

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOVIET DUPLICITY BLAMED FOR  
CRISIS IN MIDEAST

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as the growing difficulties facing the administration's Middle East diplomatic initiatives become obvious, a realistic appraisal certainly reveals the Soviet Union is fundamentally responsible for the obstacles preventing legitimate peace in the area. This point is well emphasized by columnist William F. Buckley, Jr., in the Washington Evening Star, Wednesday, September 9:

SOVIET DUPLICITY BLAMED FOR CRISIS  
IN MIDEAST

(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

The administration, according to the papers, has decided to roll a great carpet over the Middle East crisis, leaving it to the professional diplomats carefully to stitch back together Israeli confidence in the desirability of a cease-fire.

The cause of the problem, of course, is Soviet duplicity. Since Soviet duplicity is about as unusual as polluted air in New York City, nobody seems to be paying much public attention to it, and the treatment of it has been relatively sleepy.

A week ago, Soviet party boss Leonid Brezhnev made a television speech stressing the desirability of peace in the Middle East. "What is needed is no new provocations and subterfuges designed to circumvent or violate the ceasefire agreement, but an honest observance of the agreement reached."

Those lines could have been spoken by Hitler, on the eve of any old invasion. Several days after they were spoken, it transpired that the Egyptians were moving fresh missile batteries into the "standstill" zone, and of course the terms of the cease-fire were that no side would take military advantage over the other in that zone.

Every Egyptian battalion is accompanied by at least one Soviet specialist, and every battery is, by Egyptian military terminology, the equivalent of a battalion. Since at least 15 batteries have sneaked into the standstill zone at this writing, that means at least 15 Soviet officials moved in concert in explicit defiance of what boss Brezhnev was prattling about on TV.

If indeed they were acting against Soviet orders, which is about as credible as that the invasion of Poland was a surprise to Hitler, then they could be recalled, and publicly executed in Red Square. It being unlikely that this is going to happen, we shall have to settle for the conventional wisdom, which is that the word of the Soviet Union is much, much worse than that of Al Capone.

Now the point of stressing this is not to make a moral judgment, but to describe some of the problems we repeatedly get into as a result of trusting the Soviet Union. The President of the United States solemnly assured Israel, at a press conference in San Clemente a few weeks ago, that it would have nothing to fear from a truce. Presumably Nixon would not have ventured such a guarantee except that he had the "word" of the Soviet Union that it would agree to abide by the truce.

Where do we go from here?

1. On the military point, Israel has been less agitated than one would expect—less agitated than she is entitled to be. One can only suppose that the United States has made it up to Israel by promising X number of extra jets or warships or whatever; and, of course, Congress behaved very magnanimously in giving to the executive, by overwhelming vote, the authority to give Israel just about anything she wants.

2. On the international point, Nixon has a good deal to retrieve. He must bury the entire episode in a tangle of conferences, meetings, pronouncements, explanations, elucidations, anything at all to distract from the reality. If he succeeds in appeasing Israel, he will have succeeded in stilling the voice of the party primarily wounded by the Soviet move.

What one hopes he realizes is that the wound upon Israel is easily sutured, but our own is not. What we suffer from is a loss of credibility as a world peacemaker. Why would any country in the future accept an American assurance, if it is so glibly overridden by the Soviet Union? Could it be that that was one of the intentions of the Soviet Union, which cares naught for public opinion (because she is sure of herself), but cares greatly to embarrass the United States at every opportunity?

3. It is always possible that the objective force of the betrayal will assert itself, and that Nixon will need to go for a confrontation.

MALNUTRITION POPULATION AND  
RETRIBUTION

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker under unanimous consent, I include the following article from the July 1970 issue of *Realty*:

MALNUTRITION POPULATION AND RETRIBUTION  
(By J. V. O. Reid, professor of physiology at the University of Natal)

(Anyone working in the field of nutrition must become greatly concerned with the incidence of malnutrition that is now known to exist in South Africa, and inevitably this concern must extend to the population explosion we are now experiencing. This article will try to deal both with malnutrition and the population explosion, their extent, causes and effects; and will try to demonstrate their importance for the future life of South Africa.)

Some years ago, as the result of recommendations made by a Government commission, the National Nutrition Research Institute of the C.S.I.R., at Pretoria, began a series of surveys designed to find out the incidence and severity of the various forms of malnutrition. The N.N.R.I. has done its task most diligently and carefully, and has together with other workers at for instance the University of Cape Town, been able to provide a far clearer picture of the situation than the impressionistic one of 10 years ago. Among the more important results of the NNRI surveys was the finding that about 80% of African school children in Pretoria came from homes too poor to afford the food which would prevent malnutrition. In another survey whose results were presented

to the S.A. Nutrition Society Congress in 1969, over 80% of African children at a rural school near Pretoria had one kind of malnutrition, and over 80% had another—so that virtually every single child had one form or another. Pellagra, a simple vitamin deficiency, has been reported to occur in 50% of patients attending a mission hospital, during winter, and to account for half the African admissions to the mental hospital in Pretoria. Half the African children in a Pretoria survey were shown to be deficient in protein.

## DISEASES

Malnutrition causes not only its own diseases, but makes people liable to infectious disease, and of course it is a cause of death. As regards infectious diseases, the figures for tuberculosis show that this disease, one closely associated with malnutrition, is more than 10 times as common among Africans as among whites, and appears to be increasing among the former, decreasing among the latter. Gastroenteritis and bronchopneumonia, diseases which very rarely cause death among white babies, are the commonest killers of African children. Their death rate in an African reserve was found to be over 25 times the rate for white children, an index of the severity of malnutrition.

Hunger and starvation are less prominent features of the scene than the widespread lack of proper food. Nevertheless they occur. "Marasmus" is the scientific term often used to cover a picture in infants and children which includes starvation, and it is by no means an uncommon diagnosis. Often it occurs in association with infections, and the effect of the one upon the other is too close to allow separation. In a survey conducted to see how accurately kwashiorkor was being notified by doctors the N.N.R.I. found a calculated incidence of 29,000 cases of marasmus in 1 year. The figure for kwashiorkor was 36,000. Then too those working in voluntary child feeding schemes in South Africa are all familiar with the child who eats hungrily when he first attends, and in the ensuing week fills out in a way which dramatically shows up his previous hunger. Moreover we have had 3 famines in South Africa in recent times, a phenomenon one associates more with India and the crowded Far East, than the sunny open land of South Africa. Perhaps the simple words of a Mission hospital superintendent in his 1969 report tell the story most eloquently: "The main feature this year was the appalling number of cases of malnutrition and frank starvation which had to be treated during the winter of 1968."

## BRAIN FUNCTION

Another effect of malnutrition has drawn considerable interest from nutritionists in recent years, and indeed was one of the major points of interest at the recent International Congress of Nutrition where an impressive amount of evidence for it was presented. This is the effect of maternal and infantile malnutrition on the growth of the infant's brain, and on its subsequent function. It has been known for many years that malnutrition in child and adult life has a marked effect on behaviour, causing dullness, apathy, loss of initiative, slow and sparing effort, and under some circumstances markedly anti-social behaviour. But these effects reverse if good nutrition is restored. The pre-natal and infantile effects however do not reverse: malnutrition then stunts the brain in a way which does not allow for later full return to normal. These earliest stages of life are when the number of cells in the brain increase; after a year or so of life, they do so no longer, and thenceforward increase only in size. Mal-

nutrition during this critical phase limits their increase in number, and good nutrition later cannot restore the capacity to develop new cells.

#### TWO CAUSES

The causes of malnutrition in South Africa include two that predominate so much that it is enough to consider them only: poverty and ignorance, and they are closely inter-linked. Of the two poverty certainly seems preeminent. There are many Africans ignorant of food values and with no formal education who yet earn comparatively reasonable incomes, and malnutrition among such people is uncommon, though certainly not absent. Moreover there are many evidences of an effective "evolved" sort of nutritional knowledge among Africans: the mixing of beans with mealie meal for example, and the taking of certain varieties of herb which are in fact excellent complements to other foods. On the other hand, all the knowledge in the world cannot help a man too poor in resources and income, to obtain sufficient proper food. The poverty datum line which is drawn at about R56 per month for a family with 3 children describes the absolute limit below which malnutrition must occur. Over 70% and probably 80% of Africans live below this line.

#### WHITE REACTION

The lack of reaction by white people to the remarkable extent of malnutrition which exists in South Africa is something that deserves explanation. In all probability the following are the important reasons: first, the white man sees largely only the relatively well nourished urban African, not the rural dweller who is the one that suffers chiefly. Second, he does not recognize malnutrition when he sees it—it need not be obvious to the lay eye, and indeed even the qualified eye without laboratory tests to help, may fail. Third, the white South African thinks that malnutrition among Africans always was there, and is coming right anyway—both of which are opinions having no basis in objective evidence. Fourth, he believes that agencies such as Kupugani are doing all that is needed; such organisations deserve the greatest credit for what they are doing, but their resources are quite inadequate to cope with the immensity of the problem. Fifth, he sees this problem of malnutrition as part of a whole picture of African existence—having low standards, low ambitions, low productivity. It therefore is identified in his mind with all the other problems he sees relating to the African, not least of which is the political problem. The right to the same quality and quantity of food as the white man, carries the connotation of equal rights in other spheres. And lastly: a white Christian, who may be conscious of his duty as a neighbour, willing to do something about the problem, thinks what a large problem it is, far beyond his capacity as an individual to affect. And so he does nothing.

#### MORAL DEFICIENCY

When all these excuses are given, the lack of reaction among the well-fed to the malnutrition in their midst is telling evidence of moral deficiency. The question arises—by what means does this deficiency reap its reward? For many believe that evil will in the long run bring retribution in this world, and to them the retribution may speak more loudly than the voice of virtue. The strong probability is that retribution will come through the effect on population growth. We are already in the midst of a population explosion, a quiet explosion where silence is ominous.

Fifteen years ago the expected African population for 30 years from now was 19 million; and now it is to be double that. Fifteen years ago the idea was tenable that if the reserves carried 9½ million Africans, only 9½ would remain in "white areas". Now there will be

nearly 30 million, if the reserves carry that same maximum. In 60 years the African population alone will be about 80 million, if things go on as they are.

#### POPULATION EXPLOSIONS

Population explosions are a common feature of the under-developed countries of the present day, and it is worthwhile to regard the factors common to them. The first is a decline in mortality, brought about largely by improvements in public health standards, and very little indeed by personal medical services. The second is a rising birth rate, and all but a very few of such countries have this. The causes of the rise are clear: first because of the decline in mortality many more survive to become child bearers in due course. The decrease in mortality is often marked, and this cause for an increased birth rate correspondingly marked. It means among other things that almost inevitably a developing country must pass through a stage of great population increase; and this inevitably can only be avoided or mitigated if the other factors bearing in the birth rate act in the contrary direction. But these other factors to be discussed shortly, invariably are delayed in time, and in the first stages of development invariably act in the direction of accelerating the birth rate. Any country hoping to keep its population within any kind of reasonable bounds, should work as hard as possible to change the direction of their effect; the sooner it succeeds, the sooner does it get to the stage of a birth rate commensurate with the new mortality rate, and a population within sight of levelling off. The shortest time any country has taken to pass through this stage is about 40 years, the country being Japan, and in the process the population rose about 3 fold, to 100 million. Some countries, for instance India, have taken so long, and are making so little progress through this stage that they have achieved almost unbelievable population figures. It is salutary to remember that even in the U.S.A., if from tomorrow every family had only 1 boy and 1 girl, the population would rise to 370 million before levelling off.

#### OTHER FACTORS

These other factors that bear on the birth rate are clearly the levels of income, education, nutrition, urban development and family stability and these can be looked at seriatim. A poor family is much more likely to be large, than a well-to-do one. This is a simple matter of observation. Among Coloured people in Bonteheuval, for instance, families with an average income of R14.57 per week were found to have an average 7 children; with the same community families with an average income of R25.86 per week had 3 children. The same was seen among poor whites in pre-war years; they had almost exactly twice the number of children per family of well-to-do whites.

The poor man has no security for his old age other than his children, and the present social welfare pension of R5 per month for Africans, and the rarity of pensions given to Africans by industry and employers in general are powerful inducements to the African to have many children.

The lowly educated similarly produces many children, partly because he is then likely to be able to earn little. But there are other factors operating here. The uneducated is further out of reach of the idea of family limitation; if reached by this idea he is much more likely to be antagonistic to it and if receptive he is much less likely anyway to be able to succeed in limiting his family.

#### PRODUCTIVITY

Malnutrition contributes powerfully, both on its own account and through its effect on productivity and earning capacity. The malnourished man thinks only of the present; he does not foresee the future and the com-

mitments he accepts for later years by having children. Here is the effect of malnutrition on behaviour in the adult, and on the potential of the infant. The alcoholic, poverty-stricken, uneducated, malnourished, is the very epitome of this situation.

Urbanization invariably lowers the birth rate. Among Africans the number of children of an urban family is half that of the rural family. This difference has occurred, as with the Coloured families of Bonteheuval, without there being any specific birth control programme. The rural family needs children—one for work in the fields, one to look after the animals, one to care for the house and other children, one to be married off for the lobola, one to work in the city and to send home wages, and several spares because the rural family above others knows how many will be lost in childhood. But in the city we do not depend on our family for these services: they are provided by other members of the community, and the urban family will be better off the fewer the number of children there are to support. The migratory labour system with its effect on family stability gets the worst of both worlds: the rural family still needs to be large, but the father for 11 months of the year is absolved from the burdens and responsibilities of children. He has no concern, when he returns "home" for a month each year, for the troubles of bringing up children, and on her side the wife knows that among the frailties that keep her husband to her, the bearing of his children is the strongest. Indeed because he is largely absent from this rural home, she needs more children to do what he would have done, and he in turn may well father children in the city.

A migratory labour system of this kind is unique to South Africa, and will produce a unique population explosion. Where in other parts of the world migratory labour is found—for instance, the Mexicans in California—they bring their wives and children. Even slaves lived with their families.

#### FAMILY LIMITATION

Facile thinking has often sought to avoid the retribution of numbers through family limitation programmes, often covered by catch-phrases such as "scientifically planned" and "executed with determination". Again, the false brings its own reward, for the vigour of this effort will, if the motives are wrong, be in proportion to the failure to deal with the matter truly and properly, and the end result may be the worse for ever having had a determined, scientifically planned family limitation programme. The fact is that no one will use artificial means of limiting children below the number of children he wants and can limit to. You cannot ram pills down the throat of a resisting woman or sneak in an I.U.D. against her will. The crucial point is—what number of children does she want? Everywhere the poor, the uneducated, the malnourished and the rural dweller want many children, and all that a birth control programme in such circumstances can hope to achieve, is the reduction in birth rate to the high figure characteristic of these circumstances. It is the change from a fusion type atomic explosion to that of a fission device.

#### JAPAN

The proponents of birth control programmes often point to countries like Japan as an example, so it is worth while looking at the facts. In 1925 Japan had a childbearing rate of 155 per 1,000 childbearing mothers. From then until a birth control programme was initiated this rate fell to 67. Then the programme was instituted and in the next 7 years the rate fell to 64. From 1925 onwards the effect of improved education, nutrition and earning were enormous; the birth control programme added nothing. And it is



worth the comment that the improvements turned a population which was unproductive, inefficient, able only to copy, and ripening for trouble, into one whose industry draws delegations from the West to find out how to do things, and whose economy has shown the most spectacular and sustained rise of any country in the world.

It is also worth calculating what saving in numbers the rapid improvement in the economic, educational and nutrition standards of all Africans to the standard already achieved by the better off urban African, could bring about. A slow reduction in birth rate to half the present figure, taking 25 years to achieve this, is a realistic possibility. It views both of the experience of other countries, and of our own experience in the difference in birth rate between poor rural and better off urban people. This would reduce the African population expected in 2 generations times from about 80 million to 33 million, a saving of 47 million people. All white children under the age of 12 can expect to be living at that time—it is not so far away.

#### ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

The effects of population limitation on the economic prospects are equally enormous, and here again some figures can be calculated. As far as the economic "gap" is concerned if the African population is trebled in 30 years time and the white population doubled, as is now expected, then so long as Africans cannot move into the more highly paid jobs occupied by whites, the earning gap between them must increase by 50%. If at the moment whites earn 10 times as much as Africans, then from this factor alone they will earn 15 times as much after 30 years, and 22 times as much after 60 years.

But the effect on per capita output of halving the birth rate is more remarkable still. It is brought out by the saving in capital normally devoted to care of the unproductive young, capital which can now be put to productive use. After 30 years the output per consumer is more than doubled in the low birth rate population.

#### PERIOD OF RAPID GROWTH

South Africa has undoubtedly to go through a period of rapid African growth (and this applies equally to other non-white groups) whose extent can only be limited by prompt action, the action of uplifting economic, educational and nutritional standards. The danger is delay, for the rate of increase may become so high that the economic growth of the country—perhaps hindered by political moves that separate the people, prevent urbanization and full economic growth—falls to keep pace with the population growth. If South Africa's economic growth rate were to fall to 3.5% p.a., a figure common among the countries of the world, we would inevitably enter an "Indian" state, whereby the population doubles every 25-30 years, and economic standards remain static. One comes back to the starting point of this article: if we have 9 million Africans now living below the poverty datum line, what will it be like when my children are old, with an African population of 80 million?

#### RABBI JOACHIM PRINZ HONORED

### HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, my good and dear friend, Dr. Joachim Prinz, has received a deserved tribute from the Essex County committee of the Israel

bond organization. I am pleased to add my name to the long list of individuals who honor Rabbi Prinz for his selfless, judicious, and persevering endeavors to bring harmony, trust, and justice in an increasing complex world.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a recent editorial from the Jewish News which so aptly describes Dr. Prinz:

#### DR. PRINZ HAS EARNED IT

Because of his extraordinary stature as a leader in many areas of concern to us as Jews and Americans committed to democratic ideals, any testimonial to Dr. Joachim Prinz necessarily has to be an exceptional event. The dinner in his honor Monday is sponsored by the Essex County Committee of the Israel Bond Organization, but it is obvious from the response to the affair that it transcends the parochial. And this is as it should be.

A man possessing rare qualities of mind and spirit, Dr. Prinz has a restless, subtle and creative intelligence that has made him a formidable figure of international renown. His cultural interests are legion, his sense of humor is unfailingly delightful, his dedication as a rabbi has been a beneficence to countless lives touched by his goodness and spontaneous warmth of personality. His prowess as a fighter in behalf of the just cause—be it Israel or a local civic issue—is legendary. Any opportunity to honor Dr. Prinz should be seized enthusiastically; he has earned every possible accolade many times over.

#### SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS JOB SAFETY BILL

### HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week the Senate Labor Subcommittee reported an occupational safety and health bill similar to H.R. 16785 which is pending before the House Rules Committee. These bills are designed to end the shameful and tragic waste of human life and limb through unsafe and unhealthy work conditions by providing Federal safety standards to cover workers engaged in interstate commerce.

The Senate version is sponsored by the junior Senator from my State, the Honorable HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR. Senator WILLIAMS has long been involved with protecting the rights of America's working men and women as evidenced by his outstanding guidance of the Senate Migratory Labor Subcommittee in previous Congresses, and by his conscientious chairmanship of the Labor Subcommittee in the 91st Congress.

The Williams bill will come before the full Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee on Wednesday, September 16. I hope that the distinguished Senators on that committee will quickly report the Williams bill intact so that it will reach the Senate floor before the conclusion of its legislative calendar.

No other single piece of legislation is more urgently needed for the American worker than the occupational safety and health bill, H.R. 16785, and the similar Senate bill. A great deal of time was spent in drafting these bills to insure

that the workers' safety would be protected without placing undue or inequitable requirements on employers, and I sincerely believe they are worthy of prompt passage by both Houses of Congress.

I want to call to my colleagues' attention a recent article in the New York Times which reports the approval of the Senate bill by its Labor Subcommittee.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 10, 1970]

#### SENATE PANEL BACKS JOB SAFETY MEASURE

WASHINGTON, September 9.—The Senate Labor Subcommittee approved a job safety bill today that would give the Secretary of Labor broad authority to set industry-wide more safety standards and to enforce compliance.

The bill was sent to the full Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee without objection, indicating that Republican Senators may not oppose it. Republicans in the House have opposed such a bill.

The House bill is sponsored by Representative Dominick V. Daniels, Democrat of New Jersey, and supported by Democrats and organized labor. It is currently before the Rules Committee and is expected to be considered on the House floor early next month.

The Senate bill, written by Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, is similar to the House bill.

Industry spokesmen have indicated that they will oppose any occupational health and safety bill that grants broad powers to the Secretary of Labor, and the Nixon Administration proposed a five-member safety board to set safety standards.

#### A TURN FOR THE BETTER

### HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, one of the main lessons to be learned when dealing with the economy, as the Chicago Daily News points out in its editorial "A Turn for the Better," is that shifting the direction of the economy takes time. When inflation was not brought to the immediate halt we all desired, there was much gloomy talk about a recession. Now that the economy has "bottomed out," it is apparent that if there ever was a recession, it was negligible.

The Daily News commends the Nixon administration for recognizing that a swing in the economy must take place gradually in order to achieve the desired results. I insert this editorial in the RECORD.

#### A TURN FOR THE BETTER

The bits and pieces of good news from the economic front are beginning to fall into a bright pattern, government experts believe, and we hope they're right.

The experts are still wary about making predictions, for not all the news is bright. And the turnaround, if that's what it is, could be derailed by any one of a number of events, for instance a prolonged auto strike. But such signs as a dip in the wholesale price index and a new firmness in the stock market at least make for a pleasant change from the general gloom of recent months.

Government spokesmen have been saying all along, of course, that the swing in the

economy was proceeding more or less according to plan. These statements, however, tended to get lost in the walls from Wall Street and from the many feeling the pinch of inflation, rising unemployment or both.

Inflation still goes on and unemployment is uncomfortably high in many areas, as the statistics plainly show and the administration acknowledges. But if the pace of inflation continues to slacken at the same time the economy makes a recovery it will mark a big triumph for the government planners.

When President Nixon took office with a promise to beat inflation without plunging the nation into deep recession, few believed it could be done. And as the months went on and the momentum of inflation proved to be even stronger than had been suspected, doubts increased. Then as the restraints took effect and it became obvious that the economy was in a dive, the indicators began showing the worst of both possible worlds—ram-paging inflation in the midst of recession.

Yet if the economy had indeed "bottomed out" as the economists say, this will show up on the charts as a relatively minor dip. And it will prove, as the Wall Street Journal has put it, that a maxi-inflation can be stopped by a minirecession.

There is small comfort here for those who have lost their jobs or had to sell stock at depressed levels, and the pinch on fixed incomes continues. Not many consumer goods prices are likely to sink, even though the rate of climb is slowing. But if economic growth now resumes from a more stable base, the over-all effect will be beneficial.

One lesson that emerges from this experience is that shifting the direction of the economy takes time. The administration grasped this fact, and to its credit applied remedies gingerly and did not panic when they were slow to take effect. Any other course could have brought a far different result. But the same can hardly be said for some of its volunteer advisers, in Congress and other high places. The demands for instant action have been insistent, and still continue.

Much could still go wrong, of course, and the American people are going to have to exhibit a quality they're not usually noted for—patience. But on the showing to date, the administration deserves high marks for its handling of a crisis that now appears to have passed its peak.

#### CONGRESSMAN GAYDOS' PUBLIC WORKSHOPS ARE MOST WORTH-WHILE

### HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, during the recently completed recess of the House I took the opportunity to conduct a series of 10 public workshops throughout my 20th Congressional District. I found my constituents highly disturbed about many issues and problems facing the Nation. They are looking to us, here in the Congress, to provide the solutions.

Their fears, I am sure, are not restricted to my District alone. They exist in every section of the Nation. It is incumbent upon us, the elected leaders of this country, to join together and formulate the necessary legislation which will relieve these fears.

Our senior citizens are gravely concerned over the situation they now face.

High taxes and a rising inflation are squeezing them financially and threatening to take away their homes acquired through a lifetime of sweat and toil. Social security increases have meant little. They are being eaten up by the rising cost of living. Men and women, who should be looking forward to their "golden years," are out searching for part-time employment to supplement meager incomes. Many of them cannot afford to become ill because they know they cannot afford treatment under the increasing cost of medicare and hospitalization.

Housing, or the lack of it, is a common problem among the old, the young, and the low income. The senior citizen, in many cases, must sell to meet the cost of living today, and cannot find other accommodations he can afford. At the same time the young adults, intent on starting a family, find the high interest rates prohibitive and make it virtually impossible for them to afford a home. The low-income group is frustrated by the failure of the Government to provide the necessary financial assistance to make better dwellings available.

Mr. Speaker, I found considerable attention being paid to private pension plans by men now in retirement or facing that eventuality. They have become aware of the many inadequacies and inequities of existing pension plans. They know now the nest egg they have been paying for over the years may not exist. Our production workers today also have become extremely conscious of health and safety in their field of employment and are insisting we do something to protect them in this area.

The shocking increase in crime, coupled with the spreading danger of drug abuse among young people, is another topic which has alarmed many people in my district. There is no easy solution to these problems but the public is demanding we try to find one. We must do something to reverse the trend. If one plan proves a failure, we must attempt another. We cannot just sit back and talk.

Our prolonged involvement in Vietnam has become a gnawing source of dissatisfaction among most Americans. I heard repeated demands to get out of that mess, which has cost us so much in American lives and dollars, and turn our attention to domestic issues of greater importance.

Pollution, whether it be of air, water or land, of course, was of prime concern to my constituents. They are clamoring for the Government to stop wasting money on unnecessary programs and projects and devote more time, money and effort instead, to preserving the Nation's natural resources and protecting its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, these workshops illustrated most clearly the importance of elected officials going back to their constituents. I found them more desirable than a printed questionnaire. In a questionnaire I would be asking the people for ideas on problems I think are important. In the workshops, the people asked me for solutions to problems they know exist.

I am so impressed with the need for such workshops, I plan to continue them, returning several times a year to each section of my district. The people do have something to say and I intend to listen.

#### SOVIETS TESTING

### HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Kenneth Crawford, "Soviets Testing," is accurate, realistic, and well worth reading. It appeared in Newsweek of September 21, 1970.

#### SOVIETS TESTING

(By Kenneth Crawford)

Bad as they are, the several acts of air piracy for blackmail are not the most disquieting aspects of the Middle East crisis. They are of a piece with kidnappings and assassinations in Latin America and terrorism for political effect in other parts of the world, including the United States. In the long run they must be self-defeating. But in the short run they can mock authority, create folk heroes and assuage the frustrations of the aggrieved, be they Palestinian refugees, repressed Latin Americans or militant North Americans.

The outlaws' methods are cleverly designed to exploit weaknesses in the fabric of organized society, national and international. Yet the fabric may prove to be tougher than the rippers think it is because the world is still capable of outrage when uninformed bystanders are victimized. Ways will doubtless be found to cope with the terrorists, whether they hijack, kidnap, murder or bomb.

With attention focused on the Jordanian landing place where hostages sweated out desert heat and uncertainty about their fate, violations of the cease-fire agreement between Israel and Egypt slipped into the background. Yet it is these violations, far more than the hijackings, that now becloud the future. For these violations were deliberate, extensive and unconscionable. The Egyptians denied them in the face of evidence authenticated beyond doubt by U.S. intelligence. The Russians shrugged them off, professing to believe the denials of their Egyptian clients.

#### BROKEN PROMISE

More than a score of launching complexes for SAM missiles were moved into the buffer zone on the western side of the Suez Canal after the Egyptians and Russians had promised that nothing of this kind would be done during the 90-day period allowed for peace negotiations to be started under the auspices of the U.N. The agreement subscribed to by them and by the Israelis specified that neither side would "introduce or construct any new military installations in these zones," which extend 50 kilometers on each side of the canal. The violations could scarcely have been more flagrant.

Prodded by the Israelis to do something, the State Department first suggested that the violations were of minor importance, then protested mildly, asking for "rectification" of the missile dispositions, and finally agreed to send Israel enough Phantom jets to make up for its pre-cessate-fire losses over the canal and an unspecified number of Shrike air-to-ground missiles. In effect, it said "There, there" to the Israelis and "See here" to the Russians and Egyptians. There were no ultimatums. By playing it low key, American



diplomats hoped to keep the U.N. negotiations alive.

But the Israelis refused to do any talking at the U.N. until satisfied that rectification had indeed been accomplished. Itzhak Rabin, Israeli ambassador in Washington, asked the pertinent question: if the Russians couldn't be trusted to honor terms of a cease-fire, how could they be relied upon to abide by the terms of a peace treaty? For it is the Russians who call the tune in Egypt, and it is their experts who install and operate the sophisticated SAM's. It is they who cannot be trusted.

#### DUPLICITY

The record of Kremlin duplicity in international affairs would fill an encyclopedia. It flouted the Yalta understandings by subjugating Middle Europe after the second world war. Its Foreign Minister looked President Kennedy in the eye and told him no Russian aggressive weapons had been installed in Cuba just before they were removed from Cuba. But apologists have always excused Soviet bad faith. After all, this was a new nation, struggling to become a great power, suffering from a sense of inferiority. It would mend its ways, becoming a reliable member of the world family, once it achieved parity in military might with the U.S.

But it has achieved parity and it has not mended its ways. To put it bluntly, it still lies when lying serves its purpose. And what is its purpose in the Middle East crunch? To destroy Israel? Probably not. To consolidate its hold on the Arab countries? Probably only incidentally. Experience suggests that its primary purpose is to discredit President Nixon, who promised the Israelis that they could safely consent to a cease-fire. It is a testing process to which the Soviets subject all new American Presidents. President Kennedy flunked it in Vienna but passed it in the Cuban missile crisis. Mr. Nixon is now getting it.

#### DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

### HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the following:

#### DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

"We are totally opposed to terrorism, and we believe that people who commit this crime must be severely punished. But only after they have been tried by a court and found guilty."

These recent words by Dr. Jan Steytler, Leader of the Progressive Party, sum up the feelings of a growing number of moderate and patriotic South Africans who are desperately worried about the ever-increasing trend in our country towards totalitarian-type laws, particularly those providing for detention without trial.

Let us look at these laws, and at what they mean.

1. Proclamation 400, of 1969, consists of special regulations for the administration of the Transkei. It includes the following provision:

If a Native Commissioner, police officer or N.C.O. is satisfied that any person has committed an offence under the regulations or under any law, or intends to do so, he may arrest such a person without warrant. A person so arrested may be held in custody until the Native Commissioner or policeman is satisfied that the prisoner has fully and truthfully answered all relevant questions put to him, or until the Minister has ordered his release.

#### 90-DAY DETENTION

2. The General Law Amendment Act, 1963 (Section 17), allows for the arrest without warrant, and detention for 90 days, of persons suspected of committing or of intending to commit or of having information about specified types of offences. Recourse to the Courts is specifically excluded. This came into operation on May 1, 1963, and was suspended as from January 11, 1965. But Mr. Voster, then Minister of Justice, made it abundantly clear that the powers would be invoked again "should the need arise".

In Parliament, Mrs. Helen Suzman opposed both the principle of the Bill at Second Reading and Section 17 (90 days section) at the committee stage. The United Party voted for the principle of the Bill but against Section 17. At Third Reading only Mrs. Suzman opposed the Bill.

3. The 1965 Criminal Procedure Amendment Act makes provision for the detention of State witnesses for up to 180 days if there is a danger that they will abscond or will be intimidated.

#### NO JURISDICTION

The Act provides that a detained person will be visited by a magistrate in private at least once a week. Otherwise, no-one other than a State official acting in the performance of his duties will have access to him, except with the consent of and subject to conditions determined by the Attorney-General or a State official to whom this power has been delegated.

No court has the jurisdiction to order the release of a detained person, or to pronounce on the validity of regulation made by the Minister or any decisions made in regard to visitors.

Mrs. Suzman opposed the Bill in its entirety. She pointed out that the "180 days" section opened the way to obtaining evidence by coercion and duress. Members of the United Party moved various amendments but the Minister rejected these.

4. The General Law Amendment Act of 1966 empowers any commissioned officer of the police of or above the rank of Lieut-Colonel to arrest any person without warrant if he has reason to believe that this person is a terrorist, or favours terrorist activities, or has undergone training (inside or outside the country) for terrorism, or has encouraged others to do so, or has obtained information which could be of use in furthering the objects of communism or of an organization declared unlawful, or has committed sabotage or conspired with others to do so, or is found in the illegal possession of explosives, or intends to commit any of these offenses.

Persons so arrested may be detained for interrogation at such place and subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police may determine for a period not exceeding 14 days. The Commissioner may, however, apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for an extension of the period.

Mrs. Suzman opposed this legislation on the grounds that although a period of only 14 days was involved it was nevertheless detention without trial and thus a negation of the Rule of Law.

The United Party supported 14-day detention on the grounds that it was mild in comparison with 90-day or 180-day detention.

The *Daily Dispatch* commented: "There is no moral answer to this type of devious reasoning and there are no defensible degrees of evil. Detention without trial is bad in principle whether it is for 14 days or 1400 and Mrs. Suzman was right to say so."

The *Rand Daily Mail* said: "The United Party . . . happily supported the measure and even found a spokesman to congratulate the Government on its moderation and restraint."

5. The Terrorism Act of 1967 introduced indefinite detention; defined "terrorist" in extremely wide and vague terms; created of-

fences retrospective to 1962; placed the burden of proof of innocence on the accused; and denied bail for certain offenses.

#### REASON TO BELIEVE

It empowers any police officer of or above the rank of Lieut.-Colonel to order the arrest without warrant and the detention for interrogation of any person whom he has reason to believe is a terrorist, or is withholding from the police information relating to terrorists or to offences under the Act.

A person detained will be held, subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police and the Minister of Justice may determine, until the Commissioner is satisfied that he has replied adequately to all questions asked at his interrogation or that no useful purpose will be served by his further detention, or until the Minister orders his release.

No court of law may pronounce upon the validity of any action taken under this section, or order the release of a detainee.

Mrs. Suzman was the only M.P. who opposed the Bill throughout. The U.P., though it opposed the indefinite detention section at Committee stage, supported the Bill in principle.

Recent protests against detention without trial have referred specifically to 22 African men and women who were being held indefinitely under the Terrorism Act.

On June 19, after being in detention for more than 400 days, 19 were charged under the Terrorism Act and three were released.

After their arrest in 1969 they were detained incommunicado in solitary confinement under the Terrorism Act for 5½ months, after which they were charged in court under the Suppression of Communism Act. The police had completed a long and thorough investigation.

Among the 22 were young men and women, a husband and wife, fathers, mothers and a grandfather. The youngest was 19 and the oldest 73.

On December 1, 1969, the 22 appeared before Mr. Justice Bekker. All pleaded not guilty and the matter proceeded.

#### ACCUSED ACQUITTED

On February 16 the Attorney-General made his first appearance at the trial and advised the Judge that he was stopping the proceedings and withdrawing the prosecution.

The accused had pleaded not guilty and the Judge acquitted them. While they were rejoicing, the police acted. All 22 were immediately re-detained under the Terrorism Act and taken back to prison. Once again they were held indefinitely incommunicado, and probably in solitary confinement.

Here follows some recent comments on the case of the 22 detainees:

Dr. Barend van Niekerk, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand: "We are confronted here with a total abdication of the law."

Mr. Harris Gordon, National Chairman of the Young Progressives: "I call on the Minister of Justice to release the detainees immediately or bring charges against them in accordance with civilized practice."

Prof. John Dugard, Professor of Law at Witwatersrand University: "I do not like the use of the term 'law' to describe section 6 of the Act because it totally lacks any element of justice, fairness or morality."

"It is an abrogation of law. It is the type of law which was enunciated by Hitler and which, after World War II, was denied the name of law by the Nuremberg Tribunal by the German courts themselves."

#### "SUFFICIENT PROVISION"

Prof. S. A. Strauss, Professor of Law the University of South Africa: "I sincerely hope that the provision in our law enabling such detention will be withdrawn. Our Criminal Procedure Act makes sufficient provision for

the due process of the law, including the detention of criminal suspects."

Prof. H. L. Swanepoel, Dean of the Faculty of Law at Potchefstroom University: "Suspects should be brought to court as soon as possible, charged and then sentenced or acquitted. It is wrong to detain persons indefinitely, and it is the right of the court to decide on an accused's innocence or guilt."

The Rev. C. F. Beyers Naude, Director of the Christian Institute: "This way of dealing with human beings is a travesty of justice and a betrayal of the moral principles on which Christianity was built."

Dr. O. D. Wollheim, Chairman of the Civil Rights League: "... the State, unable to achieve its purpose through the normal proceedings of the Supreme Court, is now using extraordinary powers under the Terrorism Act to punish people it does not like."

*Cape Times* leading article: "The Nationalist Government, in terms of the Terrorism Act and other statutes, is equipped with arbitrary powers reminiscent of the brand of 'justice' meted out behind the Iron Curtain and in totalitarian societies generally."

Dr. Steytler, in his statement referred to at the beginning of this paper, summed up recent protests and delivered a warning to the Government. This is the full text:

#### MOCKERY OF LAW

For several weeks now South Africans of various political persuasions, in all walks of life, have spoken up in protest against detention without trial.

They have specifically asked the Government either to charge or to release the 22 men and women being held indefinitely under the Terrorism Act.

The Government has not even bothered to reply.\*

It has for so long maintained laws that make a mockery of the Rule of Law that it now appears to accept such legislation as part of the "traditional way of life" in South Africa.

It is fortunate for our country that many thousands of citizens do not share the Government's unhealthy attitude.

Over the years the Progressive Party has steadfastly, and often alone, defended the Rule of Law against Nationalist onslaughts. We shall continue to do so, encouraged by the increased support shown for our cause at the polls on April 22.

We are totally opposed to terrorism, and we believe that people who commit this crime must be severely punished. But only after they have been tried by a court and found guilty.

I want to advise Mr. Vorster and his Government... take heed of the protests of your fellow countrymen, for South Africa's sake. Your policies are resulting in untold human suffering. If these policies had solved South Africa's problems you might have felt justified in continuing with them—but all your injustice, your racialism, your ruthless disregard for the rights and dignity of men, have been to no avail. South Africa's problems are greater in 1970 than they have ever been.

If South Africa is to prosper and to have true and lasting peace, the present political approach, and all those despicable laws which maintain it, must be scrapped and a new one—more enlightened, more realistic—must take its place.

It is not yet too late for South Africa to turn—but every day that passes will make the turning more difficult.

What is the position now? Three people, detained for more than a year, have been released, and 19 are to stand trial. While

\* Four days after Dr. Steytler's statement was issued the Minister of Justice announced that the 22 detainees would be charged or released "within a few days".

there has been no major victory for the protesters, it is significant that the Government, after the protests, felt it necessary to charge or release the detainees. It is a pity that the Government did not feel thus obliged before protests were necessary.

There is no guarantee that next month or next year a similar situation will not arise again. Will it again be necessary for South Africans who believe in justice to raise their voices in protest in order to get a trial for detainees?

It is perfectly likely that this situation will arise again and again until the Terrorism Act, and similar legislation, is removed from the Statute Book and replaced with security laws which, while being as severe as necessary, do not make a mockery of justice by punishing people who have not yet been tried.

#### HAROLD J. ASHBY NAMED NEWARK BUSINESS MANAGER

#### HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, my warmest congratulations and good wishes are extended to Harold J. Ashby, former Newark Board of Education president who has recently been named business manager for the city. Mr. Ashby brings to his new post the numerous talents of a broad experience in the fields of education, administration, and public service. These will, I am sure, serve him well in meeting the challenges ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent editorial from the *Star-Ledger*. I share the sentiments of this article and wish Mr. Ashby well in the task he is to undertake. The article follows:

#### PROMISING POTENTIAL

As president of the Newark Board of Education, Harold J. Ashby was an articulate surrogate of the fundamental need for upgrading the quality of education in the city's school system.

He was a discerning critic of the deficiencies in administration and other educational functions that have been glaringly apparent in the Newark system. As a board member, he was one of nine non-salaried officials who were concerned with establishing broad overall policies.

Mr. Ashby no longer is a member of the school board. He has been appointed to an influential administrative post as business manager of the city, a newly-created office that is expected to achieve a major realignment of responsibility.

Under the revised structure, business affairs have been removed from the superintendent's jurisdiction. This office can now concentrate on educational administration. Finances will be the province of the board secretary. Clear lines of authority have thus been established that should promote greater efficiency in all three areas.

For Mr. Ashby, the new post, which carries an attractive salary of \$34,000, \$12,000 more than he received as chairman of the State Parole Board, has enormous potential. He now has the opportunity to translate into deed the administrative reforms that he found sorely needed in the past.

As an administrator—unlike his former role as board member—Mr. Ashby will be closely involved on a daily basis with specific problems of the physical aspect of education—inferior maintenance of buildings (the

traditional victim of budget-cutting), inadequate supplies, lackadaisical personnel and inept administrative practices.

Mr. Ashby is amply qualified for the challenging post he has assumed—academically, experience and a broad professional background in public services. His long association with the Board of Education should be especially helpful in his new administrative responsibility.

It will take time—and results—to fully evaluate the structural revision of administrative responsibility in the school system. The stern test—and the ultimate one—is whether the standards of education have been improved as a direct result of the changes at the top.

#### COMBATING JET NOISE

#### HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago several of my colleagues and I held hearings in New York on the problem of jet noise. Since then I placed into the RECORD the statements received at that hearing. Now I have received an outline of the comments made by John R. Wiley, director of aviation for the Port of New York Authority. Under leave to extend my remarks I would like to include that outline in the RECORD at this point:

#### JRW OUTLINE

1. It is a distressing fact of life that aircraft noise disturbs the lives of thousands near airports.

2. This situation is of utmost concern to Port Authority. It exists despite best efforts over twenty years to relieve problem.

3. Port Authority developed a number of pioneering techniques and strategies for countering and minimizing noise problem, such as—

- A. perceived noise decibel measure;
- B. maximum noise level on take-off;
- C. preferential runway system;
- D. lengthened runways and displaced landing thresholds; and
- E. pressed FAA to enact noise-abatement routing procedures.

4. Port Authority recognized that scope and severity of the problem defied solution by the airport operator alone.

5. With remedies at its disposal exhausted, Port Authority took lead in seeking recognition of airport noise as national problem requiring legislative action on Federal level; encouraged noise suppression and quiet engine research.

6. Led the effort that resulted in enactment of P.L. 90-411 in 1968.

A. Authorized FAA to establish noise standards.

B. Empowered FAA to order acoustical treatment of engines to reduce noise at its source.

7. Two years after unanimous enactment, FAA yet to set noise standards for existing aircraft, yet to require retrofit despite demonstrated effectiveness.

A. NASA tests show noisiness of landing jets cut by half.

B. Noise-affected area on approach reduced by 85 per cent.

8. Retrofit will not totally solve problem but it is the most effective means available of relieving the plight of those suffering from aircraft noise. Most four-engined planes could be retrofitted within five years of a decision to do so.



9. The community should not have to deprive itself of the valuable resource of air transportation, nor be forced to commit valuable land as noise buffer zone when the technology exists for airport and community to live harmoniously and compatibly.

10. Those affected, those concerned—as we should all be concerned—can help by exerting efforts and influence on FAA to move ahead swiftly.

11. At this moment, could lend support to small FAA supplemental budget request—for flight testing retrofitted aircraft to point of certification—enabling FAA to promulgate noise standards more quickly thus alleviating the serious problem that is our mutual concern.

#### PORNOGRAPHY REPORT: PSYCHIATRIST DISPUTES IT

### HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, in the growing controversy over the forthcoming report of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, another view has been presented by Dr. Natalie Shalness in a copyrighted article in the Washington Evening Star entitled "Psychiatrist Disputes It."

Also in the Star there appeared a related article, "Pornography, Deviance Related, Study Indicates" which states that one of the conclusions of the Commission was that young boys, when exposed to excessive pornography, tend to develop antisocial behavior.

I ask consent that both these articles be printed in the RECORD. It is important that the points of view they represent be given careful study and consideration:

#### PORNOGRAPHY REPORT: PSYCHIATRIST DISPUTES IT

(By Dr. Natalie Shalness)

(Leaked to the press in recent weeks, the draft report by the President's Commission on Pornography and Obscenity seems to indicate that pornography has no ill effects on society. Dr. Natalie Shalness, a psychoanalyst in private practice who lectures in psychiatry at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and is on the faculty of New York's William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, spells out what she feels to be the true danger of pornography in the following copyrighted article)

NEW YORK.—In advertisements, films, and books, pornography washes over us all like a great wave of sewage.

It corrupts the body, and numbs the mind and senses.

So overwhelmingly is this tide that no body—not myself, a practicing psychoanalyst—can remain untouched by it.

From my own professional practice, I know that the more we are exposed to things that are degrading, the more we are degraded.

Despite the "research" of the President's Commission on Pornography and Obscenity, this observation should not come as a shock to anybody, especially social scientists.

#### REPEATED VIOLENCE

There has been considerable agreement, for example, that repeated acts of violence on television can condition viewers, particularly young viewers, to real-life violence.

Dr. Frederic Wertham, the pioneer in this field, graphically demonstrated this in such

classic works as "The Show of Violence" and "Seduction of the Innocents."

Businessmen have always known that advertising does sell products. Put a picture of your product in the paper and show attractive, intelligent-looking people wanting it, and the reader will want it, too.

Repeat the ad often enough—in newspapers, magazines, billboards, television—and a national craze for the product can be created.

By what logic, then, can the commission conclude that pornography does not lure its audience into "buying" its wares?

First, let me define what pornography means to me. Then I'll give some examples of the pornography that intrudes on our daily lives, even without our knowledge or approval.

Pornography concentrates on the genitals and accessory sex organs.

It emphasizes and distorts them, and is preoccupied by the ways they can be manipulated to titillate, stimulate, or be stimulated.

One might say that the rest of one's person—body and mind—becomes a mere appendage to the sex organ, rather than the other way around.

The purpose of pornography is to sexually arouse the viewer or reader in a degrading way, rather than to suggest sex in a meaningful interpersonal relationship.

And if the beholder is aroused and unable to achieve mature sexual gratification, then the end result is that pornography leaves him unsatisfied.

You don't have to visit a dirty book store or go to a sex movie house to be raped by pornography. In fact, no matter how you try, you cannot escape it.

Instead of having achieved a sexual liberation, we have become enslaved by sex.

Today, no product seems marketable without a sugar-coating of sex.

Automobile ads show bikini-clad girls sprawling over the new-model cars as if they were the bodies of their lovers. A shaving commercial has a wet-lipped voluptuary urging her man to "take it all off," supercharging an everyday washroom function with the sexuality of a striptease.

But the cigarette ads go furthest. "It's not how long you make it; it's how you make it long."

"It's what's up front that counts." (Or, for that matter, the beer with the "ten-minute head.")

Indeed, advertising bombards us with sexual allusions to the exhausting extent that we start finding sexual associations even where none were intended.

This suffusion of sex has reached the point where a New York off-Broadway show tries to top "Oh Calcutta!" by naming itself "The Dirtiest Show in Town."

On 42nd Street and Times Square the movie houses show films that would make a gynecologist blush.

Children browse in dirty book store windows that flaunt hard-core pornography, with magazines featuring lesbianism, sadism, and male homosexuality dominating the displays. (What must these children wonder about the "adult world" that lies ahead of them?)

Underground newspapers—but there is nothing "underground" about where they are sold, at major newsstands, candy stores and book shops—offer a whole supermarket of perverted sex in their classified ad columns.

Where did it all begin? How did we lose our sexual bearings, to be set loose in this strange and murky sea?

#### MASTERS AND JOHNSON

Although there has been a gradual lessening of sexual restraints in our society, it was six years ago, in 1964, that the floodgates were unlocked.

That was the year that Dr. William H. Masters, director of the Reproductive Bi-

ology Research Foundation, began reporting his "experiments" on human sexual performance.

Dr. Masters and his partner, Virginia Johnson, are now household names and their two books have been phenomenal best sellers ("Human Sexual Response" and "Human Sexual Inadequacy"). But their fame didn't just "happen."

It was during that same year, 1964, that the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S., called SIECUS, was organized, with Dr. Harold J. Lief as president and Dr. Mary Calderone as executive director.

Dr. Lief and Dr. Calderone, who have been crusading to teach sex in school as if it were mathematics, were shopping for some scientific backing that would prop up their approach to sex with the appropriate research.

Dr. Masters was their man. In 1964 Dr. Lief, who is the director of Family Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, arranged for Dr. Masters' debut at the American Psychiatric Association, and then at the American Institute of Psychoanalysis.

Lectures to university audiences and reports to scientific journals followed, and the groundwork was laid for the publishing bombshell.

Strangely, nobody to date has verified the Masters and Johnson research, nor has anybody duplicated his experiments. This is unusual in a normally skeptical scientific community.

#### GOT OFF EASY

In brief, Masters and Johnson "got off easy." Some of their research short-cuts and ill-conceived experiments would be discarded as absurd by the accepted rules of scientific methodology.

For some reason, many psychologists and psychiatrists have winked at the Masters and Johnson infractions.

But even if their methodology were correct, the Masters and Johnson reports would still deserve our reproach. For these two "researchers" regard sex as an object.

Like two auto mechanics working over a car, their sole purpose is to keep the sex organs operating at peak efficiency. Orgasms are sought with religious zeal.

What better demonstration of this trend than the fact that, at a recent rock festival, a young man got up to the microphone and announced, "I need an orgasm."

This change of language, from "I want to love" to "I need an orgasm" lessons the need for interpersonal relationships and vastly diminishes the importance of the particular sex partner—if any sex partner is needed at all!

Although it is exceedingly difficult to get specific information on the Masters and Johnson patients, I do know authoritatively about one man who was sent back to New York by Dr. Masters with a list of sexual partners in Greenwich Village.

"Practice all you can," Dr. Masters told him, giving him the list of names. I also know of another case, of a man who narrowly averted a psychotic breakdown after his "treatment" at the Masters institute.

A constant barrage of pornography encourages marriage partners to indulge their own sexual needs, even if at the expense of the other. For orgasm has become a "right."

With this lowering of self-control, in and out of marriage, the weaker or anti-social individual who cannot get sex when and where he needs it, will take it when and where he pleases—by any means. In this sense, pornography is likely to lead to increased sex crimes.

Despite all this, the President's Commission on Pornography, according to a preliminary draft, will state: "Research indicates that erotic materials do not contribute to the development of character deficits, nor operate as a significant factor in anti-social behavior or in crime and delinquency causa-

tion. In sum, there is no evidence in either youths or adults."

The Commission relied primarily on two studies to reach this epochal conclusion.

First, a survey of sex offenders in New York and a Midwestern prison indicated that their maladjustment stemmed from sexually repressive family backgrounds, not from pornography.

This may well be, but it ignores the fact that man is the sum of the input into him and his responses to that input.

It may be quite true that a sex criminal often has a bad family background, but to deny the effect of a later influence, such as pornography, is unscientific.

Next, the Commission subjected 23 University of North Carolina male students to daily pornography viewings—90-minute sessions each day, five days a week, for three weeks running—apparently measuring their response, by their degree of penile erection.

The young men also were asked prior to each session if they had had intercourse or masturbated during the intervening 24 hours.

#### TOO MUCH WRONG

At the end of the three weeks, the report concluded, there was no heightened interest in pornography among the test cases, thereby "proving" that the materials had no effect on them.

There are so many things wrong with this experiment that one hardly knows where to begin.

But first, nowhere is there an attempt to measure the long-range effects of repeated exposure to pornography.

Surely the experimenters didn't expect the youths to commit gang rape at the end of each test period.

Then there is the fallacy that 23 college-educated boys are representative of the country.

What, for instance, is the effect of pornography on sixth-grade drop-outs?

What, too, was the attitude of the students to the fact that their viewing pornography had the support of the President of the United States, and that they were being paid \$100 to boot?

Particularly disturbing is the fact that the three theologians on the Commission were not informed of the nature of this distasteful, indeed obscene, experiment.

The Commission reports that the great increase of explicit sex in films, books and magazines since 1960 has not brought about a corresponding increase in sex crime.

The fact is that forcible rape has increased 57 percent during the last 10 years, and the figure is 86 percent for males under 18.

Nor should it be overlooked that there has been an increase in covert sex misbehavior, by which I mean any kind of sex behavior which entails the use of force and is not mutually agreeable to both partners, whether in or out of marriage.

The Commission's major legislative recommendation is expected to be that all federal, state and local laws against pornography should be repealed for adults, but laws should be enacted to protect children.

To think that we can saturate adults with pornography and effectively isolate their children from it is a fool's dream.

The Commission spent three years and \$2 million on its study.

I think one week of work by a few profound thinkers would have been of greater value.

[From the Evening Star, Sept. 2, 1970]

#### PORNOGRAPHY, DEVIANCE RELATED, STUDY INDICATES

A team of sex researchers, in a report submitted to the President's Commission of Obscenity and Pornography, has concluded boys

exposed to large doses of erotic material before the age of 14 may tend to develop deviant sex behavior.

The report came from Keith E. Davis, chairman of the Rutgers University Psychology Department, and George N. Brauchton of the University of Colorado. They said they based their findings on a study of 365 men between the ages of 18 and 30, ranging from Denver jail inmates to black college students to Catholic seminarians.

The commission is scheduled to submit its already controversial report to the White House and Congress within three weeks. Preliminary reports have indicated the panel has concluded there is no evidence that adults exposed to pornography have a tendency toward deviant behavior.

The commission is also expected to call for a relaxation of laws governing the availability of pornography to adults, and to recommend continued measures to protect children from such material.

Excerpts from the Davis-Brauchton report and from several other studies done for the commission will be presented Monday at the 78th annual convention of the American Psychological Association in Miami. UPI obtained copies of these reports today.

"In the entire sample, exposure to pornography was significantly related to sexual deviance," Davis and Brauchton said of their study of the 365 men. They said the men were asked to tell whether they had engaged in 10 activities which the researchers defined as deviant, ranging from secretly watching a woman undress to forcing others to have sexual intercourse to exhibitionism and transvestism.

"Early and ample exposure (to pornography) may affect the youth's view of sexuality and willingness to engage in varieties of deviance," the researchers said. "In an old-fashioned language, his sexual inclinations may be warped by a very early significant exposure."

#### ANTI-SMITH EXILES RUN INTO PERMIT TROUBLE

#### HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the following:

[From the Observer, Aug. 16, 1970]

#### ANTI-SMITH EXILES RUN INTO PERMIT TROUBLE

(By Colin Legum)

Several hundred Rhodesian opponents of the rebel regime, living in insecurity and many of them in penury in Britain because the Home Office refuses to grant them work permits, are angered by the decision of the Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling, to give a work permit to the 23-year-old stepson of Mr. Ian Emith.

Mrs. Sarah Francesca Mugabe, 38-year-old wife of a leading political opponent of the Smith regime now approaching his ninth year in a Salisbury prison, is one of those who faces the threat of deportation as well as being refused the right to work.

A Ghanaian before she married Robert Mugabe in Salisbury in 1961, she was herself imprisoned for so-called trespass. For most of her married life, her husband has been in Rhodesian prisons.

After losing their only child, she came to England in 1967 to take a teachers' training course at Queen Elizabeth College, London

University, hoping to earn a living and to help her husband.

Having obtained her diploma she was refused a work permit and had to resign her temporary job almost a year ago, since then she has had to depend on charity. She is also threatened with deportation.

The Home Office insists that, since she entered Britain for purposes of study, she cannot apply for a work permit while remaining here. But they will not promise that she will get a permit even if she should find the money to leave the country and to return.

Where is she expected to go? Ghana, the Home Office answers, because she was born there. But this she refuses to do, insisting that "home is where my husband is."

Nobody, she says, suggested to her that there might be an easy way round by going to Elre, as Mr. Robert Smith did, and waiting there for his permit.

But although she is not allowed to earn her living, Mrs. Mugabe is determined to stay in London, because this is the only way she can help her husband. He has gained six degrees since being in prison, and is now working on a law doctorate.

His wife has been interviewing people in England for his thesis, and helps to provide him with the increasingly expensive textbooks he needs for his studies.

The Home Office has no clear policy on black Rhodesians. One young man, after completing an extensive training course with the BBC, was refused a permit to work as a broadcaster; but after eight months he has been allowed to stay on temporarily as a salesman for car spares.

Most of the black Rhodesians in this country come here as students or to become nurses; some are active political opponents of the regime who aren't go home. The great majority feel that if they returned they would have little chance of finding jobs in a situation where unemployment among school-leavers has gone up to 400,000 since 1960.

In his latest annual report, Mr. Smith's director of education points out that few children leaving school stand any chance of getting jobs commensurate with their qualifications.

The situation facing black Rhodesians is that the Home Office mostly insists on rigidly applying the requirements that nobody who enters this country for one purpose can have his stay prolonged for a different purpose.

Meanwhile, the problem facing British organizations concerned with their welfare is becoming increasingly difficult. One of those connected with this work said: "It is just about the most frightful thing we have to deal with. The pity, it seems, is that they are not all the children of Mr. Ian Smith."

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

#### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 16, 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?



TO BE OR NOT TO BE: THE  
U.S. SST

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the proposed development of a supersonic transport airliner. I am confident that the discussions will escalate in the coming weeks.

In order to assure that the pros will be aired as well as the cons, I offer a complete and timely article on the subject by Leon Shloss, a senior editor of the magazine, "Government Executive."

The article follows:

TO BE OR NOT TO BE: THE U.S. SST

(By Leon Shloss)

HIGHLIGHTS

1—U.S. world aviation leadership is threatened by unfounded attacks on its supersonic transport program.

2—The program looked like it was going down the drain until, a few months ago, a new man was put in charge.

3—The new man has turned the ball game around—or is in process of doing so. He has converted a host of critics and, backed by an industry team of hundreds of companies, is hopeful that the program will continue and avert a \$22-billion loss by the U.S. in international trade.

Continued U.S. world leadership in aviation, imperiled by massive attack by ill-informed conservationists and politically swayed economic prophets of doom, is right now at stake as the Senate prepares to vote on a \$290 million appropriation that would keep alive the development of the supersonic transport airliner.

The stuttering history of the U.S. SST, which began 11 years ago, and to which "finis" appeared imminent five months ago, suddenly gained new life on April 1, 1970, with appointment of William M. Magruder as director of SST development in the Department of Transportation.

In that short interim the 47-year-old Air Force veteran, engineer and aircraft industry executive appears to have turned the tide until today there is a chance that development will continue on the aircraft.

Magruder, whose engaging grin does not mask his dedication to the SST, has already converted many of the critics simply by applying logic to the problem. To labor leaders he talked in terms of jobs the SST program would provide (150,000). To the conservationists he presented the results of studies demonstrating that the SST's sonic boom would cause no harm to human, animal or marine life, nor would it pose a threat of damage to property.

These same studies, he told the Sierra Club and other critical conservationist organizations, show that the SST will not, as charged, "pollute the upper atmosphere in such a way as may result in terrible alterations of global weather."

To the Friends of the Earth, Magruder said there is absolutely no scientific justification for their statement that the SST "will be far more dangerous than present aircraft because of severe problems of metal fatigue, landing speed, visibility and maneuverability." The fact is that the SST will be built of titanium which is stronger than steel. Its landing speed will be similar to many of the present air carrier jets, it will be instrument controlled all the way, and it will be the beneficiary of a greatly improved air traffic control system now being automated and

expanded to meet the continuing growth in air traffic.

To other environmental critics, Magruder pointed out that the SST is the only aircraft development program ever undertaken with noise limitations written into the contract. In interviews with *Government Executive*, he said: "The SST engines (produced by General Electric) will be smoke-free, and powerful enough to take the airplane to altitude quickly to reduce the sound over the community."

"Overall," he continued, "the airplane is one of the most land-conservative forms of transportation. Airports consume far less real estate than is required for highways or railways. New airports will undoubtedly be re-designed to contain most of the objectionable noise of aircraft operations within their boundaries." Magruder added:

"Those of us who believe in the SST program also live on this earth and share the environment and we have asked many of the same questions certain ecologists are asking today. Only we asked them several years ago, and the program has moved forward with assurances from the best scientific counsel available to the Government that any adverse effects to the weather or from radiation are very unlikely."

But since some uncertainty does exist, Magruder has created an expanded environmental and noise research program representing about \$27 million in ongoing or new research activities by various Government agencies, plus formation of two committees—the SST Environmental Advisory Council and the Community Noise Council—to explore further. Both of these councils are chaired by highly competent people—Dr. Myron Tribus, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, who heads the Environmental Council, and Dr. Leo Beranek, general manager and chief scientist of Bolt, Beranek and Newman Inc., the eminent New York psychoacoustics firm. Each chairman has available 12 highly regarded experts in the areas of atmospheric phenomena, radiation, weather and noise.

Relevant to the noise issue, Magruder says: "The SST Boeing is proposing to build will be about half as annoying as present day 707s or DC-8s—the international-range subsonic jets. The high-pitched whine of the fanjets of today will be eliminated from the SST because of the unique supersonic engine inlet and the rapid climb-out capability of the SST on takeoff will take the airplane to about twice the altitude today's jets achieve at the three-and-a-half mile point from brake release. In effect, the SST will take the community noise of today's jets and confine it to the airport, where it belongs."

The two prototype aircraft, to be built within the next two years, for which the \$290-million appropriation is sought from the Senate (the House has already given its approval) must demonstrate, among other requirements, that the airplane will meet the stringent environmental standards prescribed for it.

To "Jet Set" syndrome critics, Magruder points out: "The SST enables us to calculate distances in time, not miles. Because of the SST's great speed (1,800 mph) compared, for example, to the 747's 625 miles an hour, one airplane can carry more passengers on more trips in a given period of time. The SST, therefore, is more productive and potentially more profitable, which means that fares will probably be about the same as on subsonic aircraft."

To economic critics, including some Congressmen who complain that the *raison d'être* for the SST is "just so that we can say to Britain, France and Russia that we can fly faster than you can." Magruder has presented these statistics: "With no U.S. SST program, American airlines will be forced, in order to meet their competition, to import

\$12 billion worth of *Concorde* SSTs (built jointly by Great Britain and France). With a U.S. SST program we will fill our own needs, plus export of \$10 billion worth of airplanes."

A point on which Magruder feels very strongly is the criticism of Government "subsidization" of the SST. He says: "We must remember that nearly every American commercial transport airplane has grown out of design and production for the military. Thus the manufacturer has paid for him, by the Government, the research and development costs of the airframe, the engine and other components. Now, for the first time, a commercial transport is being developed without benefit of military research. The industry simply cannot bear the entire cost. The Government should help."

The facts on Government "subsidy" are these:

The SST program is being carried out as a partnership between Government, the manufacturers and the airlines, with each sharing the risks as well as the rewards.

The cost of the prototype development phase is estimated at \$1.3 billion. The prime contractors, Boeing (airframe) and General Electric (powerplant) will invest about \$300 million. Twelve U.S. and 14 non-U.S. airlines have deposited \$22 million to assure 112 delivery positions.

The Government will collect a royalty on all U.S. SST sales to recover all of its costs plus interest by delivery of the 300th airplane. Further, the Government will get additional return on sales beyond 300. Delivery of 500 airplanes, predicted by 1990, would give this Government a \$1.1 billion return on its investment.

Facing media opposition, doubtless inspired by SST opponents while the program leadership before his accession was less than dynamic, Magruder has been heartened by developments. He says: "I would guess the press is now about 50-50. And that's 50 percent better than it was two months ago." He didn't say that this might be so because he has had several off-the-record sessions with editors and reporters.

Magruder came to Washington from the post of Deputy Director of Commercial Engineering for Lockheed (where he doubtless made considerably more money than the new job pays). In Washington he found (to his honest surprise) two Santa Monica, Calif., high school classmates—John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman—both very top-level aides to President Nixon. This acquaintanceship probably has not impeded his access to the White House. (The SST program was taken out of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and placed directly under Department of Transportation Secretary John Volpe. What this appears to add up to is that Magruder reports to Volpe and through him directly to the White House.)

Magruder has another, unique handle on the situation. He is a Fellow in and past president of the International Society of Experimental Test Pilots. The French chief test pilot of the *Concorde*, and his British counterpart, are also "members of the lodge." Magruder talks to them via trans-Atlantic telephone almost weekly. The trio compares progress. Thus Magruder knows almost as much about the *Concorde* as the other two. Reportedly, he will fly the *Concorde* himself sometime in the future.

Magruder's approach to the job went, in his own words, thusly: "Before accepting Secretary Volpe's invitation to direct the SST program, I spent several months satisfying myself that the development of a supersonic transport was a wise, productive, and altogether fruitful venture for the two participants, the Government and the aviation industry."

"I made a complete review of the SST configuration with NASA. I talked with every major U.S. airline president, most of the in-

ternational airline presidents, and members of their staffs. I reviewed the major Air Force program contracts and project control procedures at Wright-Patterson AFB, for lessons learned on programs like the F-111 and C-5, the F-15 and B-1. I went over the SST program with other airframe manufacturers to ascertain their moral and technical support. Finally, I reviewed the British-French *Concorde* program with their government-industry leaders to assess the viability of that program and get a better sense of its timing.

"I found our configuration is a good one, with a 21 to 27 percent economic advantage to the airlines over the *Concorde*. Airline support for our program is 100 percent. The report that the airlines wish the SST would go away just plain isn't true. An in-service date of 1978 is considered by the airlines to be good timing. The SST will meet airline needs for increased productivity in that time frame and still allow the airlines to recover from their heavy investments in prior aircraft purchases.

"These findings comprise the foundation on which I agreed to pick up and carry forward the direction of the prototype program. At present we are about midway in the prototype development phase which will be completed in calendar year 1973."

Discussing passenger comfort, Magruder said: "The prime comfort feature is, of course, the sharply reduced transit time. Studies have shown that the human body begins to show distress when sitting duration time exceeds four hours. With the SST, the five to thirteen hour transoceanic flights of today will be cut drastically; many major city pairs will be four hours apart, or less, by SST.

"The films, stereo recordings and lounges provided on today's jets," he continued, "are features designed to distract the passenger from the fact that travel is a necessary but not a very fulfilling use of one's time. The SST affords the traveler the most attractive of all comfort factors—short duration exposure to the confinement of flight."

Returning to the economic issue, Magruder said: "The assumption is that because the free world airlines buy about 84 percent of their jets from the U.S., this large share of the aluminum subsonic civil aircraft market would continue to be American-dominated. This isn't necessarily so. I have done some marketing of commercial aircraft and I can assure you that airline executives make their purchases only after careful examination of the manufacturer's 'family' of aircraft.

"There are logics of economy implicit in single-source purchasing. The European aviation 'cartel' could become such a source. With the *Concorde* on the blue-ribbon international routes, a twin-engine 250-passenger low-cost air-bus for high density domestic routes, and the *Mercure* for the DC-9 and 727 market, the French/British industry would be in good position to challenge the U.S. aviation industry. Considering that the civil aircraft market represents a 100 billion dollar business (in the next 20 years) it's not surprising that other nations would be willing to compete aggressively for a larger piece of the action."

An airplane of the U.S. SST's capabilities, Magruder said, is not only economically practical "but virtually essential in a growing world with a large consumer appetite for air transportation." Continuing: "The SST's great redeeming value is its greater productivity. While the U.S. 2707 has about two-thirds the passenger capacity of the 747, it will be nearly twice as productive. Its ability to earn revenue will be about double the work capacity of the 747. The improvements in productivity that come with succeeding generations of aircraft are what enable airlines to accommodate travel growth requirements, maintain favorable departure and arrival schedules and, most important, stabilize fares in the face of rapidly rising costs.

"By 1985 the international traffic levels—the traffic SSTs can carry without violating overland supersonic flight restrictions—will equal the total free world traffic today. If productivity hadn't kept pace with demand, we would need nearly 300,000 DC-3s in the early 1980s."

The SST, said Magruder, is clearly designed to meet future needs of travelers, airlines and the nation. To continue the current prototype development program, with the environmental safeguards implicit in it, he declared, "is also the best assurance we can give to ourselves and to the peoples of the world that supersonic air transportation will not distress the quality of life or further blemish what astronaut Frank Borman so aptly described as 'the good earth, an oasis in space.'"

The 2707 will be bigger, faster, and will carry more fare-paying passengers in greater comfort, and with commercial aircraft safety, than the *Concorde*, Magruder said, adding: "Without a U.S. SST, however, the *Concorde* and the Russian TU-144 would be the fastest planes in the commercial skies. Airlines will buy them and people will fly on them."

As far as "sharing the wealth" goes, the 2707 will. Boeing ultimately will subcontract at least 90 percent of the fabrication work. As of mid-year more than \$150 million in subcontracts had already been let by the Seattle-based company to companies in 36 states, plus two in Canada.

To the dispassionate guy on the sidelines a few truths become self-evident:

There are very few, if any, land areas over which the SST would fly at supersonic speed. Further, once an SST reached supersonic speed it would be at such a high altitude that the sonic boom which would be transmitted to land or water surfaces would be greatly reduced from the sonic booms created by military aircraft with which the public is familiar.

Abandonment of the U.S. SST program would not prevent supersonic flights at the 60,000-foot altitude where the SSTs will fly, because both the *Concorde* and the Soviet TU-144 will cruise at the same altitude.

The threefold increase in flight speed will provide opportunity for international commuting. As an example, a passenger could leave the U.S. at 8 a.m., fly to Europe, spend eight hours there, and return to the U.S. at 10 p.m. the same evening.

So this is the plane that Bill Magruder, whom a few engineers in industry looked upon as the "the upstart test pilot who went and got an aeronautical engineering degree," is trying to get built. For the record, he joined Douglas Aircraft when he left the Air Force in 1956. In '60 he was named Chief Engineering Test Pilot. In that job he was responsible for reducing the landing field length requirements for the DC-8F by 1,000 feet. He was Director of Market Development for Advanced Systems and Research Programs when he left in 1963 to join Lockheed, where he was assigned as Chief Research and Test Engineer and Project Pilot for the SST. In 1967 he was SST Assistant General Manager when the Government contract for development of an SST prototype was awarded to Boeing.

Magruder has logged more than 6,000 flying hours—4,000 of them in jets. He has piloted 144 different kinds of aircraft, including 62 transports and 10 helicopters. He is an Associate Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, won the Iven C. Kincheloe Award for his work on the DC-8.

#### The tale of the U.S. SST tape

Maximum takeoff weight (pounds).....	750,000
Length (feet).....	298
Wing span (feet).....	143
Height (feet).....	52
Cruise speed (miles per hour).....	1,786
Passengers.....	298

Powerplant—General Electric GE-4J turbojet (four of 67,000 lbs. thrust each).

#### MAN AND HIS WORLD

### HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, a column by Dr. Dennison Morey appeared recently in the Santa Rosa, Calif., Press Democrat, in which Dr. Morey, who holds a Ph. D. in biology, made a most eloquent, reasonable, balanced, forceful statement regarding environment and ecology.

In my judgment, Dr. Morey has hit the nail right on the head in his comments about the sensationalists who have climbed on the bandwagon and, as Dr. Morey states, "proceed to create havoc for personal glory and professional advancement."

I urge my colleagues to read carefully what this well qualified biologist has to say about the problem of improving the environment and his recommendations for a solution.

The article follows:

#### MAN AND HIS WORLD

(By Dennison Morey, Ph. D.)

Two of the most popular words in recent vocabulary are "environment" and "ecology." In reading and listening lately, I have been forced to conclude that a great many people are convinced that if these two magic words are repeated often enough all of the problems of the world will somehow disappear.

The environment—that is the world around us—has obviously been with us for a long time.

The science of ecology has been an important academic discipline for nearly 60 years. The fact is that thousands upon thousands of dedicated men and women have spent their lives studying and working to understand the ways in which man influences his environment, and the resultant ways man ruins the natural ecology of the other organisms that share his environment.

At long last more and more people have suddenly realized that the world in which we live is becoming intolerable.

It has become intolerable because of public ignorance and complacency. The current method used to deal with these problems is sensationalism, which serves as a means of easing man's well-earned sense of guilt, yet seldom solves problems or offers alternatives.

The unfortunate fact is that sensationalists in both the press and academic circles take a particular point of public interest and magnify it into some horrible demon, an area of fear, and then they proceed to create havoc for personal glory and professional advancement.

No serious problem has ever been solved in the absence of knowledge. If you are seriously and sincerely concerned with salvaging and improving man's environment, you must first of all concern yourself with an understanding of what the environment is, learning the relationship human ecology has on determining the ultimate quality of our environment.

Fortunately, there is a way to understanding which is available to everyone, regardless of where you live. A way of understanding which is both pleasant, rewarding, enjoyable and thoroughly productive.

By learning all there is to know about ecology and environment, we can extend



them into the world around us so that not only ourselves but our fellow men can look forward to a better and happier life.

When I first started to learn to read I discovered that the alphabet came first. I soon learned the ways in which the letters could be put together to make words, and gradually I became aware that the words, combined to convey ideas, making it possible to learn and understand a great deal that would otherwise have been impossible.

The easiest way to understand what ecology is, what the environment is, and what they both mean to us, is to use the very best primer available to each of us.

The key lies close at hand in our gardens, planter boxes, potted plants, or any other place in which we might try to grow and enjoy the beauty of nature, controlled as best we can to give us pleasure and relief from the pressures of our hectic world.

Your garden is a book. The plants are the words and the language of real living ecology. The factors of the environment—sunshine, rain, temperature, humidity, soil, pests and diseases—are the letters of the environmental alphabet.

#### TRIBUTE TO RUBEN SALAZAR

### HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 14, 1970

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today is being celebrated as Mexican Independence Day in San Jose. They are celebrating with a parade, with marching and music and charros—Mexican horsemen—and open cars for dignitaries. So it is timely, I think, for a few words of tribute to a man who gave everything he had to Americans of Mexican descent. Ruben Salazar was a remarkable man, a human bridge between two worlds. His writing helped to make the world of the barrio comprehensible to the middle-Americans to whom he wrote. One of his last and best writings, "Stranger in One's Land," is a moving account of his people. It is available through the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, a 49-page booklet that should be required reading for anyone interested in the second largest ethnic minority group in the United States. Mr. Salazar's death in Los Angeles from a police tear gas shell was a great loss and will be widely felt by Chicanos and Anglos alike. With that I would like to include in the RECORD the September 3 editorial from the San Jose News, reprinted from the Los Angeles Times:

#### RUBEN SALAZAR'S VOICE

Ruben Salazar was a most uncommon man who fought mightily for the cause of a group of underprivileged common men—those of the economically deprived Mexican-American community.

When Mr. Salazar, whose column appeared weekly in The Times, was killed during last Saturday's East Side rioting, he died on the job at 42. We fervently wish he were here with us today, to help explain what really happened.

He wrote of dropouts from inferior schools, of the Mexican-Americans' lack of political power, of their search for identity in an Anglo world.

Sometimes Mr. Salazar was an angry man, and properly so, as he observed the inequi-

ties around him. Yet he spoke out with a calm vigor that made his words all the more impressive—and influential.—Los Angeles Times.

#### ISSUES AND ANSWERS

### HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, the junior Senator from Kansas is a fellow who is plenty willing to stand up and be counted. I am sure his colleagues in the other body can vouch for Senator Bob DOLE's courage.

The Emporia, Kans., Gazette, one of the leading midwestern newspapers, recently published an editorial entitled "Issues and Answers" incorporating an article written by Walter Trohan for the Chicago Tribune. I would like to share with my colleagues this laudatory editorial about my good friend and fellow Kansan, BOB DOLE. I include this editorial, as follows:

#### ISSUES AND ANSWERS

Kansas Sen. Robert Dole debated with Sen. George McGovern on the television show "Issues and Answers" Sunday afternoon.

Of course Senator Dole did a good job of presenting the sensible point of view on the Vietnam situation while Senator McGovern was demanding, in effect, that the U.S. turn over southeast Asia to the Communists.

Senator Dole's television appearance Sunday emphasizes the fact that he is fast emerging as one of the nation's strong conservative leaders. That image is reflected in the following column written by Walter Trohan for the Chicago Tribune:

By all means, look at the Senate now to watch the emergence of a new conservative leader. He is Sen. Robert J. Dole (R., Kans.), who is succeeding to the mantle of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Of course Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) is still in the Senate and active. He also is neglected by the news media, which seldom carry his speeches and generally fail to chronicle his activities. But Goldwater has to tread cautiously these days, because, after all, Richard M. Nixon did campaign and campaign strenuously for him in the losing 1964 Presidential race.

There are other conservative stalwarts in the Senate, including John Williams of Delaware, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Roman Hruska of Nebraska, John Tower of Texas, Gordon Allott of Colorado, Karl Mundt of South Dakota, George Murphy of California, and Peter Dominick of Colorado. And there are conservatives on the Democratic side like John Stennis of Mississippi, Richard Russell of Georgia, Spessard L. Holland of Florida, and James Eastland of Mississippi.

Harry Flood Byrd Jr., who has left the Democratic Party to run as an independent but has not joined the G.O.P., is still another of the firmness believers in fiscal responsibility and personal integrity in public office.

Most of these look upon Dole as a comer. Those on the left respect and fear him. Didn't he tie up in parliamentary knots no less a veteran than J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the chairman of the powerful if often misguided Senate Foreign Relations Committee? Whether Dole can lead the Senate toward restoration of traditional American conservative principles is something else again. Every President from Franklin D.

Roosevelt has taken this country deeper into the welfare socialist state by vote of the people, including conservative voters.

Dole is a relatively young man and a fighter, who knows all the tricks of the trade. He was born in Russell, Kan., July 22, 1923, which makes him 47 years old.

He attended the University of Kansas and received his law degree from Washburn Municipal University of Topeka in 1952. He enlisted in the Army in 1943, served 5½ years and was twice wounded and twice decorated for heroism in Italy.

Dole remained in the Army after the war and was discharged in 1948 with the rank of Captain. He plunged into politics early and was elected to the Kansas legislature in 1951. He later served four terms as Russell County attorney.

In 1960 he set his eyes on Washington and was elected to the House, where he attracted wide attention. He was re-elected in 1962, 1964 and 1966. In 1967 he decided to try for the Senate and in 1968 he won.

Although actually a freshman senator, Dole came to a body marked by a vacuum in leadership. On the Democratic side, Mike Mansfield of Montana is a nice fellow, but hardly the wheeler-dealer that Lyndon B. Johnson was. And on the Republican side Everett McKinley Dirksen was declining; he died a year ago. His place has been taken by Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a gentleman and a scholar but no Dirksen. In fact, many wonder whether he is a Republican, because he seems to disagree with Mr. Nixon as often as he agrees with him.

In this atmosphere, Dole is attracting a great deal of notice in a Senate which seems to be doing less every day, partly from lack of direction. It is more than probable he will emerge as the new conservative leader.

Senator Dole is making quite a name for himself and Kansas at the same time. Kansasans should be proud of their junior senator.

#### PROPER WAGE SCALE FOR AIRPORT POLICE

### HON. ARNOLD OLSEN

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 15, 1970

Mr. OLSEN. Mr. Speaker, the rash of recent airline hijackings has been further proof of the desperate need for improved airport and in-flight security. The largest and most well-protected airports in the world have proven to be susceptible to this type of piracy, and only through improving the qualifications and effectiveness of our airport police systems will we be able to combat this growing problem.

Here in our national capital we are discovering that our airports are especially vulnerable. One of the main reasons for this is the simple fact that working conditions and wage benefits at National Airport and Dulles International Airport are not attractive enough to provide the necessary influx of police recruits, and in fact force many experienced airport policemen to seek employment elsewhere. We need an experienced, effective force to protect our air services, and one practical way of helping achieve that goal would be for us to improve the wage scale at our Washington area airports. It was for this reason that I introduced a bill yesterday to provide a proper wage scale for airport police.