefs from all over the United States and 31 foreign countries who elected him to the office.

Becoming "World fire chief" was not exactly what Jimenez expected. As a nine-year-old boy, he had shined shoes and sold newspapers on Hayward street corners nearly 40 years ago.

A member of a large Mexican-American family with very modest means whose father worked in the cannery and whose mother could speak no English, young Matt Jimenez at that time was more concerned with survival.

And it was about that time that he decided to become a prize fighter. He was already getting some hard experience fighting, at school and in the streets where the art of self defense had top priority.

Jimenez managed to continue his high school education and was graduated from Hayward High, and then went on to San Mateo Junior College. But World War II erupted and he left college to go to work in the shipyards, then was drafted into the Navy.

Athletic and a physical fitness exponent, Jimenez caught the eye of welterweight Joe Bernal while working out in the gym at Treasury Island.

That started his fighting career. Jimenez entered amateur boxing and then won the 1944 Amateur Athletic Union Pacific Coast Navy heavyweight championship.

This led to a bout with the Coast Guard champion, with Jack Dempsey as referee. Jimenez won, then turned professional and of 22 fights won 19, lost two and had one draw.

By now his ardor for the ring was flagging, a situation abetted by his mother and his fiancée, Bernice, who became his wife in September of 1945.

Jimenez readily hung up his gloves, a decision he's never regretted. "If I'd stayed with it, I might still be hearing bells today, but not fire bells."

That's when he decided he'd like to become

a policeman. And that's when, fortunately for the Hayward Fire Department, and unfortunately for the police department, there were no openings.

Jimenez, 48, now lives with his wife at their Hayward home at 24844 Canyon View Court. They have four children: Vivi, 9; Valerie, 15; Victoria, 29, a San Jose State College student, and Matt Jr., now in the U.S. Navy.

Jimenez, following his installation as international fire chief is on a tour of Canada and midwestern states.

After he arrives home, he will receive another tribute, a Matt Jimenez testimonial dinner at 6:30 p.m., Aug. 29, at the Holiday Bowl in Hayward. It's to be a toast to the "firemen's fireman."

SENATOR PROUTY'S RECORD OF ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATION

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 26, 1970

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, my friend, the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY), is known as a hard worker. One would have to work hard to do all that he has done to provide educational opportunities for all Americans. His education record is impressive, but he does not stop. He keeps working. I ask unanimous consent that a summary of his record be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

SENATOR WINSTON PROUTY AND EDUCATION—A PROUD RECORD

If you mention education in Congress, one is first apt to think of Senator Winston Prouty. In his years as ranking Republican on the Education Subcommittee, he has forged the programs that have vastly expanded federal support for education.

He has not done this alone, but rather through his ability to work with his colleagues, regardless of party, toward the goal of a quality education for all Americans.

It is interesting to note that another Vermonter, Senator Justin Morrill, first moved Congress to expand the educational opportunities of our nation's young men and women. In 1962, one hundred years after

Justin Morrill's Land Grant College Bill was enacted, Congress began a rapid expansion of Federal aid to education. Again a Vermonter led the way, and Senator Prouty continues to lead the way as Congress seeks to build on the educational experiences of the 1960s "the decade of education".

Senator Wayne Morse, a Democrat from Oregon, was the Chairman of the Education Committee when the Higher Education Amendments of 1968 passed the Senate. Toward the end of the debate he noted "the students of this country owe the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Prouty) a great debt of gratitude." The bill included the most far-reaching programs of student assistance and support for educational institutions in the nation's history.

Whatever students owe Winston Prouty is not important to him for he feels the nation owes the students more support, greater opportunity, more educational options. He continues to work.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Senator Prouty was serving in the House of Representatives when the National Defense Education Act of 1958 was enacted. He supported it vigorously. The next year he came to the Senate and immediately began to press for expanded support for higher education.

As the ranking Republican on the Education Subcommittee, he was in a position to act. He moved in many directions. He pressed for expanded loan and scholarship programs. He worked for broad assistance to education institutions. He sought a tax credit for college expenses incurred by parents and students.

In announcing that he would vote to override the President's veto of the Education Appropriations Act, Senator Prouty put it this way: "I cannot think of a better way to invest a dollar than to use it to educate our young people."

The vetoed bill provided \$4.4 billion in federal funds for education. More than \$1.2 billion of the funds appropriated are for higher education.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Some of the funds build and equip college facilities and thanks to Senator Prouty's lonely but determined stand in 1963, the arts and humanities, as well as the sciences, are included in construction and equipment programs.

That year, he stood nearly alone in his fight to include the arts and humanities in a federal construction program. He won a partial victory that year and since then he has won a series of victories and expanded federal assistance for a broad curriculum.

LOANS, GRANTS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Since entering the Senate, Senator Prouty has sought to expand on the National Defense Education Act student assistance programs.

Bill after bill introduced by Senator Prouty were enacted into law after law, and provided federal support for many of the nation's 7.1 million undergraduate and graduate students.

The student assistance programs, developed with Senator Prouty's guidance, include educational opportunity grants for financially needy undergraduate students; work-study grants for part-time jobs during the school year and full-time summer jobs for students in need of financial assistance to continue their education; insured loans and direct loans to college students.

In the fall of 1969 when many students seeking insured loans were being caught in the tight money squeeze, Senator Prouty co-sponsored the Insured Student Loan Emergency Amendments to provide federal incentive payments to break the tight money grip.

Senator Prouty has not only been a key

drafter of student assistance programs, he has also sought to use them imaginatively.

His concept of loan forgiveness has been adopted in several forms.

Originally loan forgiveness was used to cancel the debts incurred by deceased or disabled veterans. Then Senator Prouty sought to head off the teacher shortage by having enacted a loan cancellation provision for teachers to counter the teacher shortage. He later extended this forgiveness provision to private as well as public school teachers, at a rate of 10% of the loan for each year of teaching service up to 50% of the loan.

To alleviate a critical shortage of teachers of the handicapped and teachers in poverty areas, Senator Prouty proposed loan forgiveness provisions to forgive up to 100% of a loan at a rate of 15% per year of service. The program, like other forgiveness programs, has provided an extra incentive for young people to assist the handicapped and disadvantaged.

This year, Senator Prouty's provision for cancelling a portion of a veteran's student loan for service in the Armed Forces became law, thus reducing the burden placed on veterans who borrow funds for their education before entering the service.

TAX RELIEF TO STUDENTS OR PARENTS OF STUDENTS IN COLLEGE

Six years ago Senator Prouty first advocated a tax credit for college expenses incurred by parents and students. He has fought alone and with other Senators to see this concept become law. In 1967 and 1969, the Senate passed such a provision, but in both years the tax credit for college expenses was dropped in conference with the House of Representatives. Senator Prouty continues to press for this proposal.

EDUCATION PROFESSIONS DEVELOPMENT

Senator Prouty supported the Education Professions Development Act of 1967. This Act responded to the critical needs for adequately trained education personnel through grants to states and educational institutions, and local school districts. Some 45,000 persons will participate this year in programs set up by the Act.

Regrettably his amendments to the bill to provide special programs for teachers of the handicapped did not succeed. However, Senator Prouty was later to find other approaches to provide for teachers of the handicapped.

An amendment to the bill offered by Senator Prouty and the late Senator Robert Kennedy to provide funds for Teacher Corps members to counsel youthful first offenders prior to their release from prison was defeated. It was 1970 before such a program was instituted with the Teacher Corps Corrections Education Act.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN VERMONT

Senator Prouty works closely with Vermont's institutions of higher education. He is proud of Vermont's Colleges and Universities and seeks the advice of administrators, faculty and students. He wants to know what is happening on the campuses and how the federal government can best respond to the needs and aspirations of students and faculty alike.

For example, he has worked closely with the College of St. Joseph the Provider to expand its special education program. At present, students learning how to respond to the needs of handicapped children are serving as paraprofessionals throughout the state. As they learn, they also help alleviate the shortage of personnel able to provide the special education approaches our handicapped children need. Senator Prouty is never too busy to lend a hand in assisting Vermont schools in developing programs and seeking federal assistance. He continues to keep in close contact so that he knows what's happening on Vermont campuses.

He's also aware of what's happening on

campuses across the nation. He has watched the number of junior colleges double since 1960, while their enrollment tripled. For many areas of the country, the junior college offers young people another option after high school.

Senator Prouty wants to expand the options available and co-authored the Comprehensive Community College Act of 1969, which proposed to provide a three-year \$6 billion program of assistance to developing and supporting community colleges across the nation.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

When he first ran for Congress back in 1950, Senator Prouty advocated federal support for local schools. He kept pressing for such a program, but fifteen years passed before the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 was enacted.

The principal thrust of the Act was to aid the educationally deprived child. Senator Prouty contended that the Act missed the mark in a number of areas.

Unfortunately, the majority party, carrying out the wishes of President Johnson, ruled out any amendments to the Act.

While the measure had Senator Prouty's support, he expressed several doubts as to its effectiveness.

He felt that the program evaluation criteria demanded of the state by the Act would excessively burden rural school districts. He was correct.

Senator Prouty contended that the poverty income level for a family of \$2,000 was unrealistically low. He recommended a broadening of the program to include children from families with up to \$3,000 income. The level has since been raised to this level and is scheduled to go to \$4,000.

Senator Prouty feared that upon receipt of federal funds, some school districts would cut back local expenditures. This did happen. After five years of Senator Prouty's prodding, the Act was amended in 1970 to prevent local school districts from supplanting their local funds with federal funds.

During the Senate debate on the Act, he repeatedly expressed his concern about the undue amount of federal control written into the bill by neglecting the role of the state. Senator Prouty particularly wanted a state role for Supplementary Education Centers and Services. This was finally obtained in 1969.

Other problems were soon to develop in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The slowness of Congress in appropriating school funds led to chaos in the local school districts. Not knowing how much federal money they would receive, they could not plan or hire effectively. In 1966 Senator Prouty proposed an advance funding mechanism. His proposal was accepted in the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, but later rejected. In 1967 he was successful and school districts now are able to plan ahead, thanks to Senator Prouty's "advance funding" formula. In 1968, Senator Prouty succeeded in applying a similar mechanism to Higher Education programs as well.

PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Senator Prouty believes that whenever possible under the Constitution, non-public schoolchildren should share the benefits of federal aid to education.

He has pressed for construction loans for non-public schools. He succeeded in extending loan forgiveness to teachers in non-profit schools.

He succeeded in extending the Guidance and Counseling Institutes and Language Institutes to teachers from private and parochial schools.

This year Senator Prouty was able to provide in law that wherever private and parochial school children participate in Supplementary Centers and Services, officials of the private schools should be included in the program.

Most important to Senator Prouty is the workability at a local level of the programs he designs in Congress.

An example of this is in the assistance he provided public and parochial school children in the Swanton-Highgate Area.

In 1967, Senator Prouty helped local officials in the area revitalize their educational programs. He offered assistance in developing a public-parochial school complex to serve several communities. The three existing public schools and one parochial school joined together.

The major result of the combination was the construction of a new education facility and an adjacent religious facility. In order to meet the Constitutional requirements for separation of church and state, all funds for the religious facility were raised separately and not out of public funds. Area voters approved the bond issue for the complex and indicated their desire to use their resources more efficiently through a cooperative public-parochial concept.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

During the 90th Congress, a bill was introduced to set up bilingual education programs for Spanish-speaking students. Its scope would probably not have been expanded unless Senator Prouty had pushed to include other foreign languages in the program. Senator Prouty succeeded in expanding the program and increasing the authorization. Therefore, French-speaking young people in Vermont can be included in the program.

This March, after some initial difficulties, the Orleans-Essex North Supervisory Union School received funds under the funds to assist French-speaking students in the Northeast Kingdom. Senator Prouty worked closely with local and federal officials in working out the program. He was able to see his legislative concept implemented in his home area.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

In 1969, Senator Prouty received the Legislative Statesmanship Award of the Council for Exceptional Children. It reads: "The Council for Exceptional Children extends its sincerest appreciation to Senator Winston Prouty of Vermont for his long support and sponsorship of programs to make education a reality for exceptional children throughout this nation. We are especially appreciative of his efforts to bring about a wide range of services which exceptional children so badly need, among them research, personnel and education programs. His interest and constant stimulation brought to fruit the Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act. Senator Prouty's commitment to exceptional children and their parents represents a model to which the Council for Exceptional Children Membership aspires."

When Senator Prouty accepted the award, he didn't mention his accomplishments—he only talked about the tasks undone.

One in every ten school children is handicapped. Each requires special education. In the 1960's as federal aid to education expanded vastly, these handicapped children were not overlooked—thanks to Senator Prouty.

Using his skill with the amendment process, Senator Prouty included handicapped children under provisions for educationally deprived children in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. He made sure that 15% of the funds for Supplementary Centers and Services would be used for handicapped children. He made sure that 10% of vocational education funds would be put to use to help handicapped young people learn skills.

He also pressed for the creation of the Model High School for the Deaf as an adjunct of Gallaudet College in Washington,

D.C. He cosponsored a bill, which is now law, to set up a National Center for Education Media and Materials for Education of the Handicapped and successfully pressed for a separate Bureau of Education of the Handicapped within the Offices of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This Bureau is now rated the most effective division within the Office of Education.

Education does not begin in kindergarten or first grade, and the handicapped child in particular needs a pre-school education.

In May of 1968, Senator Prouty introduced his bill "The Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act of 1968." Introducing the bill, Senator Prouty told his colleagues: "There is no child who deserves a First Chance, a helping hand, more than the child who enters this world with dim vision, with faint hearing, with difficulty in comprehending the nature of this world, or with any of the myriad disabilities which affect our handicapped children."

His colleagues agreed, and with unprecedented speed Senator Prouty's bill was signed into law just over four months later.

Under Senator Prouty's bill, the Office of Education has been able to create model centers for the development of early childhood education programs for the handicapped. The programs offer youngsters the "First Chance" Senator Prouty sought for them.

These programs will form the basis for an expansion of efforts for handicapped pre-school age children.

Senator Prouty is aware that much remains to be done. He asked President Nixon to convene a White House Task Force to consider the problems that remain and how best to resolve them.

Two Task Forces were organized, one for the physically handicapped, the other for the mentally handicapped.

The work of the Task Force is now being reviewed and will form the basis for further efforts to assist the handicapped.

Senator Prouty will continue his efforts and insure that special education for the handicapped is provided within the community rather than having the young person removed from the community.

He will continue to press for his goal of a quality education for every handicapped child. It is a big goal, but Senator Prouty has diligently laid the groundwork for reaching it and he's a hard worker.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

On March 28, 1963, Senator Prouty addressed the Vermont State Legislature. He talked about the problem of skill shortages and unemployment and said: "Vocational education will not solve all of our problems, but it should be more vigorously pushed, more adapted to the times and more fully financed." He has pushed, he has sought relevance in vocational education programs, he has fought for higher appropriations for vocational education.

Eight months after his speech, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1963 were enacted. Senator Prouty helped draft the legislation and fought to insure that vocational education funds were allocated to the states on a per capita income formula, rather than a population basis. It was a hard fight against Senators and Representatives from larger and wealthier states, but Senator Prouty won.

He also fought to allow federal vocational education construction funds to be used for divisions of schools teaching vocational education, rather than only to schools devoted solely to this purpose. Again, Senator Prouty won out.

He also won his fight to include semi-skilled occupations in programs previously restricted to skilled occupations.

Senator Prouty raised the maximum

amount of National Defense Education Act loans a school could give. He was able to extend federal support for guidance and counseling services down through the 7th grade. At the same time he increased the minimum state allotment for such services from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Senator Prouty did not let up in his fight for wider course offerings and a fuller school system. In 1968 he engineered with others a complete overhaul of vocational education programs.

He realized the need to set aside funds for research, innovative and special emphasis programs for the handicapped and the disadvantaged. However, he warned against these set asides unless extra funds were forthcoming.

In an attempt to insure adequate funds for all education programs, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 contained a Prouty-supported provision exempting education programs from any statutory spending ceiling. In this way, Senator Prouty set a top priority on education. Although this exemption has come under attack, it remains law. This year Senator Prouty joined a majority of his colleagues on the Health Subcommittee in drafting a similar exemption for most health programs. This too is law. Once again, Senator Prouty's priorities are clear.

Senator Prouty's struggle for more vocational education funds coincides with his determination to make maximum use of the money spent. He advocated creation of a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, as well as state advisory councils. He urged a cataloging of all education programs so a student could know how the many options open.

To bring vocational education into the mainstream of education, he supported merger of the Vocational Loan Program with the Guaranteed Loan Program. He also provided for coverage of private training schools under the National Defense Education Act assistance programs and Education Opportunity Grants.

Senator Prouty strongly supports the career education concept of providing greater federal support to help all schools develop two-year courses. Such courses, Senator believes, will provide greater flexibility for young persons. Senator Prouty puts it simply: "More educational options means more educational opportunities."

LIBRARIES

Senator Prouty was serving in the House of Representatives when the Library Services and Construction Act of 1956 was enacted. He supported it then and since he came to the Senate he has been a chief architect of the Act's extension and revisions. Senator Prouty has consistently worked to insure interlibrary cooperation, innovation in library services, particularly in rural areas.

With his continued concern for the handicapped, Senator Prouty worked to insure special support programs for library services to the physically handicapped.

The need for innovation to meet the "information explosion" is great. A bill supported by Senator Prouty to create a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has become law. This Commission will spearhead efforts to find new ways of utilizing our ever-increasing wealth of information.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Senator Prouty has been one of the prime movers in the field of early childhood development. He has long recognized the relationship between adequate early exposure to learning experiences and later success in school and social development.

He has proposed and pressed for pre-school education and day-care programs. He de-

veloped a separate pre-school program for handicapped youngsters.

Senator Prouty has continually insisted that preschool programs be comprehensive and not piecemeal. He believes that food and medical services should be adjuncts to educational programs to insure that children do not suffer handicaps in learning either permanently through neglect of health or temporarily through lack of food and medical attention.

In 1966, many feared that money might be taken from Head Start and switched to other "poverty" programs. Senator Prouty's amendment set aside the funds specially for Head Start. Head Start was thus given the chance to develop and grow.

As a key architect of manpower training programs, Senator Prouty realizes the need for day-care services to free potential workers from their home chores.

This year Senator Prouty introduced the most comprehensive day care bill to date. Called the "Head Start Child Development Act of 1970", the bill proposes to consolidate and improve operation of existing day-care programs. It would upgrade custodial day-care programs to educational programs. To do this, Senator Prouty's bill proposes statewide coordination and adoption of minimum standards, stressing the need to provide comprehensive services to young children.

Senator Prouty's day care bill has been widely acclaimed. Work on the measure is proceeding.

CONCLUSION

It is no more easy to separate Senator Prouty's record on education from his overall record of service than it is to separate learning from life. Learning is life.

Senator Prouty's concern for education extends to adult education, veterans education, programs, health professions, environmental education, educational television. He is also the ranking Republican on the Special Subcommittee on the National Science Foundation, which oversees the Foundation's programs of support for science research and education totalling a nearly half billion dollars annually. He continues to press for more funds for the National Science Foundation. He seeks to create a new arm of Congress—the Office of Technology Assessment—to insure that we use our burgeoning technology correctly.

It is not enough that one determine a need or propose a solution. One must press for solutions and this takes hard work. As ranking Republican on the Education Subcommittee, Senator Prouty works hard to insure that the programs he advances will not just promise, but perform. He checks each word and phrase, each section and title to insure that our education laws best lead us to his goal of a quality education for every American.

He realizes his vital role in meeting his goal and is mindful of the observation of his predecessor, Justin Morrill, that:

"In other lands and under other forms of government, education may be option, with us, it is indispensable. Untaught and unprincipled men may be governed, but they cannot govern."

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?

OLD GLORY FLIES AT NIGHT AT INTER-LAKES HIGH SCHOOL, MEREDITH, N.H.

HON. NORRIS COTTON

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 26, 1970

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, Scott King is a 17-year-old Meredith, N.H., youth whose dedication to a cause and whose stubborn persistence are in keeping with the finest traditions of the Granite State and of the United States of America.

A few weeks ago, in student council assembly, Scott proposed that the American flag be flown 24 hours a day year around at the Inter-Lakes High School, where he will be a junior this fall. He was informed, correctly, by school officials that this only could be done by special dispensation.

Undismayed, he spent \$23.69 of his earnings on a telegram to the President, asking that the Inter-Lakes School be authorized to fly a lighted flag at night so that the stars and stripes could be displayed 24 hours a day.

He wired:

When it is nighttime here and the flags aren't flying, it is daytime in Vietnam where our boys are dying.

The office of the Secretary of Defense has since notified Scott and school officials that, by special permission of the President of the United States, Old Glory may now be flown at Inter-Lakes High School 24 hours a day.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a newspaper story from the Lakes Region Trader, published weekly in Laconia, H.N., which properly commends Scott King for his successful and heartwarming efforts in behalf of his Nation and his school.

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

STUDENT GOES TO TOP: DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ALLOWS INTER-LAKES HIGH SCHOOL TO FLY FLAG AT NIGHT

MEREDITH.—Scott King, 17, Star Route, Meredith, is a very patriotic and civic minded young man. Disturbed for quite a while that his school, Inter-Lakes, only displayed the flag from Monday to Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., he decided to do something about it, even if it meant spending a lot of hard earned cash.

Two weeks before school ended, during a student council assembly of which he is a member, he approached the subject of the American flag flying year-round on a 24 hour basis at the school, but was told by school officials that it was not possible as it can only be done by special dispensation. Young Scott was not daunted in the least, but instead decided to do something about it. He sent a telegram to the President of the United States which cost him \$23.69. Here is part of Scott's telegram:

Dear Mr. President:

I am presently a sophomore at Inter-Lakes

High School, Meredith, N.H. I am on the student council, and am very concerned with what goes on in our country and around the world.

I support you and the war in Indo-China. We had a cousin in the Marines who was killed in the war, and presently have a brother on his second hitch, in Vietnam, as a squad leader in the Marines. I plan to follow in their footsteps and go in the Marines as soon as I graduate. Communism must not spread, and I must do everything in my power to see that it does not.

To get to the purpose, Mr. President, it has to do with the flying of the American flag. In these hard times I feel very strongly that the flag be flown as often as possible. We have a flag in our front yard and it flies 24 hours a day. The light protecting it as if a soldier were on guard with a rifle. Our school wanted to put a flag up that would fly 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but we had to choose between being patriotic, or breaking the law.

I have looked it up and the flag can only be flown 24 hours a day in three places in our country. It is like setting a time when you can be patriotic and when not to be. You have the authority to say where the flag can be flown and how long. I would like you to give our school permission to fly a lighted flag at night. As I sit here I think when it is nighttime here and the flags aren't flying, it is daytime in Vietnam where our boys are dying.

Please don't let us down, Mr. President.

Request reply at earliest convenience.

After many days of waiting the reply to young Scott arrived.

1. On behalf of President Nixon I am replying to your recent telegram requesting official authorization to display the national flag continuously at your high school.

2. There would be no official objection to flying the flag continuously at the site of your school to honor members of the Armed Forces serving in Southeast Asia, provided it is always illuminated from sunset to sunrise and provided local school authorities desire to institute such a practice. However, we believe the practice should not be attempted if there is any substantial risk of mishap to the flag for any reason during the hours when the school is unattended.

3. The President noted with satisfaction your reference to the current service of your brother in Vietnam and your own intention to serve in the armed forces following your graduation from school. Best wishes to you and your brother.

Signed: L. Niederlehner, Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20301.

The wheel was in motion, and Scott got busy. School officials were notified, White Mountain Power offered to install the lights at no charge.

Next Monday will be a big day for Scott King, Star Route, Meredith, when his dream becomes reality. By special permission from the President of the United States, every day of the year, night and day, Old Glory will fly proudly at Inter-Lakes High School.

In Scott's own words, "I felt strongly that in these hard times the flag should be flown as often as possible, and I hope that this will have a snowballing effect so that all schools in the state of New Hampshire will do the same, and I wanted Inter-Lake to be first."

Scott is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman King, and will be a junior this fall. His brother, Sgt. Natt King, 21, is serving with a battalion in the 1st Marine Division in Vietnam as a squad leader, presently on his second tour of duty. He also has a sister working with United Airlines, and an older brother, Eric, 18.

He is working this summer as a mason's tender for his father. Although poor at present because of the cost of the telegram, he feels his \$23.69 was certainly well spent.

NEW MARKET—FIELD OF HONOR

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, the valor of the cadets of Virginia Military Institute, hurried into service at the Battle of New Market, often has been cited with admiration by writers in the field of military history.

Now, the story is becoming more widely known by mounting visitation to New Market Battlefield Park in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an account of the preservation and interpretive development of this historic site which appears in the August issue of the *Veterans of Foreign Wars* magazine, as follows:

NEW MARKET—FIELD OF HONOR—CIVIL WAR PARK IS TRIBUTE TO YOUTH AND VETERANS

(By Helen C. Millius)

The New Market Battlefield Park, opened three years ago as the first battlefield park in the spectacularly beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, seems to hold a special fascination for veterans.

It was conceived by a veteran as a memorial to veterans. And it may be that veterans have the background for enjoying the peaceful landscape and feeling its significance better than lifelong civilians.

The late George R. Collins, its originator, was a successful businessman of Charleston, W. Va., who had graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in 1911, in time to place his engineering skills at the disposal of his country in World War I. He volunteered as a private. Later commissioned, he served in France as a second lieutenant in the artillery.

With a military education and military experience, Collins understandably developed an intense interest in the Civil War. The Battle of New Market, fought on May 15, 1864, particularly intrigued him. In this relatively minor conflict a Union army of 6,000 under Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel was stopped in its southward push through the Shenandoah Valley by 4,500 Confederates under Maj. Gen. John C. Breckenridge. Saturday night skirmishes grew into a full-scale engagement on Sunday in a lashing rainstorm. Though outnumbered, the Confederates turned back the Union troops.

The unique feature of this battle, however, was the participation of a college cadet corps from Collins' alma mater, VMI—an episode unmatched in U.S. history. Their valor under fire for the first time was so soldierly that neither friend nor foe withheld praise. Tribute to "that parcel of young fellows' magnificent fight against the veterans" was heard even within the walls of the U.S. Capitol.

In 1944 Collins bought the 160 acres of Valley farmland that had seen the battle's hottest fighting. The original antebellum farmhouse of the Bushong family, which had been a battle landmark for the VMI cadets, still presided over the farm. At his death in 1964, his will conveyed the real estate to VMI, along with an endowment of \$2,900,000. A sentence of the will in his own firm handwriting directed VMI to perpetuate the property "as a memorial of the Battle of New Market and to place improvements thereon for educational purposes . . ."

Accordingly, to its own great surprise, the venerable old college of VMI now operates, as a non-profit enterprise, what is probably the most beautiful battlefield park in all

Virginia. Some ex-servicemen may think of VMI principally in terms of its 67 alumni reaching general or flag rank in World War II. Many of these officers' names, starting with Gen. George C. Marshall, still may cause an automatic snap to attention—Generals Brett, Buckner, Burress, Gerow, Handy, Pate, Patton, Puller, Shepherd, Walker. But the park is a serene and relaxing place.

Its 160 acres of refreshingly green fields undulate between the blue wall of Massanutten Mountain on the east and the winding North Fork of the Shenandoah River on the west.

Bordering the park on the east, the historic old Valley Turnpike is now U.S. 11, paralleled by Interstate 81. Visitors find the park conveniently accessible at I-81's New Market exit.

Paths along which children romp lead to other points of interest in the green expanse. Visitors stroll comfortably over terrain where, in the Battle of New Market, soldiers were stuck in the mud under fire. Men of the 28th Ohio Infantry had to tug their boots out of knee-deep mud; many started the long retreat barefooted. VMI cadets recalling their ordeal at postwar reunions referred to one area as the "Field of Lost Shoes."

The park's present visitor center occupies the original Bushong farmhouse, air-conditioned now and handsomely refurbished. Here the whole battle story is summarized in graphic exhibits and in a sparklingly vivid color motion picture, "New Market—Field of Honor," which has won two international awards.

Nearby is the monumental Hall of Valor housing the only comprehensive Civil War museum in existence, fulfilling Collins' wish for "improvements for educational purposes."

One cannot escape the impression that his prime educational purpose was to subtly inculcate a love of country. The veteran, in fact, with an experienced outlook on battlefields, can detect three lessons in patriotism.

First is the patriotism of combat troops ordered into battle in their nation's service. On this level New Market commemorates more than 10,000 veterans from nine states who endured conflict here.

Sigel's Union units came largely from Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland and West Virginia. Breckenridge scraped his Confederates together principally from Virginia and Maryland commands with a detachment from Missouri. Whether from north or south, these troops supplied innumerable examples of valor. The 34th Massachusetts Infantry, for example, within 55 hours fought an intermittent overnight battle, suffered heavy casualties in a prolonged daylight conflict and marched 52 miles.

The VMI cadets demonstrated love of country on a different, more ardent level. They were not combat troops but a well-drilled corps of some 247 college students, with homework to finish and exams to study for. After marching 80 miles from Lexington, they were tucked away behind the Confederate troops as reserves. Their average age was 18, but many cadets were 17 or 16 and three were 15.

Breckenridge hoped to keep them in the rear, using their four companies to convey an impression of greater manpower than he actually had. But the fortunes of war and the cadets upset his plan, for they were Virginians, and Virginia was being invaded.

When a gap in the front line appeared, the cadets moved up on the double. They started fighting. Casualties mounted above 20%. Ten were killed or mortally wounded. Their steadiness under fire made them indistinguishable from veterans.

Captured Union men were amazed to learn they had been fighting not seasoned soldiers but "little devils."

Lessons in a less fiery brand of patriotism

are here. In a joint willingness to respect the sincerity of these cadets—and each other—North and South have found a healing harmony.

For example, consider a half-forgotten act of reconciliation dramatic enough to be a play, improbable as soap opera.

Act I of the drama would begin three weeks after the Battle of New Market, as Gen. David Hunter's Union troops occupied VMI's hometown, Lexington, with virtually no resistance. Most Confederate troops and VMI cadets had been withdrawn to defend Lynchburg.

Nevertheless, Hunter ordered the destruction of VMI, though some of his younger officers questioned the military necessity of this move. They suspected his motive might be an angry reprisal against the hard-fighting cadets. Barracks, classrooms, library, laboratories and some professors' homes went up in flames.

Two young officers in particular went through the next few decades with this destruction weighing on their conscience.

Then one of them, Capt. Henry A. Du Pont, formerly of the 5th U.S. Artillery, was elected senator from Delaware. His battery had covered the Union retreat from the Battle of New Market. He personally had set fire to a bridge over the Shenandoah to delay Confederate pursuit, but three weeks later sickened at the deliberate burning of VMI.

In April 1913, Du Pont introduced a bill requiring the U.S. government to pay VMI \$100,000 in compensation for unjustified wartime destruction. For months he solicited his Capitol colleagues' support. The second of those conscience-burdened Union officers, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, journeyed from Pennsylvania to back up Du Pont in committee hearings. The Senate passed the bill unanimously.

In the House, however, opposition arose. An Illinois Congressman objected that if a general officer ordered destruction, the destruction was not unjustified and the government was not liable. A Virginia Congressman insinuated that even generals might show bad judgment. The ruckus between the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Virginia started a furor.

When order was restored, calmer Congressmen spoke up to indicate support for the bill from all parts of the nation—Vermont, Texas, Washington. Representatives from Ohio and Pennsylvania called for a "fair and judicious spirit." One of them pointed out that VMI, if helped by the U.S., could in turn help the U.S. with military personnel for defense in national emergencies.

And how prophetic that was! The college contributed more than 4,000 men to the armed services in World War II alone. Eventually the bill became law by a five to one majority in March, 1915.

More than a half-century had elapsed since the Battle of New Market. Few of its 10,000 combatants lived to remember it. But survivors, their families and the public hailed Du Pont's restitution measure as an occasion for burying old hostilities. It helped unite all sections of the nation in a patriotism that could transcend sectionalism.

SENATOR PROUTY'S RECORD OF SUPPORT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 26, 1970

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I know of no one who has fought longer or harder on behalf of our older citizens than my friend, the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY). I have seen him win

battles for the elderly and lose battles. Win or lose, he continues to fight. His record of support for older Americans is a proud one, and I ask unanimous consent that a summary of his record be included in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

SENATOR WINSTON PROUTY AND OLDER AMERICANS ALLIED IN A FIGHT FOR DIGNITY

Older Americans have had more than their share of promises. Many are disillusioned. However, most elderly people look to Winston Prouty with a hope sustained by his accomplishments.

In the United States Senate he has served as their champion. In part with oratory, but mostly through hard work. In an age when the focus is on youth, he has not let his colleagues forget our nation's elderly. The ranking Republican on the Special Committee on Aging, he continues to be the conscience of the Senate in regard to our older citizens.

This March in introducing his "Older Americans Income Assurance Act of 1970," Prouty faced the problem squarely:

"Three out of ten people age 65 and older are living in poverty, and many of them did not become poor until they became old.

"I say this is shocking, because here is a group of Americans living in poverty and the shadow of death while we know the solution to their plight.

"The solution is not education.

"The solution is not job training.

"The solution is not make-work.

"The solution is simply cash income."

His bill would simply assure all Americans 65 or over an annual income of \$1,800 for an individual and \$2,400 for a couple. Senator Prouty realizes that is not sufficient income for older Americans to live with but at least it is the first step. Hopefully, it is a step others in Congress will soon be willing to take.

Of course, he is ahead of his time. He has been for ten years. Over nine years ago, he advocated minimum Social Security benefits of \$70 per month. His foresight is highlighted when we consider that as late as 1969 Congress enacted only a \$64 minimum. This year he is working for a \$100 minimum payment, along with other needed reforms. Most of the major reforms contained in the 1970 Social Security Act Amendments were initially urged by Senator Prouty years ago. Here is his record, year by year:

1960: He co-sponsored Senator Javits' bill to establish a national voluntary health insurance plan for older Americans. This bill would have given older persons several optional health insurance plans, to be financed out of federal revenues and partly from premiums, and it would have utilized private insurance plans. This imaginative measure was three years before President Kennedy made his plea for Medicare and five years before Medicare became a reality. On August 23, 1960 Senator Prouty made a major speech outlining the problems of the aged and supporting the Javits bill.

1961: This was the year Senator Prouty began his long fight for a decent minimum Social Security benefit. He and Senator Javits cosponsored a bill to raise minimum benefits to \$70, to increase widows' benefits and to expand eligibility for coverage. This bill did not succeed.

1962: He was appointed as member of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, a fact-finding and investigating committee which has amassed the hard facts and figures on every aspect of problems of the elderly necessary for shaping effective legislation. Senator Prouty is now the ranking Republican on the Committee which continues its active formulation of policy recommendations.

In 1962 Senator Prouty became a major supporter of the Saltonstall medical insurance plan, which was similar to the 1961 bill. He made a major address in the Senate in support of adequate medical insurance for the aged on July 12, 1962.

1963: The proponents of Medicare, including Senator Prouty, decided that too much opposition remained for passage of a health insurance act in 1963, and decided to defer the issue until support could be united. Senator Prouty then set his staff to work to draw up a comprehensive social security reform package, stressing the need for higher minimums, and for increased widows' benefits. Prouty also began in 1963 to formulate his famous "blanketing in" amendment to provide benefits to older persons not covered under the Social Security System. He continued to investigate the needs of the elderly for such reforms by his participation in Committee on Aging hearings.

1964: In August 1964 Senator Prouty assumed the leadership in the fight for better retirement income by introducing an amendment to (1) raise minimum benefits from \$40 to \$70; (2) to increase widow's benefits from 82½% to 100% of the deceased spouse's entitlement and (3) to blanket in, with minimum benefits, those over 70 not covered.

Also in 1964 Senator Prouty: (1) introduced an amendment to prevent veterans from losing pension benefits due to social security increases. This amendment was adopted by the Senate Finance Committee but was stricken in Conference and (2) cosponsored bills with Scott, Keating and Randolph to stimulate employment for older workers.

1965-66: Senator Prouty voted in favor of HR 6675, the historic Medicare bill, on July 9, 1965. Previously Senator Prouty joined Medicare proponents in staving off opposition attempts to kill the bill by procedural tactics.

In 1965, and again in 1966, Senator Prouty introduced and fought for Social Security amendments. On March 2, 1966 Senator Prouty introduced his famous amendment to give minimum Social Security benefits to all persons over age 70 not eligible for regular benefits. He strategically attached his amendment to the 1966 Tax Adjustment Act, and it was adopted by the Senate. In Conference Committee, however, the age when benefits were to fall due was raised to 72 and the benefit to be received was \$35 per month. The benefit was increased in 1969 to \$46. The "Prouty Payment" law has benefited almost two million older Americans. Senator Prouty fought for the 1965 Older Americans Act providing grants to states for Community service projects. This landmark legislation responded to those many older persons who are anxious to lead more active lives through community service. Since 1965 the Older Americans Act programs have benefited hundreds of thousands of older persons and has given them useful lives once again.

On October 12, 1966 Senator Prouty set forth a 7-point action program designed to improve Social Security and Medicare benefits. In addition to leading the fight for higher minimum benefits, Prouty submitted a bill to (1) permit older employed persons to elect to make no further contribution to Social Security; (2) reduce to age 70 the time after which earnings would not reduce benefits; (3) raise the earnings level exempt from benefit reduction to \$2400 and (4) eliminate the limitation on Medicare eligibility to Social Security recipients so as to allow participation in Medicare by all persons 65 and over.

1967: This year brought enactment of Social Security benefit increases, including a \$55 minimum. As always, Senator Prouty fought for a \$70 minimum, and he also spoke out for his other reform measures. He made several major speeches and intro-

duced several amendments during the floor debate on the 1967 Act. The Senate adopted his amendment to prevent reduction of veterans' benefits on account of Social Security increases. His amendment to eliminate payroll tax increases and to finance any net annual deficit out of general revenues was defeated. His amendment to extend for one year the cut-off date for special age-72 benefits was also rejected.

1968: Senator Prouty has maintained for several years that the time must eventually come when some of the income needs of the elderly must be met from the general federal revenues. Payroll taxes on workers' wages cannot rise indefinitely and can never sustain fully adequate old age benefits. Yet millions of older Americans live below the poverty line (6 million in 1970) and have income needs which the system cannot meet. Basically their needs require more of a welfare-oriented system than a pension system.

Accordingly, on June 18, 1968 Senator Prouty unveiled his imaginative Older Americans Income Act, to assure every individual age 65 or over a minimum annual income of \$1200 per year and to provide \$1800 to an aged couple. He made a comprehensive speech upon introducing the measure, reviewing the hard facts of the plight of the poverty-stricken elderly. Subsequently, the concept of a guaranteed minimum income has gained wide acceptance. President Nixon's sweeping welfare reform measure embodies this concept in the Family Assistance Act.

1969: Congress once again learned in 1969 that a \$55 minimum Social Security benefit was woefully inadequate to meet rising prices. In December Social Security benefits were increased by 15%, providing for a \$64 minimum. During debate on this bill, Senator Prouty argued for at least a \$70 minimum, and he supported and voted for the Mansfield Amendment to provide a \$100 minimum. As in previous years, Senator Prouty fought for a liberalized earnings test and waiver of coverage for workers over 65.

Also in 1969 Senator Prouty and Senator Aiken introduced a bill, S. 110, to expand Medicare benefits by eliminating deductible and coinsurance features; extending coverage to prescription drugs, eyeglasses and dental work; lowering women's eligibility from 65 to 62; and permitting easier access to extended care facilities.

1970: After nine years of efforts to achieve meaningful reform, Senator Prouty believes that Congress in 1970 will have the chance to pass a comprehensive Social Security and Medicare reform bill (HR-17550) containing many of the reforms that he has long sought. The minimum benefit as passed by the House of Representatives is \$67.20, with a 5% across-the-board increase. The retirement test is liberalized to \$2000 per year and only a \$1 for \$2 benefit reduction; widows' benefits are raised to 100% and the special Prouty payment is increased to \$48.30. Most significantly, the House has passed a provision for automatic increases in benefits in any year that the cost of living rises by 3%.

Senator Prouty welcomes these reform measures, but he is not completely satisfied. Nine years after he urged a \$70 minimum, the 1970 bill is inching it up to only \$67.20. Senator Prouty introduced 3 amendments to HR-17550. The first would increase minimum benefits to \$100, and would provide scaled increases up the line from 10% at the lower level to 1% at the highest level. The second would increase exempted earned income to \$2400 annually; the third increases the Prouty amendment by 10% to \$50. Once again Senator Prouty is in the advance guard on the Social Security front. Although he accepts the automatic-increase feature, he expresses concern lest such a measure cover up the real need for higher minimum benefits.

This year Senator Prouty has taken a deep interest in the planning for the 1971 White

House Conference on Aging, to insure the Conference's success as a public forum for developing priorities.

In 1970 Prouty also reintroduced the Older Americans Income Assurance Act, with benefit levels set at \$1800 for an individual and \$2400 for a couple. He continues to speak out on all of the problems of the aged—health, housing, transportation, employment and community service needs.

He hit hard at provisions in the House-passed Social Security bill which would cut Medicaid funds by one-third after a patient had stayed 90 days in a nursing home or mental institution and 60 days in a general hospital and urged the Senate Finance Committee to delete these provisions.

He joined an effort to save the loan interest Federal loan program for housing for the elderly under Section 202 of the Federal Housing Act. Neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate Appropriations Committee appropriated funds for Section 202 housing. Senator Prouty co-sponsored a successful amendment to add \$25 million for Section 202 housing.

In conference with the House the Senate figure was turned to \$10 million, but at least this move by Senator Prouty and others focused attention on the need to continue this vital program.

Realizing that only 42 percent of older Americans have drivers licenses and that public transportation is often unavailable, inaccessible, inconvenient or physically difficult to use, Senator Prouty has co-sponsored "The Older Americans Transportation Services Development Act" to provide research and demonstration programs in transportation to the elderly.

He continues to press for new ways to open up employment and community service opportunity for the elderly. As he said in his address to the American Association of Retired Persons Convention in Pittsburgh in September 1968: "The old cliché that retirement is putting the individual 'out to pasture' is dead. Retirement is not an escape from living. Instead, it is graduation into the 'now' generation where your skills and experience can be fully shared with your fellow man."

Senator Prouty's approach to the problems of our older citizens is not cold and statistical. It is rather warm and feeling. He sees our elderly not as a forgotten mass, but as individuals who seek an active and involved life with dignity. Above all Senator Prouty's fight has been a fight for dignity for those who have given our country so much. He will continue to fight. The victories have come slowly, but the momentum is building. Senator Prouty is a vigorous fighter.

END TO INJUSTICE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, the road to tyranny is paved with repressive measures. The Special Powers Act of Northern Ireland is such a measure.

This repressive statute, delegating extraordinary powers to the Minister of Home Affairs on a temporary basis to reinstate law and order in riot-torn Ulster, was approved by the Northern Ireland Parliament in 1922, 2 years after the partition of Ireland. The act suspended virtually all legal rights of the citizens and gave the Home Secretary dictatorial powers. Freedom of speech, of

the press, and of the right to assemble were severely limited, and the police were given almost unlimited search-and-seizure powers.

The obvious danger of enacting such measures in a time of turmoil is that neither the emergency nor the suspension of rights will be temporary. Unfortunately for the Ulster Irish, their country has become a classic illustration of that danger. Not only was the 1922 act never repealed, but it was actually rendered permanent by new legislation in 1933 after having been kept on the statute books through annual review and approval by the Northern Ireland Parliament.

In 1943 an additional Special Powers Act was passed, and though some of the provisions were revoked in subsequent years, renewed violence from 1954 through 1957 resulted in a broad reinstatement of the most repressive features. Consequently, most of the 1922 legislation remains in effect today.

Mr. Speaker, Northern Ireland in 1970 is a divided country, as it has been through most of its brief history. It is clear that the differences between Protestant and Catholic, between those loyal to England and those who want Irish reunification, are exacerbated by the repression of civil rights under the Special Powers Act. The cure has become part of the malady. To keep such a lid clamped on the cauldron that is Northern Ireland can only intensify the pressures already straining the bonds of national unity. Thus the emergency continues and will not abate until the civil liberties of all the citizens of Ulster are restored. Charges of disenfranchisement, discrimination in housing, prejudice in obtaining and holding employment cannot be answered with further deprivation of rights.

Mr. Speaker, Northern Ireland must find the answers to its own problems, but it is obvious that its citizens must be given the means to reconciliation before peace can be restored in their troubled streets. Surely a part of the solution is repeal of the Special Powers Act and restoration of the rights that the rest of the United Kingdom take for granted. Lacking the right to intervene in Northern Ireland's affairs, we must exert pressure on world opinion to provide the impetus for the Ulster and British parliaments to rectify the grievances which have caused such recurring chaos and destruction.

Surely, civil peace in Northern Ireland and the traditional guarantees of British common law are important enough to us all, as members of the community of English-speaking nations, for us to call for those reforms which alone can resolve this explosive situation. Not only are many lives at stake, but the very fabric of Northern Ireland's social order is threatened. I urge nothing less than a complete revocation of the Special Powers Act and across-the-board reinstatement of the civil liberties of all Northern Irishmen, without regard to religion or political beliefs.

The durable principles of English law as a model for the world are weakened so long as these necessary reforms remain uneffected.

SENATOR PROUTY'S RECORD OF ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS

HON. GORDON ALLOTT

OF COLORADO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 26, 1970

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, my good friend the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY) has devoted much time to assisting those who have fought for his country. Senator PROUTY has an impressive record of deeds on behalf of our Nation's veterans.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary of his record be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

U.S. SENATOR WINSTON PROUTY: "FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BORNE THE BATTLE"

On June 27, 1970 Senator Winston Prouty received the highest award of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Department of Vermont. The citation which accompanied the Award of Commendation read:

"In recognition of devoted service to the veterans of Vermont and in sincere appreciation of your whole-hearted cooperation and undying efforts of advancing programs of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, this silver medal and citation of commendation is given."

Three weeks later the Vermont Department of the American Legion adopted a resolution commending Senator Prouty for "his continuing devotion to the principles, in our opinion, as established by our founding fathers," and his service to the "community, state, and nation in increasing responsibilities."

Senator Prouty accepted such praise humbly. He feels he has only done his job, which requires working closely with our nation's veterans. He listens to our veterans and has been their staunch ally. Others have talked more about veterans affairs, but few have worked as hard for veterans as Senator Prouty. He knows our veterans, their families and heirs deserve action, not words.

In Congress, Senator Prouty has been in a position to act for our veterans. In the House of Representatives, he served on the Veterans Affairs Committee. In the Senate, he is the second ranking Republican on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which has jurisdiction over most legislation affecting veterans.

While this key position has strengthened his ability to serve our veterans, Senator Prouty feels from his service on the House Veterans Affairs Committee that there should be a comparable Committee in the Senate. He has consistently supported moves to create such a Committee in the Senate.

VETERANS' EDUCATION

In his role as ranking Republican on the Senate Education Subcommittee, Senator Prouty is well known for his efforts and achievements in expanding educational opportunities for all Americans, with particular emphasis on those who have served their country in the Armed Services.

Senator Prouty pressed for passage of the Cold War G.I. Bill for years before he was ultimately satisfied with the signing of this historic piece of legislation, Public Law 89-358, on March 3, 1966.

While this law provided a new chance for countless numbers of veterans of the Cold War era and Vietnam to obtain education and training, Senator Prouty's satisfaction was not long lasting.

It soon became apparent that the allowance rates provided in the Cold War G.I. Bill

were not paying the same proportion of the cost of education as the rates provided by the Korean Conflict program, the allowances received accounted for 98 percent of the average tuition, board and room costs at institutions of higher learning, while the allowance paid under the Cold War G.I. Bill covered only 67 percent. It was evident to Senator Prouty that this inequitable situation was preventing many veterans from using their benefits.

To remedy this problem, Senator Prouty supported efforts to place the veterans of the Cold War and Vietnam era on an equal footing, by increasing education and training allowances by 46 percent. The measure providing this increase was approved by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the Senate in October of 1969. The House of Representatives only provided a 27 percent increase. The compromise increase signed into Law was 34.6 percent.

This measure also included Prouty-supported provisions for a new flight program to permit a veteran to obtain a low-interest loan for the purpose of receiving a pilot's license and a new farm cooperative training program similar to the one established under the Korean Conflict G.I. Bill.

In addition to his strong support for post-service benefits, Senator Prouty has been concerned because no provision has been made to help veterans repay educational debts contracted before they entered the service. The Senate has twice passed a Prouty proposal to "forgive" a portion of an individual's federally-sponsored student loan for his service in the Armed Services. This year Senator Prouty's forgiveness provision became law and a veteran's National Defense Education Act loan will be cancelled at a rate of 12½ percent for each year of service in the armed service up to a maximum cancellation of half the loan.

Senator Prouty continues to seek new ways to help our veterans help themselves and thus our nation.

On Memorial Day 1969, Senator Prouty outlined a new approach. He suggested that our returning veterans be offered special opportunities for voluntary service in the fight against our domestic ills. He said our young veterans are an important resource for "all have proven their maturity, self-discipline and dedication."

In his Vergennes speech, Senator Prouty noted that 35,000 men separated from the Service each year have some paramedical experience. Two months later, Senator Prouty introduced with Senator Javits the widely-acclaimed "Veterans in Allied Health Professions and Occupations Act of 1969". The bill seeks to alleviate the nation's critical shortage of trained medical personnel with a new program to recruit and train veteran "medics" for civilian health positions.

This proposal has been incorporated into measures to extend the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE FOR VETERANS

Few veterans will forget Senator Prouty's 1965 battle against the shutdown of fifteen Veterans Administration facilities and cut backs at seventeen regional offices.

Senator Prouty took a bold stand; he sought to block the confirmation of W. J. Driver to be Administrator of Veterans Affairs. He had nothing against Mr. Driver, but he wanted to force President Johnson to reconsider the VA cut-backs. Senator Prouty's motion to postpone consideration of the nomination was defeated but he made his point—he is willing to fight for our veterans.

Today as a member of the Senate Health Subcommittee, Senator Prouty is actively seeking solutions to the nation's health crisis. He followed closely an investigation by the Senate Veterans Affairs Subcommittee into the care of wounded Vietnam veterans.

This study revealed that the hospital at the White River Junction Veterans Administration Center and the nation's other V.A. hospitals are under-funded and understaffed. Revelation of these inadequacies led Senator Prouty to join with his colleagues to press for passage of a supplemental appropriation for V.A. hospitals. With Senator Prouty's urgings, the Senate appropriated an additional \$100 million though the extra funds were trimmed by \$20 million in conference with the House of Representatives.

It was a partial victory and Francis Stover, Director, National Legislative Service of the V.F.W. wrote Senator Prouty:

"You have the sincere thanks and deep appreciation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the significant and vital role you played in having the Senate approve this badly needed additional money, which will help provide the V.A. with the personnel and services it needs to extend the highest quality medical care for returning wounded Vietnam veterans and disabled veterans of previous wars."

In meeting our health crisis, Senator Prouty has placed top priority on treatment of our veterans.

He has fought for measures to expand nursing home care and nursing care facilities for veterans. In 1964 he pressed for passage of a bill to extend the paraplegic housing program to blind veterans who have suffered the loss or use of a leg.

In the 89th Congress, Senator Prouty vigorously supported legislation which increased the compensation paid disabled veterans by 10 percent and increased the number of beds in veterans hospitals. This bill became Public Law 89-311 in October of 1965.

During the first session of the 91st Congress, Senator Prouty was active in his support of six bills to improve health care for veterans. All were approved by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the Senate.

One creates a rebuttable presumption that disabilities suffered by former prisoners of war are service connected. Another eliminates the requirement that a veteran who receives a V.A. pension sign a "pauper's" affidavit to receive hospital care for non-service connected disability. Another Prouty-supported measure authorizes community nursing home care for unlimited periods of time for veterans with service-connected disabilities. Still another measure authorizes medical care to veterans with service-connected disabilities regardless of whether the care is for that particular disability or some other. Another raises the federal per diem pay for each veteran hospitalized in a State veterans home from \$3.50 to \$7.50 and authorizes \$5 million in matching funds for remodeling of State veterans homes. The sixth bill authorizes the V.A. to enter into sharing agreements with other private and public hospitals for the use of vital medical resources.

For Vermont veterans, Senator Prouty has successfully fought endeavors to remove veterans facilities from White River Junction. He has succeeded in this fight and in his efforts to obtain funds for a new hospital building at White River Junction. The funds are in the fiscal year 1971 budget requests and Senator Prouty will make sure they are appropriated and that all funds necessary to build the 204-bed annex and remodel existing facilities are made available as needed. Senator Prouty has worked closely with the Vermont Soldier's Home to obtain a \$449,535 V.A. participation in the new 40 bed Nursing home care addition to the Soldier's Home.

PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Those who know Winston Prouty realize that his concern for, and activities on behalf of, our older citizens are unparalleled in Congress. He understands the plight of our older

veterans and is determined to do something about it.

Several times Senator Prouty's amendments have insured that social security benefits increases should not be counted in computing the veteran's annual income.

One of the greatest injustices that exists in the present veterans pension laws is that only 10 percent of a veteran's social security benefits are excluded from the calculation of annual income for determining eligibility and the amounts of their pensions. Consequently, the recently passed 15 percent increase in social security benefits will, in the case of many veterans, be more of a burden than benefit by increasing the veteran's annual income to such a level as to cause him to lose a portion of his veteran's pension. In some cases this would result in a net loss to the veteran. In other cases, the social security increase will cause veterans to lose their pensions entirely. Senator Prouty is at work to remedy this situation as he has in the past. He successfully amended the Railroad Retirement Act of 1970 to insure that the 15 percent increase on railroad pensions would not count as income in figuring veterans pensions. This amendment was dropped in conference with the House only after Senator Prouty received assurances its provisions would be enacted in separate legislation.

In the House Veterans Affairs Committee, he served as Chairman of the Subcommittee which watches over the insurance program of the Veterans Administration and the law he sponsored made it possible for thousands of veterans to keep their G.I. insurance.

In the Senate, on two occasions Senator Prouty sponsored bills to re-open the National Service Life Insurance Program, and, although these passed the Senate, they met roadblocks in the House of Representatives.

A NATIONAL CEMETERY IN VERMONT

Much remains to be done for our veterans and Senator Prouty is fully aware of the tasks undone. He believes it is wrong that there is no national cemetery in Vermont or even in New England for that matter. He does not believe that a Vermont veteran should be buried on Long Island, New York, if he wishes interment in a national cemetery. He knows, too, that the Long Island cemetery will be filled by 1975.

Senator Prouty wants a national cemetery in Vermont and has introduced legislation to create such a cemetery in the Green Mountain State. His efforts will continue.

NO TASK TOO SMALL

The legislation which Senator Prouty has proposed, prodded and pushed for veterans has affected the lives of millions of American veterans, but Senator Prouty does not think in terms of numbers, but in terms of individuals.

Each Vermont veteran, dependent or veteran's heir who turns to Senator Prouty receives his personal attention. If a pension check is lost or a medical record misplaced, Senator Prouty tracks it down.

No problem is too small or too large for Senator Prouty. In nineteen years in Congress, he has learned how to get things done.

THE KGB IN 1970

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the San Diego Union columnist, Dumitru Daniel-

opol, has recently written a very interesting column which considers the activities of the Soviet secret police. While this subject might seem melodramatic to today's generation which has had its own assortment of various television spies, the problem is a very real one, and the danger which the KGB presents is also very real.

I commend this column to my colleagues:

[From the San Diego Union, Aug. 7, 1970]
MOSCOW FEARS ANTI-RED GROUP IN WEST GERMANY

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

MUNICH.—Three days after I visited the house at Zeppelin Strasse 67, it was attacked with poison gas bombs.

It was the third such attack in recent years. No one has been arrested but the German authorities believe Communists or KGB (Soviet Secret Police) agents in Germany are involved.

The Reds hate that gray, shuttered, busineslike building with good reason.

It is the headquarters of the toughest, most dynamic anti-Communist, anti-Soviet group in the West—the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the Organization of Nationalist Ukrainians. It also houses the editorial and printing offices of the Ukrainian newspaper Shlyak Peremohy, and the ABN Correspondence and several other anti-Communist magazines and newspapers.

ABN, founded in 1943 in the Ukraine, and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists are a sharp thorn in the Kremlin's side. They are well organized and have strength not only in the free world but inside the Soviet Union.

This the Kremlin can hardly tolerate.

For years Moscow has been trying to crush this opposition and intimidate or eliminate its leaders.

Eleven years ago, Stephan Bandera, the Ukrainian Nationalist leader, was murdered here with a cyanide gun. Bogdan Stachynsky, a member of the KGB Murder Inc. branch called SMERSH, followed Bandera as he left his office at Zeppelin Strasse 67 and killed him at the door of his apartment.

Doctors considered it a natural death until Stachynsky defected to the West and divulged the whole plot that he said was planned higher up in the Kremlin by Deputy Premier Alexander Shelepin.

Sentencing Stachynsky as an accessory, a German court found the Soviet government "guilty" of the murder of Bandera.

While mourning their leader, the Ukrainians continued to fight even more resolutely.

The present leader is Jaroslav Stetsko, who for a while in 1941 was prime minister of the short-lived free government established in the Ukraine as the Soviet retreated before the Nazis. He is now head of the Free Ukrainian government in exile.

"Bandera and Stetsko," says Stachynsky, "are considered, both in Russia and in the Ukraine, as symbols of the aims of the independence for the Ukraine movement."

No wonder, Stetsko, too, has been on the KGB black list for a long time.

When you talk to these Ukrainian patriots you realize they are hardly the type to be intimidated by bombs, kidnapers or murderers.

"If the KGB thinks it can frighten the nationalists with poison gas bombs or other terrorist methods, it has again made a miscalculation," said ABN Correspondence soon after the bombing attempt.

"How terrifying our ideals and our actions in the free world must be to Moscow when it needs bombs to seal our lips."

SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY FORCES KIDNAP AMERICAN?

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, strange things evidently are happening in South Africa. The Observer of London recently published an article about the kidnapping of an American naval attaché. This report may or may not be accurate, but the nature of and past performance of the South African Government make the report credible. The article follows:

ATTACHÉ "KIDNAP" ROW

(By our Commonwealth Correspondent)

American and South African relations, which are already strained by President Nixon's attitude to resuming arms sales to South West Africa, could be seriously damaged if the CIA can confirm its growing suspicions that a United States Naval Attaché in Cape Town, Lt.-Col. Walt Limbach, was kidnapped by Mr. Vorster's security forces.

Walt Limbach—a Vietnam airman hero—walked into Sea Point police station at Cape Town on 29 May and reported that he had been abducted 20 hours before. His story was publicly discounted by Brigadier H. Lambrechts, the head of Cape Town CID.

This denial threw a cloud over the young diplomat's career. If it was the intention to discredit him, for any reason, it looked at first as if this might prove successful.

Limbach, however, fought back, forcing the South African Commissioner of Police, General P. J. Gouws, to step in and announce that the "episode is now closed." But it was, in fact, only just beginning.

Faced with strong diplomatic pressure from the U.S. Embassy, the South African security police suddenly produced leaflets allegedly from the liberal-minded National Union of South African Students on whom they proceeded to throw suspicion for the kidnapping. The leaflets were semi-literate, hardly the work of students, and clearly clumsy forgeries.

For several days Limbach was taken by secret agents around the campus of the University of Cape Town to try to identify his abductors. He was then flown back to Washington, where the CIA debriefed him.

There is a strong likelihood that Limbach might have been the CIA's agent in South Africa and in this role may have come into conflict with Mr. Vorster's own agents who keep a careful eye on Western—and especially American—diplomats.

It seems improbable that Limbach's abduction was planned to help the Vorster Government's campaign to discredit the students' union, as the initial response was to deny completely the kidnapping had ever happened.

The ploy of blaming the students seems to have come only because Limbach would not be shaken from his story.

A statement made available to the CIA—allegedly from a senior South African intelligence officer, after hearing that Limbach reported to the police 20 hours after his abduction—says: "Already? He wasn't to be released for 24 hours."

Even though President Nixon's new Texan Ambassador to South Africa will wish to repair the damaged relations between the two countries, it seems unlikely that the CIA will be willing to let the South African secret service get away with their possible maneuvers against Limbach. Certainly, this fighter pilot—he was involved in the Cuban

missile crisis and won 10 medals in Vietnam—is determined to fight the issue.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DAY PROCLAMATION BY HON. WALTER PETERSON, GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

HON. NORRIS COTTON

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, August 26, 1970

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I am happy to comply with a request received from the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs by asking unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the proclamation of Hon. Walter Peterson, Governor of New Hampshire, on Woman Suffrage Day.

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

A PROCLAMATION: WOMAN SUFFRAGE DAY

Whereas, fifty years ago the 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution extending suffrage to women was proclaimed by the Secretary of State on the 26th of August, 1920, following passage by Congress and the necessary thirty-six state legislatures, of which New Hampshire was proud to be one;

Whereas, I hereby declare that the 26th of August, 1970, be designated and suitably honored in the State of New Hampshire as Woman Suffrage Day;

Whereas, The passage of this amendment culminated a long campaign which started in 1878 when it was introduced by Senator Sargent of California at the request of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other pioneer suffrage leaders;

Whereas, Long before this, however, agitation for women's rights had been conducted in conventions at Seneca Falls, N.Y., and Worcester, Mass., by Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and others; and reference was made to the "Unalienable Rights of Equality" guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence;

Whereas, During more recent years we have seen the increasing participation of women in our own legislature, our courts, our town governments and our school systems;

Whereas, They have exercised a constructive and cleansing influence of which we have constant need. The times call for a great widening of this influence in keeping down anarchic violence, finding peaceful solutions in a greatly disturbed world, and rigidly cleaning our polluted environment;

Whereas, In this very month it is heartening to see the action of Congress in respect to a supplemental amendment guaranteeing full women's rights under the law with no discrimination on account of sex;

Now, therefore, I, Walter Peterson, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1970 as Woman Suffrage Day in New Hampshire and urge that all citizens join in the observance of Woman Suffrage Day in our State.

Given at the Executive Chambers in Concord, this twentieth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninety-fifth.

By His Excellency, The Governor:
WALTER PETERSON,
Governor.

Attest:
ROBERT L. STARK,
Secretary of State.