

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 19567. A bill to continue until the close of September 30, 1973, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-1641). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, S. 2162. An act to provide for special packaging to protect children from serious personal injury or serious illness resulting from handling, using, or ingesting household substances, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-1642). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KASTENMEIER: Committee on the Judiciary, S. 1079. An act consenting to the Susquehanna River Basin compact, enacting the same into law thereby making the United States a signatory party; making certain reservations on behalf of the United States, and for related purposes (Rept. No. 91-1643). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SANDMAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 11895. A bill for the relief of William R. Karsteter; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-1637). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DONOHUE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 14235. A bill for the relief of Capt. Claire E. Brou; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-1638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina: H.R. 19883. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize loans for rural community centers and fire and rescue facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture

By Mr. KASTENMEIER: H.R. 19884. A bill to provide relief in patent and trademark cases affected by the emergency situation in the U.S. Postal Service which began on March 18, 1970; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN (for himself and Mr. Fuqua):

H.R. 19885. A bill to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PELLY: H.R. 19886. A bill to amend the act of August 27, 1954 (commonly known as the Fishermen's Protective Act) to conserve and protect Atlantic salmon of North American origin; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SKUBITZ (for himself, Mr. SEBELIUS, and Mr. WINN):

H.R. 19887. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the assignment of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service to areas with critical medical manpower shortages, to encourage health personnel to practice in areas where shortages of such personnel exist, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD: H.R. 19888. A bill to provide for the inspection of certain egg products by the U.S. Department of Agriculture; restriction on the disposition of certain qualities of eggs; uniformity of standards for eggs in interstate or foreign commerce; and cooperation with State agencies in administration of this act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself and Mr. QUIG):

H.R. 19889. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL (for himself, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Mr. FALLON, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. KLUCZYNSKI, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GRAY, Mr. CLARK, Mr. EDMONDSON, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. DORN, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. KEE, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. ROE, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. HARSHA):

H.R. 19890. A bill to name a Federal building in Memphis, Tenn., for the late Clifford Davis; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL (for himself, Mr. GROVER, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. BROCK, and Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee):

H.R. 19891. A bill to name a Federal building in Memphis, Tenn., for the late Clifford Davis; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PEPPER: H.R. 19892. A bill to declare a portion of the Oleta River in Dade County, Fla., non-navigable; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ARENDS: H. Con. Res. 789. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of the prayers offered by the Chaplain as a House document; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN):

H. Res. 1289. A resolution; support for efforts to rescue American prisoners of war incarcerated in North Vietnam; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CLARK: H.R. 19893. A bill for the relief of Laszlo Toth and his wife, Maria Toth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMER: H.R. 19894. A bill for the relief of Charles A. Pfleiderer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT: H.R. 19895. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Doi thi Thuong Nga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 19896. A bill for the relief of Duc Mau Nguyen and his wife, Hein Thi Ngo Nguyen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE: H.R. 19897. A bill for the relief of the Howrey Lumber Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, 642. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Iowa Democrat House Caucus, relative to the supersonic transport; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SON TAY MISSION—A RAY OF HOPE

HON. CLIFFORD P. HANSEN

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, in the judgment of many Americans, the major success of the Son Tay mission was not in showing the enemy that such a mission could be conducted in their home territory, but in giving a ray of hope to all Americans held prisoner that there will be no rest among their fellow Americans until those held prisoner are brought to safety.

The brave volunteers who participated in the mission showed their comrades in arms held captive that efforts will

continue to secure their release, regardless of risk. I am proud, indeed, that one of the volunteers in the Son Tay raid is from Lander, Wyo., Sgt. Franklin D. Roe. I am confident that Sergeant Roe volunteered because he is one of the millions of Americans who realize how much it can mean to those Americans held prisoner to know that their country has not forgotten them.

An article by Ray Cromley, himself a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II, published in the Washington Daily News November 30, does much to describe what the Son Tay raid has, in my opinion, done for the morale of American men who have been held by the enemy for as long as 5 years.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHY RAY CROMLEY WROTE THIS

Ray Cromley, who is Washington correspondent for the news syndicate, Newspaper Enterprise Assn., was a correspondent for the Wall Street Journal in Tokyo on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack. On that day he was arrested and held in Nishi Sugamo Prison, in Tokyo.

He was tried, convicted of "sending information to the United States which could be used against the national defense of Japan" and sentenced to 1½ years in prison. An exchange of prisoners was arranged between the United States and Japan in July, 1943. He was moved into Sumire Concentration Camp about one week before exchange and was brought home—to New York—along with other exchangees on the SS Gripsholm in September, 1942.

Mr. Cromley grew so thin in prison that he couldn't keep his pants up, but after

transfer to concentration camp he was fed well and ate eight meals a day to prepare himself for the trip home. When he enlisted in the U.S. Army eight months after his return home he had to sign a weight waiver in order to be accepted.

In the aftermath of the daring attempt to rescue U.S. prisoners of the North Vietnamese at the Son Tay prison camp near Hanoi, Mr. Cromley has been reflecting upon his experiences as a war prisoner and trying to put himself in the place of the men now held by the North Vietnamese. He describes his feeling in this article.

BRINGING HOPE TO THE HEART OF THE POW

I was a prisoner of the enemy in war. For six months of solitary confinement. In a Japanese prison in World War II.

Perhaps, then, I can describe in some small way how the American prisoners of war now in North Vietnam feel after this attempt at their rescue. I don't know of course. I can only think back 28 years to my own feelings. I remember two things quite vividly from that time:

The Doolittle raid of April, 1942, and the visit of the Swiss Government representative after I'd spent about five and a half months in solitary.

(During the war the neutral Swiss Government represented U.S. interests in Tokyo).

I remember these two things strongly even today because they brought hope to the heart of one prisoner, who, thru no one's fault, had had no sign from his government and his country during the months of imprisonment.

It did not matter that the Doolittle raiders had not come to free those of us who were in prison, but were over Tokyo for an entirely different purpose. You could look out the barred window and see the American fliers were there. For hours afterward you could relive this flight by watching the rising smoke and by listening to the excited conversations of the guards. You could feel and hear and know yourself that something was being done—and in a way you could feel that it was being done for you. You were part of it.

Then the other incident. When the Swiss came, I cried. I cried because I said to myself "my country cares!" I said it again and again in happy agonizing gulps. In the months of holding in during daily questioning by teams of guards and of sitting, eating, sleeping in my cell, I had not realized how alone I had come to feel myself.

The freedom in my soul and in my voice was not the thought of rescue or release (pleasant as release would be) that mattered so much as the thought that my country cared enough for me—for us—that the Swiss should come to see each of us individually even for a few minutes and should be attempting, whether successfully or not, to do something for us.

I still remember the room in which the Swiss representative and I sat. I remember the expression on his face and the way his lips moved when he talked.

He asked me a few questions and we talked a little, the normal things men say to each other. He did not promise me anything. It was not yet clear then whether negotiations for an exchange of prisoners would be successful. But I walked down that prison hall with music singing in my heart as loud, as strong, as powerful and as triumphant as the sound of a gigantic choir in a cathedral—as if heaven had opened wide.

I was a man and an American and nothing could defeat my soul.

I have never seen that Swiss again. But he will remain my friend until the day I die.

It is hope that men require when they are prisoners of war. And a belief that their country cares. And their wives and children.

With these a man can endure all things. Sickness, loneliness, beatings, death.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS' INFLUENCE ON THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, all too often in our concern about the "bigger picture" of Federal programs we in Washington tend to lose sight of the very real personal impact of Federal support of education.

Edwin E. Cain, Federal Programs Coordinator for the Minnesota Department of Education, has most thoughtfully written to me advising me of a few specific achievements which he believes are significant. I would like to share his observations with my colleagues and others interested in the progress which is being made under these Federal programs. Mr. Cain's letter follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
St. Paul, Minn., November 20, 1970.
The Honorable JOSEPH E. KARTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN KARTH: Programs enacted by the U.S. Congress supporting education and youth development have greatly influenced the quality of education in Minnesota. We in Minnesota are proud of you and our other Representatives and Senators who have provided national leadership in addressing the problems of the schools in a very complicated social structure.

An attempt to describe the total impact of your efforts would be impossible; however, I would like to mention a few incidents that would never have taken place without Federal support for education.

Mentally retarded youngsters who are confined in an isolated existence are now able to dress themselves and go to the corner drugstore for a coke.

A young man was graduated from junior high school as an honor student, who, five years ago, was tested and diagnosed as mentally retarded.

One hundred young men and women received vocational training last year, and only one has not been successfully employed in a position that utilized their newly learned skills. The one has returned for additional training. All of these young people are deaf. Eighty-five percent of the St. Paul Vocational School faculty and hundreds of normally hearing students have taken communications courses on their own time in order to provide an opportunity and a setting where the deaf students could learn and socialize with other students.

Four years ago, three of every four Indian children entering Minnesota schools would never graduate. Although it was expected that years would be required to remedy this horrendous situation, we are seeing this trend being reversed after only two years. Hundreds of Indian adults were back in school last year, in the evenings, many with their children who are receiving special help. Families are studying their culture and heritage together, regaining the pride and the confidence which has characterized the Chippewa and Sioux Nations.

Children who were dull, unresponsive, and achieving substantially below grade level,

have become bright, aggressive, competent students after free breakfast and lunch programs were provided.

Local schools have increased spending for library and audio-visual materials by 75% since ESEA Title II emphasized these needs. (This does not include Federal dollars for this purpose.) College and University teacher preparation programs have been revised. New State legislation has been enacted to "dovetail" with Federal laws in adult education, Indian education, modern technology, teacher training, human rights, and many others. A state-wide program is underway in street safety and driver education involving four higher education institutions, five demonstration schools, hundreds of instructors and thousands of students. The reward for some of these students will be the opportunity to live to be an adult.

Every school district in Minnesota has been aided by Federal education programs. Every citizen of the State has received the benefits of these efforts either directly or indirectly.

The demands being made on our schools are tremendous. The scope of the education process is growing larger each year. Although we believe the progress is significant, the job ahead is monumental. Drug abuse education, delinquency problems, occupational orientation and training for the 80% who do not graduate from college, human rights issues and many others face those of us in education in the '70's.

Your continued support is vital, and your assistance is essential if we are to equip the children and youth of today to cope with the problems and utilize the opportunities of tomorrow.

During the past Congressional session we have encouraged school administrators and educators to write to their Congressman and Senators to make their concerns known. Perhaps we have been lax in not encouraging more two-way communication. Our school people need to be more aware of your efforts in Federal education programs. I am enclosing a list of names and addresses of schools and superintendents in your district. We hope this will assist you in making your constituency more cognizant of the fine things you and your colleagues are doing for the children and youth of our great nation.

Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

EDWIN E. CAIN,
Federal Programs Coordinator.

NELSONVILLE SETS THE EXAMPLE

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of the race for public office inevitably comes the campaign leftovers which blot our roadways and detract from the natural beauty of the countryside. The problem of poster pollution is, of course, most prevalent in the months prior to election day, and unless positive steps are taken to remove these materials from the telephone poles and trees after the big event, they continue to stare at motorists, season after season, until the elements eventually pull them from their bearings. Fortunately, a group of young citizens in the 10th Congressional District of Ohio did not wait for the weather to assume the task of removing signs

around their hometown. The junior class of Nelsonville-York High School, Nelsonville, Ohio, recently held a campaign of their own. Their purpose was to remove the many political posters in and around the Nelsonville area and I must say, they accomplished their mission in outstanding fashion.

On the Saturday after the election, this class, under the guidance of their adviser, Mr. Bruce Rogers, traveled more than 260 miles and collected over 2,000 political posters. In a time when the trend is to blatantly condemn all young people for the criminal acts of a few, and when the state of our surroundings is rapidly reaching a crisis level, it is heartening to call congressional attention to these young people who, instead of complaining from the wings, are at front stage, center, doing their part to keep America green and clean. I know that my colleagues in the House of Representatives join me in extending our sincere thanks for their efforts and challenging others to follow suit.

THE POW RAID

HON. CHARLOTTE T. REID

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mrs. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Evening Star has written a very perceptive editorial on the recent raid on North Vietnam's Son Tay prisoner-of-war camp and concludes that it failed not through any lack of gallantry on the part of the brave men who risked their lives but because the prisoners had been moved.

I think the Star's views on this rescue attempt, and particularly on the hindsight aspects, will be of value to all my colleagues:

THE POW RAID

The only unfortunate thing about the rescue attempt on North Vietnam's Son Tay POW camp is that it failed. And it failed not through any lack of gallantry on the part of the brave men who risked their lives in an effort to free their comrades but because the prisoners had been moved.

Since hindsight is 20-20, it is possible to fault those who ordered and planned the abortive mission, particularly in terms of their intelligence-gathering proficiency. It is rational to suggest that, had the prisoners and their guards been present, there might have been heavy casualties among both the POWs and the Army-Air Force rescue team. It is possible, if one is so disposed, to attribute all sorts of base motives to the President, the Secretary of Defense and others involved in the Son Tay episode.

We are not so disposed. We are not prepared to believe that the mission was mounted either as a sop to the families of the POWs or as a mechanism to disarm critics of the American air raids last weekend south of the 19th parallel. In our view, the attempt was made simply because it was thought there was a good prospect of success.

The question whether the mission would have failed even had it succeeded—because it would have resulted in so many casualties—depends on a great many imponderables. Not the least of these is the attitude of the POWs and their families. The very few American prisoners who have returned from

North Vietnamese captivity have testified with their bodies as to the conditions of that imprisonment. We feel, although we cannot prove it, that the vast majority of the prisoners and their families, had they been consulted, would have approved the Son Tay raid in the full knowledge of the heavy risk involved.

The suggestion that the one-hour foray into North Vietnam will in some way prejudice the chances of a negotiated peace is nonsense. The North Vietnamese will negotiate seriously only when and if they come to the conclusion that they stand to gain more through a negotiated peace than through a protracted guerrilla war. To date, there is not a scintilla of evidence to suggest that Hanoi has any interest in the Paris peace talks other than as a propaganda forum.

The notion that the North Vietnamese may retaliate against the helpless American hostages in their hands unfortunately may have some substance to it. Secretary Laird stated yesterday, perhaps unwisely, that the United States will hold "the leaders of North Vietnam personally responsible" for any reprisals against the POWs. Laird may lack the power so to do, but Hanoi should at least be aware that all civilized men will hold it accountable for the treatment of its hostages.

To sum up: We lack sufficient information to make a judgment on the wisdom of the raid, we deplore any effort to make political capital one way or another out of it, we applaud the courage of the men who implemented it and our hearts and prayers go out—particularly at this season—to the POWs and their families who would have had so much to be thankful for had it been successful.

OPERATION HEADSTART: THE CONCERN OF ONE GENERATION FOR THE NEXT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government will expend this year less than two-tenths of 1 percent of its operating budget on pre-school training for educationally disadvantaged children.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has requested \$339 million for operation Headstart for fiscal year 1971, less than half the tax dollars requested by the administration to bail out a mismanaged railroad that retires its executives on hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal:

From a study entitled "Two Worlds of Childhood, United States and U.S.S.R.," Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1970:

How can we judge the work of a society? On what basis can we predict how well a nation will survive and prosper? Many indices could be used for this purpose, among them the gross national product, the birth rate, crime statistics, mental health data, etc.—We propose yet another criteria: The concern of one generation for the next. If the children and the youth of a nation are afforded opportunity to develop their capacities to the fullest, if they are given the knowledge to understand the world and the wisdom to change it, then the prospects for the future are bright. In contrast, a society which neglects its children, however well it may function in other respects, risks eventual disorganization and demise.

A YOUNG DOCTOR'S STATEMENT ON ABORTION

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, now that the related subjects of population control, birth prevention, and abortions are rapidly becoming a major concern of this House, I would urge all my colleagues to give special, thoughtful consideration to a young doctor's eloquent statement on this subject which was recently brought to my attention. First printed in the Lawrence, Mass., Eagle-Tribune of September 8, 1970, and since widely reprinted, its author is Dr. Henry G. Armitage, Jr., a resident of North Andover, Mass., who maintains his office in Lawrence. He is a graduate of Notre Dame University and Tufts University. A native of Haverhill, Mass., he is the son of a physician. He wrote this essay, he says, not as a physician and surgeon but as a concerned private citizen. I can assure my colleagues that he speaks for many who feel as deeply about this matter as he feels, but lack his gift of words.

The article follows:

ABORTION—"THE DOVE AT THE WINDOW"

(By Henry G. Armitage Jr., M.D.)

Coming from the Andrew Wyeth exhibition at the Boston Museum, one realizes again how it is possible to believe that, in the long run, it is the artist—the poet and the dreamer, and not merely rational man, who will have the last word with us. Known as a realist, for want of a better word, Mr. Wyeth at his best reveals, beneath the surfaces of commonplace things "worn smooth with usage," a timeless, interior world of order, natural harmony and quiet breathing. It is a world in which there is a single tension, sometimes perplexed, of hushed expectation, as if, for a moment, all waiting creation is cocking its head to listen to an intimation of the ineffable.

I turned a corner outside the museum and surprised a grinning boy, not above twelve, in sardonic play holding the edge of a straight razor against the throat of his friend; and his eyes mocked me with the symbolism of the gesture. Was this reality and is what is seen in the paintings illusion; or is it the other way 'round?

Two paintings alone are disquieting. Both show a killed deer hanging outside a farmhouse.

Unaccountably, one keeps remembering another, not especially distinguished, almost fragmentary painting which shows a part of the interior of a dilapidated, abandoned church in which pigeons have made their roost. Close to the ceiling, by a window, flutters a dove. It is not in the vacant church that reality is to be found. It is in the dove at the window.

ABORTION ISSUE

At the present time, in the state of New York, a woman may go to a doctor and ask for an abortion and, barring lateness of arrival or not being pregnant, or choosing a contrary physician or hospital, she shall have it. This is so because she lives in a country where what she is demanding is being established as a right as, in successive states, the abortion laws are being declared unconstitutional. The trend began in the Supreme Court of California and came east when the American Civil Liberties Union brought suit in Federal Court in New York City. State medical societies and the American Medical

Association have voted abortion essentially to be a matter for a woman to determine with her physician. A not unimaginable suit in Supreme Court, aimed at voiding the abortion law in all states where abortion is prohibited now, would remove the question from the legislative arena and the reach of public opinion, thus federalizing the whole abortion issue. The Pentagon has authorized abortion of military personnel and dependents at installations in states where abortion is prohibited.

Where abortion has been legalized, if a woman is eligible for benefits, Medicaid will pay the bill. At the present time, there is nothing to indicate that what was first argued as a private right may not soon become a public duty and end, perhaps, as a compulsory obligation. Writers already have pointed out how a welfare worker might pressure a recipient toward an abortion with the implication of curtailment of benefits.

So, it seems that, weary as we may be with the fatigue of supporting freedom, we have now to contend with the notion that corporate humanity is about to turn over the custodianship of its life energy to the state. I submit that while we go on worshipping the national idols we are being bewildered by the national bureaucracy. Conditioned by a full ten years of concern about population, we are experiencing a shift in emphasis away from programs for the care of the unwell toward others for the limitation of the well. Dr. Lee DuBridg, until recently Science Adviser to President Nixon, has advocated fixing United States population at 250 million, world population at six billion and achievement of zero population growth by the year 2000. From United Nations, where we have never been noted for modesty, he has been endorsed soundly by Gen. William Draper, our representative to the U.N. Populations Commission. Gen. Draper adds that five or six billion "should be quite enough for everyone." One can almost hear all those little people chanting "Yankee imperialist, go home!"

LEGISLATIVE PLANS

Sen. Robert Packwood has advocated limitation of tax exemption to two children in a family, has stated that, if voluntary controls do not work, we may have to resort to mandatory controls; and he has been supported by Sen. Barry Goldwater. Dr. Alan Guttmacher, president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, one of the plaintiffs in the New York suit, has said: "Each country will have to decide its own form of coercion. At present the means available are compulsory sterilization and compulsory abortion. Perhaps someday a way of enforcing compulsory birth control will be feasible." He acknowledges that, "in a democracy, introducing compulsory measures or incentive awards to control fertility would admittedly present awesome difficulties." Presumably, in a non-democracy, it does not.

While "His Truth is marching on" abortion is becoming the law of the land. Sixteen states have adopted abortion-on-demand laws; and five are awaiting U.S. Supreme Court interpretation of the constitutionality of their therapeutic abortion statutes. While millions of citizens are going to, coming from, saving for, paying off at their shopping centers, in a never-ending litany of getting, "His terrible, swift sword" is being bent into a curette; and the 91st Congress of the United States has before it more than forty legal proposals dealing with the limitation of life, before and after conception.

Not without comment shall it come to pass that a state, so fretful for the preservation of the praying mantis but holding an unborn baby to be of no account, can send a spark of immortality swinging out into limbo and conspire with citizen and physician to turn a fragile, living object of simple innocence and complex wonder into a pathetic pulp and to consign it by rude and peremptory passages

to the furnace or sewer—unknown, unwanted, undefended, without benefit of clergy.

Not without comment shall it be made falsely to seem that the fertile adornment of our race can be deluded into the notion that she is a mere portress of unwanted luggage or be by blandishment seduced into believing that she has dominion over life not her own. Nor shall it be accounted a virtue to exploit the natural fallibilities and weaknesses of troubled women and girls.

Not without comment shall it be made falsely to appear that any political procurer who takes it into his head can, with impunity and every probability of success, dangle a coin before a profession whose members were pledging "I will not give a woman a pessary to produce an abortion" before the birth of Christ.

Not without comment shall it be that the poor, the weak and the helpless of this land, whose only vice is they are so many, shall, for a mess of pottage and a ballot, yield over to the state their privacy, their dignity and their liberty to increase. Is it to be here, among these, where the grapes of wrath are stored, that society is to wield its own terrible swift sword? Out where the harbor of New York begins, there is a big statue which proudly proclaims to Europe:

Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to be free
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed,
to me:

I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

The golden door to what? A charnel-house? Were we only putting them on, after all; and is that what we are to teach to our children?

NEW YORK HAS 110,000 ABORTIONS

It has been estimated that 50,000 abortions will occur in New York City in the first year of the program; and guesses for the entire state range from 110,000 to 500,000. When viewed on a mass scale like this, abortion becomes a great deal more than a quarrel over the moral issues of isolated cases—more even, perhaps than another lonesome stand by the Judeo-Christian ethic, truncheoning with the yeomen of a pluralistic society. At this level of intensity, it is a social phenomenon of profound significance for every citizen, an ultimate imperative which, whether we like it or not, is forcing us to a moral plebiscite that will determine for the indefinite future the spiritual cast of our people as a nation and as a world force.

What I am discussing is not a state of disease nor some surgical stunt but the deliberate interruption and destruction of a natural process, an act of rape against the internal environment of man. Supporters of the idea argue that it is necessary in order to avoid the diseases of over-population. The question seems to be whether we shall succumb to over-population with our morals more or less intact or to spiritual suicide with our population balanced.

Neither the simplistic canticles of English Common Law nor the nonsensical cadenzas of American Uncommon Law are adequate to this question. If there was little need in the past to defend what once must have seemed self-evident—namely, that an agent of the principle of life is entitled to life—this is no longer the case. Gradually, the state is removing a line once drawn at the outlet of the womb and is, in effect, at one and the same time, bringing what has been ruled to be outside the compass of the law under the effect of the decisions of the law while failing to make provision for a right of defense. Either an unborn infant is a human being or it is not; or there is a reasonable doubt that it may be. Either an unborn infant is beyond the scope of the law and immune from any decision which would affect its natural state of existence or it is under the law and

entitled to a defense of that existence. We do that much for seagulls, flamingos and whooping cranes.

COURT RULING

The Supreme Court has ruled that a young man may be exempted from military service by virtue of moral convictions developed as a result of "readings in the fields of history and sociology" and that he need no longer claim status as a conscientious objector solely on the basis of religious training and belief. Particularly in light of so relaxed a view of military exemption, I question most seriously whether it is just, good or wise, to oblige a citizen to contribute health and welfare taxes, which he can think of only as blood money, to pay for birth control practices which he believes to be immoral and for abortions which he believes are murder, based on his moral convictions or his religious training and beliefs. And I think that every citizen must ask whether onto the piled-up rubbish of the national merchandise culture are to be strewn the shells of the littered hopes and the broken promises of a false and fallen republic.

It has been said often enough to amount to an aphorism that morality cannot be legislated; but there is something out of plumb about a society carrying a motto "In God We Trust" in its pocket and portraying that what is legislated is neither moral nor immoral and that what is not legislated, to that extent, simply doesn't exist at all. Inherited from an age of right and wrong, the motto is out of place in an era of right and non-right; and it is likely to remain so, barring some upsurge of the spirit which, at this time, is nowhere to be seen.

In the pressures of an expanding population within a shrinking environment are to be found the origins of all the dissonances which are vibrating our membranous society. Man out of tune with his environment is disoriented. Man out of tune with himself is demented. Man out of tune with both has been destroyed. Only an uncorrupted spirit, operating through an inflexible will, fastens us to a little apex between animal and robot. In the entire human epoch, no crisis has made a greater demand upon our will and spirit and perhaps never have they seemed less able to respond. That is our great sin—that we see, that we suffer and that we do not act.

OBSERVABLE FACT

What is to be said about the population problem? There is one observable fact. The population is increasing. The rest is hypothesis and speculation. Since we are observing a first-of-its-kind phenomenon, something which has never happened before, who is a population expert? You, I, our neighbor? In the entire existence of the human race to date, we are still only somewhere on the first curve of one cycle of which no man on earth knows the shape. Nor does any man know that it is not merely the first cycle of many yet to come. It would be outside the range of probability, in a universe otherwise so rigorously governed by laws that there should be none governing the ebb and flow of human existence. That we have not discovered one only testifies that we are early travelers on the curve. That we should set about changing the shape of the curve is as presumptuous as that we should undertake to change the orbit of the earth.

In the present circumstance, the first duty of the scientific community is to observe and record, with absolute detachment, total objectivity and scrupulous accuracy, what happens next. I submit that it is not its first duty to proclaim a disease of which no one has ever heard and, without verifying that it exists, rashly to undertake an arbitrary, empirical, radical, artificial and unnatural form of treatment—all, I might add, without the consent of the patient or a license from the granting authority, who happen to be one and the same, to wit, corporate humanity. In

this matter, I fear, part of the scientific community and an agonizing proportion of my own profession are forgetting the cardinal principle of treatment—"First do no harm."

That most rational of scientists, Rene Dubos, writes at length, in *Reason Awake*, of the need for an informed body of scholars capable of critical evaluation of science and of translating the evaluation into language that society can understand. He warns that "Freedom can be maintained only if citizens understand the intellectual basis of scientific expertise sufficiently well to differentiate between persuasion and manipulation by experts" and that "A society that blindly accepts the decisions of experts is a sick society on its way to death."

WILLED FUTURE

In a chapter entitled *Willed Future*, Dr. Dubos writes of the risks and shortcomings of forecasting, which, "for reasons that are not clear and in any case are not justified by actual performance," "now enjoys the dignity of an academic profession." He comments at length on the comparatively undeveloped nature of the behavioral and social sciences and the difficulties and dangers inherent in trying to adapt the constitutive principles or the concepts and methods of the natural sciences to the social sciences. He points out the need for the behavioral and social sciences "to go through a phase of slowly accruing a core of concrete facts relevant to the mind and society before they can arrive at meaningful abstract formulations of their problems." He concludes, "When this stage has been reached they may re-examine their relation to natural sciences and perhaps become partly anchored on physiology, ecology and other biological sciences." He refers to the contrast between the problems of physical sciences, involving usually one or two variables at a time, with those of rudimentary social sciences dealing with the enormously intricate complex of variables of human society. I would like to cite as a single example (my own, not Dr. Dubos') that the failure of social scientists to take into account a relatively simple perturbation—that some citizens believe that many of these babies ought to be baptised—could result in serious and lasting social divisions—a consequence which no alert and loyal American citizen, consciously or subconsciously, would ever desire. A social force, or any system of bureaucracy, which can, with reckless insensitivity, ride roughshod over this consideration, merits the searching attention of every soberminded citizen.

Members of a played-out demi-culture endlessly repeating our last lines, we are missing an opportunity to realize an undreamed-of renaissance. We are dying "inch by inch in play at little games." We are missing the ultimate question on earth of our era—how to expand our environment. Given the spirit and the will, we are capable of unimagined prodigies. Given the imagination and creative thinking, one could doubt that we have enough workers to accomplish what we are capable of achieving. We can bring about a massive re-ordering of our priorities. With coordinated high-level planning and a systems approach we can re-create and recycle our industries, our commerce and our transportation. We can make earth, we can make forests and streams, we can even make one environment above another, if we have to. Through austerities, economies and sacrifices we can develop a natural population in harmony with a natural environment and feel joy again, in an act of gratitude to our past and of generosity to our future. Sooner that we should die trying than that we should try dying.

OPPOSITION TO ABORTION

Like population control in general, abortion is a slovenly short-order, a retreat from thesis to anti-thesis, an assertion that it is for the good of mankind to stop up the well-

spring of mankind. But an abortion is never a commonplace. For the world holds no heartbreak like the death of innocence. Whenever and wherever it occurs, we all suffer another loss from the little that sustains us and holds us together. Not alone because I believe it is murder do I oppose abortion. Not alone because it is a frustration of nature, because it is a degradation of humanity, because it violates that innate respect for life of my profession do I oppose abortion. I oppose abortion also because I believe that, in the sophisticated barbarism of a nation destroying its offspring, can be sensed the stirrings of despair in a people who are lost and disoriented in a disputative, speculative, innovative wilderness. I oppose abortion because it is fulness emptied, innocence defiled, song unfinished, beauty discarded, dream cloven, hope unsprung. It is the deer, hanged by the neck beside the house of man. It is the razor against the throat of the dove at the window.

I pay homage to those thousands of innocent souls, so rudely deflected from an earth which they shall never inherit. Not for nothing, once before, did a great Church number first among its saints other slaughtered innocents, unreasoning and unblessed, who died for a God whose name they had never heard. Flowers of martyrs, it called them. It may yet be that we are going to have a Second Spring of new flowers of martyrs, terribly to awaken us before there can be only madness and blackness.

Now, in this time of the Big Flinch, a carnival has come to the Republic. Drawn on by the pied-pipers of peace, the populace is thronging to see the show. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot tootle the flute and pound the drum and the publican gapes in awe. In the midway, the prophets of parturition and pleasure are huckstering for the souls of mothers and daughters. The academician and the journalist have come down from Olympus, the clergyman has come up from Bethlehem, the social scientist has come out of the classroom—and all have gone into the marketplace to barter for the minds of men and boys. At the animal show, bright and charming children thrust sticks through the bars to goad the captive, bewildered servants of the law. Along the sidewalk, transmuted in the flickering light of a flaming republic, the bureaucrat displays his contortions and a magician makes a whole baby disappear in the air. Buy a souvenir! Three monkeys set all in a row. Hear nothing, see nothing, say nothing.

It is late and the din rises. In the gathering darkness of a bemused evening, one barely hears the faint echo "freedom" come back from the surrounding hills—dark hills, where a stealthy bear watches and silently waits. For he sees what we do not yet know—that, in our absence, housebreakers are robbing us of everything that we own, of virtue, honor, integrity, trust, innocence, truth, beauty, justice and liberty.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 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?

WALTER S. KOBUS HONORED FOR BLOOD DONATIONS

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include therein a tribute to my valued friend, Walter S. Kobus, formerly of Clinton, Mass., who has unselfishly and gladly donated over 20 gallons of blood since 1932.

His generosity and patriotism are indeed worthy of recognition, and I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations, esteem, and best wishes to Mr. Kobus and his family, and am pleased to insert the following articles in the RECORD concerning his many contributions to mankind:

[From the Clinton (Mass.) Item, May 18, 1968]

CABBAGES AND KINGS

(By Bill Coulter)

Hats off this week to a former Clintonian who was the honored guest at the 54th annual meeting of the Metropolitan Atlanta (Ga.) Chapter of the American Red Cross. He is Walter S. Kobus, son of Mrs. Suzanna and the late Peter Kobus. He was honored for donating a total of 119 pints of blood to the Red Cross. This contribution is the largest amount contributed by any individual in the city of Atlanta, Georgia—or for that matter—the whole state of Georgia. His mother, who will be 95 years old this July, is believed to be the oldest citizen of Polish descent in town. His sister is Mrs. Gladys Chrostowski of 84 Berlin Street, an active blood donor.

Mr. Kobus now lives with his wife in Atlanta where he has made his home since his retirement from the U.S. Army after 29 years of consecutive service. He has been an archivist assistant with the Federal Record Center since 1959.

He thinks everybody should give blood to the Red Cross. He was first tapped for the life-sustaining fluid in 1932 when he was a young medical corpsman, and has given ever since.

His most dramatic donation was his first one. In 1932, he and 54 Army buddies donated blood to his weeks-old son who was critically ill in a Massachusetts hospital. The infant subsequently died, but the generosity of the 55 men prompted the entire detachment at Fort Banks (Mass.) to volunteer for blood donations.

Asked if he eats special foods, he replied, "My stomach is my own. Only my blood goes to other people. I don't particularly like spinach anyway."

His personal philosophy was summed up when he said, "Not everybody can give money to help others, but almost everybody can give blood."

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, May 8, 1968]

BLOOD DONATION'S FOR ALL, PIONEER IN PROGRAM SAYS

(By Linda Bolt)

Who puts the red in Red Cross?

Blood donors, of course, those unselfish people who year after year give the miracle of life so the blood needs of a community may be met.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the Atlanta Regional Red Cross blood pro-

gram. Atlanta had an active program during World War II and disbanded this operation at the close of the war. In 1948, a civilian, peacetime Red Cross Blood Program was established and doors to the 81 Walton St. Center were opened for donations. This became the first such center opened by Red Cross in the South, the second in the United States.

The first donor, Robert Shea, was in Atlanta for the 20th anniversary commemoration. He remembers filling a bottle as a doctor and a nurse stood by.

"No, I wasn't nervous . . . but they were shaking."

A negative donor, Mr. Shea had been giving blood since 1943, the first recipient being his wife. Mr. Shea, currently vice president of American National Red Cross in Washington, has continued to give his blood regularly, because "I've seen what it can do."

The present Atlanta Blood Center is at 848 Peachtree St., having relocated in 1951. Some 70 hospitals within a 39-county vicinity rely heavily on Red Cross Center and bloodmobile donations. And the stars of this real-life drama are donors of some 71,000-73,000 units of blood per year in the Atlanta area alone.

Another pioneer donor, Walter S. Kobus, an archivist assistant with the Federal Record Center since 1959, thinks "everybody should give blood."

He was first tapped for the life-sustaining fluid in 1932 as a young medical corpsman, but he can't remember how many units he gave during the subsequent 11 years. According to Red Cross records, he has an amazing 119 pints to his credit since 1943.

His most dramatic donation and certainly his most memorable one was the first one. In 1932, he and 54 Army buddies donated blood to his weeks-old son who was critically ill in a Massachusetts hospital. The infant subsequently died, but the generosity of 55 men prompted the entire detachment at Ft. Banks, Mass., to volunteer for blood donations.

Asked if he eats special foods, he replied, "My stomach is my own. Only my blood goes to other people. I don't particularly like spinach anyway."

His personal philosophy was perhaps summed up when he mused, "Not everybody can give money to help others, but almost everybody can give blood." (The normal human adult has approximately 12-13 pints of blood in his body, according to Red Cross information.)

Mr. Kobus' three sisters and two sons have been active donors.

G. L. Ferguson, group supervisor in engineering administration for the Lockheed-Georgia Corp., has logged up a noteworthy 106 pints of donated blood since 1943.

"I just felt this was something I could do that would help others and certainly wouldn't hurt me any," he said.

He concurs with Mr. Kobus: donating blood through a Red Cross program is the best insurance he could give his family. After the 16th pint, the donor is presented a card stating he and his immediate family are entitled to receive free blood when needed, for a lifetime.

Jim C. Adams, 26-year veteran lineman for Georgia Power Co., first donated blood at the old Walton Street center.

There's been such a heavy call for blood in the last few years that Mr. Adams wouldn't think of ceasing his donations. He proudly claims he's "just two pints away from the 100 mark" and a Georgia Power supervisor said, "We're awfully proud of Jim."

Last year, he was chairman of Georgia Power's Central District Blood Program and the A positive donor is always pleased to recruit more volunteers.

Under a new liberalization of Red Cross' national regulations, donors may now con-

tinue giving blood until their 61st birthday, according to Medical Director Dr. Shirley Rivers.

There is apparently little doubt in the minds of these three men, and the myriad of unselfish donors like them, they'll continue giving until the absolute cutoff date.

[From the Fort McPherson (Ga.) Lucky Times, Nov. 13, 1964]

GEORGIA'S FIRST: RETIRED CWO KOBUS GETS 10-GALLON DONOR'S AWARD

CWO-4 Walter S. Kobus, retired, stationed at Fort McPherson, with the I.G. Section as administrative chief until his retirement on September 30, 1957, was awarded the 10 gallon Blood Donors Award by the Atlanta Chapter, American Red Cross.

The award (the highest available) is a Silver Key Chain with Plaque, which has a gold droplet of blood with a Red Cross in its center, and red numerals 10 below. The reverse side has the words: "The American Red Cross Blood Program 10 Gallon Blood Donor."

This award is the first ever presented to an individual in Georgia.

In 1959, CWO Kobus was awarded the eight gallon award for his donations in excess of eight gallons. Again in 1963, CWO Kobus, was presented a Certificate of Commendation by Regional Director, Region 4, General Services Administration, for his contribution in excess of eight gallons.

CWO Kobus, is employed as an assistant archivist, Federal Record Center, East Point. He served at Fort McPherson from July 1949 to May 1952, and again from July 1956 until his retirement in September 1957. He has served in both European and Asiatic Theatres and at numerous posts in the United States.

He resides with his wife Olanda C., and son Allen S., at 2257 Barge Rd.

To date what can be proven is that donor has donated seventeen gallons and three pints. Donor has donated over twenty gallons.

[From the Clinton Daily Item, Oct. 31, 1964]

FORMER CLINTON RESIDENT CITED AS BLOOD DONOR

Walter S. Kobus of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of this town, was recently presented the Ten Gallon Donors' Award for donating in excess of ten gallons of blood in behalf of the American Red Cross, Atlanta Chapter.

The award is the highest now available and consists of a silver key chain with a gold droplet of blood inscribed with the numeral 10. The reverse side reads, American Red Cross Blood Program 10 gallon blood donor.

Mr. Kobus is the son of Mrs. Suzanne Kobus of 254 Green Street and a brother of Mrs. Gladys Chrostowski of 84 Berlin Street.

Mr. Kobus was honored in 1959, by being the first in the Atlanta area to donate in excess of eight gallons of blood. At the time this was the highest award. Again in 1963 he was commended by the Regional Director, Region Four, for his participation in the Blood Donors Program.

JET—GARY'S TRAGI-COMEDY OF ERRORS

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, a pair of stories recently published in the Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune has brought an

alarming situation to the public eye. These stories, written by Post-Tribune staff reporter Tom Knightly, describe a comedy of errors in a project called JET.

JET is an acronym for Journeyman Employment Training; it was a project formed with the ostensible purpose of training minority race construction workers and obtaining employment for them. This worthy idea was sold last February to the Department of Labor and was rewarded with a \$300,000 grant.

The only problem was that nobody in Gary, outside of a few well-paid JET employees, knew about the program. Now, with less than a month to run, the project has maybe benefited one minority construction worker.

If it were not for the fact the \$300,000 of hard-earned taxpayers' money was squandered on JET, the whole chronicle of events would be funny. But the outright waste of public funds at a time when Federal spending must be brought under control turns the comedy into tragedy.

We learn in the Post-Tribune articles that the Labor Department has at last locked the barn door after a minimum of \$70,000 of the "horse" is long gone. The Department has taken the first action that any bureaucracy takes when a project is in trouble; it has changed the project's name—thus giving it new respectability, for some reason or another. The discredited JET has now become MET—for Minority Employment and Training—and we have been promised a re-vamping, reorganization, and revitalization of the entire program. But with less than a month to run on the grant, there is no reason for the taxpayers to be optimistic.

I applaud the fact that the Department of Labor did at last cotton to the fact that JET was a tax-eating boondoggle. But it strikes me that the Department's action was rather late in the day.

The most alarming thing about the JET affair is not the loss of \$300,000 in a single, worthless project in Gary, but the conditions that led to the loss. When the award was made, there were apparently no controls or guidelines to prevent such a fiasco. This indicates to me that perhaps there is a whole fleet of JET's taxiing around this Nation, with very few ever getting off the ground.

How many potential millions of tax dollars are going down the drain in similar boondoggles in other American communities? How many Diamond Jim free-loaders have dressed up a money-grubbing racket in the robes of minority employment, or any of a hundred other equally worthy ideas, ranging from cleaner environment to safer streets? How many good-hearted but ineffective projects, cloaked with good intentions, are wasting our tax dollars and increasing our national debt?

And now that the JET fiasco has come to light, has the Labor Department learned from its mistake? Has the Department taken steps to examine other funded projects across the country or to prevent future JET's?

And has the Department passed on its bitter lesson to other agencies—such as HEW or OEO—which dole out millions

of Federal tax dollars, so that these agencies can also take corrective and preventive action?

Mr. Speaker, this is a time when fiscal responsibility is essential to national survival. Our bureaucracies must take steps to insure that our limited fiscal resources are wisely spent and that when we spend a dollar on any project—no matter how lofty of purpose—that we get a dollar's worth for every dollar expended.

Today, I have written a letter to the Secretary of Labor, the Honorable James D. Hodgson, asking him the questions I have posed here. I hope that he will reply with firm evidence that the measures I have outlined are being taken, not only in the Department of Labor, but also in the entire Federal bureaucratic establishment.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. Knightly's two articles, together with a third short news article on the subject, at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune,
Nov. 5, 1970]

MINORITY PLAN HERE PLACES JUST ONE
ON JOB

(By Tom Knightly)

A \$300,000 federal program to train minorities for construction journeymen's jobs has less than a month to run, and so far only one trainee has been placed on a job.

With the Dec. 1 expiration date for the federal contract fast approaching, the government has stepped in to do something about the program known as JET (Journeyman Employment Training).

What the U.S. Department of Labor has apparently done is to overhaul the program, place it in the hands of a new administrative committee and give it a new name, MET (Minority Employment and Training).

How JET was able to operate without the government intervening earlier provides an interesting case study of the functioning and supervision of anti-poverty programs. Questions immediately arise.

Some of these concerning JET and applicable to other social welfare programs are:

Who monitors the spending of funds and evaluates the programs to determine if the money is being spent for useful purposes?

Are there built-in safeguards to guarantee the programs are run efficiently without waste or unnecessary personnel?

Who is held accountable for the spending of public funds?

Is there any auditing or accounting to show what funds are disbursed, what the money is spent for and what the expenditures have accomplished?

Finally, are there periodic reports against which the program can be evaluated, showing the number of trainees, how many are placed in jobs, how long persons placed stay on the job and whether they come back for more training?

Often criticism of such programs is considered racism. But government auditors might have raised an eyebrow about the JET program had they delved earlier into the operation.

Now seems to be rather late, considering that vast amounts have been spent and most of it used to take care of administration and overhead.

The reason Jet never got off the ground could be explained as having to do with declining construction work in the area and several strikes by construction trades.

But there were other factors, not the least of which was conflicts between union and

contractor groups over control of the journeymen's training and placement.

The two sides appeared unable to get together on how to run the program and there was confusion over who the Department of Labor had authorized to be in charge.

The existence of two separate contracts, both purporting to be the ones under which JET was established and funded, also added to the confusion.

The situation was resolved only just recently when an announcement was made that the Department of Labor had approved replacement of JET with MET.

Harold P. Hagberg, an electrical union business manager and a founder of both JET and MET, made the disclosure from the witness stand during a trial in Hammon Superior Court.

Hagberg was testifying as a witness for an electrical company in its suit against the Gary School Board, which denied a contract to the company because it didn't have any black employees.

In his court appearance last Monday, Hagberg said JET, the one program in Gary designed to steer minorities into skilled journeymen's jobs, has to be disbanded.

He said the government won't finance JET any more because of what he called the involvement of Inter-City Contractors Service Inc., a black contractor group.

Inter-City was the prime contractor with the Northwest Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council under the \$300,000 Department of Labor grant.

JET was then set up by representatives of the contractor and union groups as the organization for carrying out the training and recruitment of skilled Negro journeymen.

However, it was discovered that in seeking the contract grant from the Department of Labor, the applicants had submitted a document known as the urban housing and Model Cities agreement for Northwest Indiana.

The agreement, also known as the Gary plan for minority employment, had been drawn up between craft unions and contractor associations.

The purpose was to provide jobs for minorities in urban housing and Model Cities projects outside the realm of private housing and other commercial construction.

Members of contractor associations apparently had no knowledge of the plan to establish JET until the contract was approved by the Department of Labor.

Because the jobs for minorities program was used as the basis for getting the contract, the contractors were in effect a party to the agreement.

At least this is the way they saw it and quickly said they were in the dark as to what was going on.

Furthermore, the contractors weren't sure they wanted a role in JET. The contract provided that three contractor representatives be members of the JET executive board.

Meanwhile, training facilities and administrative offices for JET were opened in a building rented at 1200 Broadway and remodeled for that purpose.

A year's lease at \$600 a month was signed with the Charles Lazerwitz Management Co.

The first year's rent of \$7,200 was paid in advance.

Sam Spitale, president of the Northwest Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council, became training director.

Leonard Halle, formerly with the Manpower Development Training Program in Gary, was hired as project director.

Spitale and Halle are each being paid \$16,500 a year, plus fringe benefits.

Some 20 others were placed on the payroll, including school teachers as instructors and counselors.

It was the start of expenditures for a program that was destined from the start to go nowhere.

[From the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune,
Nov. 6, 1970]

CONFUSION FOULS JET PROGRAM SINCE
BEGINNING

(By Tom Knightly)

Confusion has existed in the program known as JET (Journeyman Employment Training) since its formation about a year ago.

The feeling finally came to the surface this week during testimony in Lake Superior Court over an affirmative action suit, the very thing JET was designed to avert.

Joe Torres, a Gary School board member, while on the stand, said that more than likely, "It'll be investigated and prosecuted."

Torres' flat avowal gives substance to the foreboding that has surrounded the loosely operated program from its inception.

JET was hailed as a major breakthrough in efforts to place the minorities in skilled construction trades when it was incorporated last November.

It received a \$300,000 subsidy from the Department of Labor and was touted as having the backing of union and construction industry officials as well as leaders in the black community.

This at least was the widely accepted belief.

There is now considerable evidence to show that these sectors—the union, contractors and community—were never briefed or consulted.

It is also evident that JET lacked enough clear thinking and planning before the government went ahead and funded the program.

As examples:

Members firms of the white contractors association were unaware that the program was being established even though it was the outgrowth of the association's Model Cities Labor Agreement (the Gary Plan).

Various unions affiliated with the Northwest Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council didn't know about it either and the Council was the one that supposedly applied for the federal grant.

The Gary Urban League, which conducts an apprenticeship training program in cooperation with the building and construction trades council wasn't involved in any way.

Very few people were involved in the planning of the program which was done at meetings in Washington with a consultant firm.

Soon afterward the consultant firm that drew up the contract for JET was dropped by the U.S. Department of Labor and another firm was retained to handle manpower development programs.

The new consultant, MacArthur Associates, reviewed the JET contract and ordered immediate revisions.

One situation that was ordered rectified was the absence of any representation from white contractors on the program's directorship.

As originally conceived and approved by the Department of Labor, JET was administered by a six-man board of directors.

Three of the directors were black contractors, who were associated together in Inter-City Contractors Service, Inc., and three were officials of the building and construction trades council.

Inter-City and the council officials had initially applied for and received the grant to conduct a journeymen's recruitment program among skilled minority craftsmen.

In making the application they submitted as the "clincher" the Urban Housing and Model Cities Agreement for Northwestern Indiana, an affirmative action plan for minority employment.

That agreement between the council and white contractor associations provided for a ratio of one minority trainee for every four

craftsmen on Model Cities and urban renewal construction.

Just prior to making the grant application, the council and Inter-City had signed a union representation pact making the affiliated craft unions bargaining agent for the company's employes.

The Allied Workers Union, a predominantly Negro independent labor organization, previously represented the employes.

Inter-City, an amalgamation of various Negro construction companies in Gary, received a \$735,000 grant from the Labor Department in January, 1969 "for providing employment and training to disadvantaged persons."

The new JET program, which was separately funded, was an extension of this but it also included the AFL-CIO craft union council as part of the administration.

In its re-evaluation of the Labor Department contract MacArthur associates pointed out that the white contractor associations should have an equal voice in administering the program.

The consultant also ordered a cutback in the number of staff personnel hired for JET in Gary.

Some payroll checks issued to staff members were returned by the banks for insufficient funds. There was criticism that too many were on the payroll in the first place since no one seemed to be getting processed through the program.

Much of the financial difficulties were traced to seemingly innocent bookkeeping errors.

But it was part parcel of a turbulent state of affairs that was aggravated even further when the shakeup took place and the white contractor representatives were installed as having equal voice in administering the program.

Things never really got straightened out after that.

Now the Labor Department has now stepped in and is scrapping the JET program in favor of a new one called MET (Manpower Employment Training).

Whatever is left of the original \$300,000 grant is to be applied to MET.

Leonard Haile, \$16,500-a-year project director of JET, reported recently that some \$70,000 of the sum has been spent and that at most one minority journeyman has been placed.

Haile, a Negro, has been sharing top administrative powers in JET with Sam Spitale, the white president of the building and construction trades council.

Spitale has the title of training director, which also pays \$16,500 a year.

[From the Gary (Ind.) Post-Tribune, Nov. 5, 1970]

NO MINORITIES PLACED—JET HEAD

HAMMOND.—The \$16,500-a-year director of the Journeyman Employment and Training (JET) program said under oath here Wednesday that JET hasn't placed any minority person on a job since it was set up by a \$293,100 federal grant last February.

Leonard Haile, a witness for the Gary School Board in a suit involving the \$3.9 million Pulaski Junior High School expansion, admitted the allegation under cross-examination.

"There were so many roadblocks along the way," he said, answering questions of Bernard M. Mamet, lawyer for Continental Electric of Gary, plaintiff in the suit against the school board.

"Things were always looking up, but they never materialized," said Haile, adding that \$70,000 of the grant has already been spent.

Haile testified that 150 persons applied for the program, which seeks to involve more minorities in the construction trades by putting them on jobs with contractors and training them while on the job.

JET, with an office at 1200 Broadway, is being disbanded, but Haile said he had "no official information" of this.

Responding to Mamet, he said he was still on the payroll. But he didn't answer when Mamet asked him:

"What have you done for the money you have received? If no one was ever placed, why do you continue on the job?"

Haile was introduced as a defense witness by Attorney Julian Allen, who asked him questions that led to his description of the JET program.

Haile said the program sought out minority race persons with experience in a construction trade, but who had difficulty becoming members of the trade unions.

Generally, such persons were too old—over 30—to be admitted into apprenticeship programs, Haile said.

Haile told the court there were 12 to 15 applicants for electrical on-the-job training, but their applications are still on file.

JET was involved in the trial in connection with Continental Electric's contention it has sought minority employes through various programs, including JET and Operation Outreach, which seeks young men to be trained as building trades apprentices.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS SUFFERING A SEVERE ECONOMIC HANDICAP

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, we all know our agricultural producers are suffering a severe economic handicap, yet they are the most efficient of all industries.

They are twice as efficient as non-agricultural industries. Their productivity in the 1960's increased 6 percent a year while output per man-hour in non-agricultural industry increased only 3 percent a year.

One farmworker produces food, fiber, and other farm commodities for himself and 44 others.

The farmer spends \$38 billion for goods and services to produce crops and livestock and \$12 billion a year for food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances, and other products.

Yet the farmer paid only \$1.9 billion in income tax, about 12 percent of his total earnings. Industry would have paid over 1,000 percent more taxes based on profits on an investment of the same size as the farmer's and for labor and management.

Our producers are in the lowest income tax bracket in the United States.

This is proof enough in itself of the tragic financial situation that exists in U.S. agriculture.

Every fact and figure on record substantiates the fact that the American farmer is subsidizing the living expenses of every consumer in the entire United States.

Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to insert the foregoing, which was taken from Frank LeRoux's "1961 to 1970, The Farmer's Worst Nine Years," in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so it may be shared by my colleagues:

THE FUEL PROBLEM IN NEW ENGLAND

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken here many times about the stranglehold that the domestic oil industry has on the New England marketplace for petroleum products. Facing virtually no competition from foreign imports, the domestic industry can raise its prices without fear of losing the New England consumer's patronage. Fuel oil prices—prices for the residual oil used by institutions and the No. 2 oil used by homeowners—are running a staggering 60 percent over the prices a year ago. A critical shortage of fuel oil, moreover, now looms before New England just as winter approaches.

The situation is bleak, Mr. Speaker, and it threatens to grow ever bleaker. The domestic oil industry is acquiring coal companies at an alarming rate, gaining more and more control over this country's resources in fossil fuel. The electric power industry—an industry that burns enormous amounts of coal and oil in generating electricity—may soon be at the mercy of the Southwest's oil barons. It is no secret that electricity costs in New England are among the highest in the country. These costs, like oil costs, are exacting an enormous financial toll from consumers in the northeast.

A. J. Wagner, board chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has called for an investigation into the oil industry's rapid acquisition of coal companies. Warning that the oil industry is moving toward a virtual monopoly on fossil fuels, Mr. Wagner points out that—

The public needs to understand the consequences and is entitled to a full disclosure of all the factors involved.

I agree, Mr. Speaker.

New England's past experience with the domestic oil industry makes the prospect of a fossil fuel monopoly a very chilling one indeed.

The following excerpts from the American Public Power Association's Weekly Newsletter discuss Mr. Wagner's warning and the soaring cost of fossil fuel:

TVA BOARD CHAIRMAN AGAIN CALLS FOR PROBE OF OIL FIRMS' ACQUISITION OF COAL COMPANIES

Tennessee Valley Authority board chairman A. J. Wagner has again called for a "thorough investigation into the acquisition of coal companies by oil companies and whether this change of ownership has also brought an unreasonable change of pricing policy detrimental to the public interest."

Mr. Wagner—noting that TVA's coal supply shortage is still very serious and could become critical rapidly with a major interruption of deliveries—asserted that "the consequences of a continuing rise in fuel prices and consequently, in electric power costs, are obvious and far-reaching nationally as well as in the Tennessee Valley."

Addressing a meeting of the Tennessee Valley Chapter of the American Ordnance Association in Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 17, the TVA chairman said that "raw fuel is one of what (trustbusting lawyer) Thurman Arnold

called the 'bottlenecks of business'—those essential single commodities that can exercise controlling influence on many phases of the business economy and upon the entire national welfare."

Mr. Wagner warned that "when the control of such a basic resource—coal, gas, oil, uranium—moves toward the hands of a relatively few, the public needs to understand the consequences and is entitled to a full disclosure of all the factors involved."

He responded to a claim by the National Coal Association (NCA) that TVA's request for an investigation of the turnover of coal companies to oil firms was a "red herring," noting that an NCA official opined recently that there will be adequate supplies of fuel this winter (a claim disputed by the Federal Power Commission) "at what the energy industry may call a fair price."

"TVA agrees," Mr. Wagner said, "that the price of coal should include not only the cost of mining but the cost of safety requirements for the workers and the cost of strip mine reclamation as well as a fair return. But we are not satisfied that legitimate cost increases in these categories warrant the near doubling of coal prices in the last two years with the steepest part of the rise occurring within the past nine months."

He pointed out that the average cost of coal received at TVA plants was 20 cents per million Btu for the past fiscal year and that the staff had estimated average fuel expense at 26 cents a million Btu for the current fiscal year. But coal contract awards recently let by the TVA Board, he said, will cost the Authority 35 to 40 cents per million Btu—"or almost double the average cost for all coal received last year."

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS CONTINUE TO FACE CRUCIAL PROBLEMS ON FUEL, HIGH PRICES

Serious shortages in the supplies of fuel they require for power generation and steady increases in the prices they are asked to pay for essential coal, oil and gas continue to plague many municipal electric utilities in widespread areas of the country.

Reports filed with APPA by local publicly owned systems in all regions of the Nation indicate that among the most critical situations are those confronting Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, with a winter fuel oil requirement of 8.2 million barrels and an anticipated deficit of 1.8-million bbl.; the Glendale, Calif., Public Service Department, which reports a 206% increase in the price of low sulfur oil since Jan. 1, depleted supplies for winter of as much as 200,000 bbl. and a 10% price increase and curtailment of gas; a 275% price increase in oil for the Braintree, Mass., Electric Light Department; a 137% increase in oil costs and a shortage at the Freeport, N.Y., Municipal Light Plant; and a 103% price rise in oil for the South Carolina Public Service Authority at Moncks Corner, S.C.

Los Angeles DWP problems are compounded by a delay in the operation of the Moheve Steam Plant in Nevada, a gas curtailment 45 days ahead of schedule, and lower than anticipated rainfall in the Pacific Northwest, which compelled a withdrawal of the Bonneville Power Administration agreement to sell excess energy and required the agency to stipulate that the capacity charge for power from BPA must now be paid in energy instead of cash, as originally contemplated.

DWP earlier estimated it would be 2.7-million barrels short of residual fuel oil this winter but arranged to purchase the power equivalent of 1.2-million bbl. from Pacific Gas & Electric and Nevada Power; and is negotiating for the equivalent of 100,000 bbl. from the Salt River Project in Phoenix, Ariz. Los Angeles officials also are seeking temporary relaxation of stringent pollution

control regulations that impose a 0.5% ceiling on the sulfur content of oil.

Reports filed by municipal electric systems at APPA's request on fuel supply, availability and prices—which continue to show sharp increases—reflect these examples of trends in various sections of the country:

Holyoke, Mass., Gas & Electric Department: 60% increase in oil prices.

Norwich, Conn., Department of Public Utilities: 95% increase in oil prices.

Vineland, N.J. Electric Utility: 60% increase in coal prices since Jan. 1, with deterioration in quality and an 84% increase in oil prices with no prospects of obtaining required supply after Dec. 31.

Henderson, Ky., Municipal Power & Light: 60% increase in coal prices, with mine breakdowns and inadequate supply for peak periods.

Columbus, Ohio, Division of Electricity: 63% increase in coal prices.

Hamilton, Ohio, Department of Public Utilities: 42% increase in coal prices.

Luverne, Minn., Municipal Utilities: 47% increase in oil prices.

BROADCASTER'S HEADACHE: THE FCC

HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, in this world of ours today, radio and television broadcasters find themselves walking a tightrope. Assuming that they are fair to all is no easy task, especially in an election year. Campaign staffs monitor the stations on a daily basis as the news director's log every minute of coverage, political, and nonpolitical. I happen to know, for example, that the news director of WHIO-TV in Dayton, Ohio, logged each minute of air time that every political candidate received on his station. In our State many stations decided not to offer free time to political candidates. To do so would mean offering free time to the third-, fourth-, and fifth-party candidates, and this they could not fit into their schedules. On top of this there are many cases where one of the candidates could not make a scheduled taping and still demanded free time. All of these are problems which face the modern-day broadcaster: The headaches of his profession.

Last August the Federal Communications Commission muddled the water a little more when they handed down a decision which granted the Democrats equal time to rebut President Nixon's Vietnam reports to the Nation. Ideally, the FCC could have used this case to give guidelines to the national networks and local broadcasters. Instead, it rejected the argument that any political party, in or out of power, should have a continuing right to access of the media to balance the administration's viewpoint. At the same time it ordered the three national TV networks to give prime time coverage to an appropriate spokesman who differed with the President's views. These two actions go in opposite directions and leave the broadcaster with no clear road on which to drive.

I think it is time for the FCC to clarify the guidelines by which the broadcasters must live. It is hard enough for radio and television station managers and news directors to stay within the fairness doctrine, but it is asking for the impossible when the FCC does not clarify its own rules and regulations.

DR. BARNABY C. KEENEY AWARDED THE JAFFEE MEDAL

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, one of the most satisfying occurrences of my tenure in the House was the opportunity to sponsor the legislation which led to creation of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. An even greater satisfaction was the opportunity to come to know and become friendly with the first Director of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney. Although Dr. Keeney has left the Endowment, those who have come to esteem his friendship are delighted that he has chosen to remain in Washington as the new director of the Consortium of Universities. Quite recently, Dr. Keeney was selected by the triennial council of Phi Beta Kappa to be the first recipient of the Jaffee Medal, symbolic of the newly established Jaffee Award for service to the humanities. The citation which was read upon presentation of the award is, it seems to me, a most fitting assessment of Dr. Keeney's preeminent qualifications as a scholar, academician, public servant, and gentleman. I think it entirely proper to bring this citation to the attention of Dr. Keeney's many admirers in the Congress. It reads as follows:

CITATION FOR AWARDED THE JAFFEE MEDAL

On the occasion of the XXIXth Triennial Council of QBK, it is an honor to announce the establishment of the Jaffee Award for services to the Humanities. The donor and the officers of the Senate were deeply sensible of the importance of making the first presentation of this award to one whose qualifications were so far above dispute as to make him the sole and unanimous choice.

It was natural to select an historian who would appreciate the distinction of establishing a worthy line of descent for his successors. Equally clearly, our choice fell upon a man whose "dearest action" was at one time "in the tented field" whence his own "feats of broil and battle" furnished both gloss and glamor to the historian's task. These are, however, but antecedent stages, to some extent enhanced by myth and distance, though amply documented in citations of impeccable provenance. In 1955 he assumed the presidency of Brown University, one of the oldest in America, to which he brought the incisiveness in administration and breadth of understanding which characterize the true humanist.

When the development of national interest in the humanities called for definition and the invention of enabling structures, he gave leadership to the drafting of the plans. At the invitation of the national administration he was then called upon to direct the first National Endowment for the Humanities, an

agency unique in our history and therefore watched with peculiar attention by friends and foes alike. With that earthy common sense and that unerring capacity to get to the issue and close with it, he established an organization responsive and yet innovative, which began to demonstrate that the national interest could be served not only by science but by the humanities as well. Among other achievements was the aid given to Phi Beta Kappa in establishing the National Humanities Faculty. On the completion of his term in office he leaves to his successor a secure foundation for continued activity and a level of achievement which can only be equalled but not surpassed.

As a young historian he studied that extraordinary judicial concept, judgment by peers. Better than most others, he can appreciate today the full flavor of this award, a judgment by peers, *judicium parium*, made for his service to a nation which knew how to bestow upon him a purple heart for achievements in battle, but which must look to an ancient order of scholars to speak for the country in applauding his merits in peace and his distinction in raising the quality of our common life.

QBK confers with respect and high esteem the first Jaffe medal for distinguished service to the Humanities on Barnaby Conrad Keeney.

ABUSE OF THE AIRPORT AND AIRWAYS FUND

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned over reports that some \$250 million in funds designated for the new airport and airway development trust fund has been diverted to cover general administrative expenses in the Federal Aviation Agency.

This is deception.

Along with several other members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, I have asked the Comptroller General of the United States for a written statement on the legality and the propriety of the administration's actions.

In the report on the airport and airways bill, the Commerce Committee stated that the purpose in creating the trust fund was to insure that the user taxes provided for in this legislation are to be expended for the improvement and maintenance of the airways systems. The legislative language setting up the fund clearly states this money can only be used to pay for Department of Transportation administrative expenses which are actually attributable to the improvement or maintenance of the airport systems.

To my thinking, at least some of the FAA expenses being paid for with trust fund money do not come within the limited language of the act.

It appears that the administration may be attempting to use money that was intended to build more and safer airports, to help balance a deficit budget.

Although the Congress authorized the obligating of \$280 million in fiscal year 1971 to develop the airports and airways the Department of Transportation is only obligating \$100 million. This fact com-

bined with the large amount of trust fund money that is being used to cover administrative expenses certainly make it appear that the administration is simply ignoring the intent of Congress in passing the airport bill.

I have requested Chairman STAGGERS of the House Commerce Committee to hold hearings on this problem. I am pleased to note that hearings are scheduled for Thursday, December 3 when John Sheaffer the FAA Director and John Reed of the National Safety Board will appear. Perhaps they can explain the priorities which are being placed on the trust fund by the administration.

TRIBUTE TO A FINE ORGANIZATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, every day we read and hear stories about the wrongdoings of young people, but unfortunately, very little about the good done by them.

I recently received a copy of a letter written by a constituent of mine, explaining some problems he had faced and how a group of young men helped him out in his time of need.

So that my colleagues may once again be reminded that the youth of today are not all involved in demonstrations and the like, I am placing in the RECORD at this point the story of how a group of DeMolays assisted my constituent, Mr. Mel Laybourn of Sonoma, Calif.:

SONOMA, CALIF.,

November 26, 1970.

Congressman DON CLAUSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: After five trips to the hospital this year, thought that perhaps I had better see what could be done, to say things in the way of thanks, for those who have helped during the period especially since March.

It only goes to show you, that some people still put their hearts where their hands are. Strangely enough I've seen this not only among the Masonic Youth Groups, but also among young people in general for either people who have shown them some respect & confidence and/or who they know are in need of assistance or a helping hand.

Mine is not an isolated case, so why can't we hear more "Good News" instead of all the destructive actions of the more militant groups.

Sincerely and Fraternaly

MEL LAYBOURN.

SONOMA, CALIF.

DEAR EDITOR: Like to hear good stories about DeMolay's unsung activities?

I have been disabled for several months with a bad back, and while hospitalized recently my wife had to move to a new house.

To cut it all short, 15 DeMolay's, local and some from as far as 125 miles way, showed up and by the time I was released from the hospital, I came home to a new house all straightened away.

Furthermore, with my movements still rather restricted, having to use a cane and

being unable to negotiate stairs, I have had to defer attendance at DeMolay functions. Now word reaches me, that if I want to attend the DeMolays will carry me up any stairs!

I proudly wear the "Hats Off" award from the Redwood Empire Division, but with humble thanks—my hat is off to all of them this time.

Who says the younger generation has gone to hell! Examples like this could do a lot to bring back the ideas of community action like "Barn Raisings."

MEL LAYBOURN.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS REGARDING OUR DEFENSE POSTURE

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing in the Appendix of the RECORD a copy of a Liberty Lowdown, a report issued by Liberty Lobby for November 1970. The report contains important statements regarding our defense posture, which are worthy of the consideration of all Americans. The report follows:

THE SOVIET THREAT

Back in 1967, Liberty Lobby issued the first edition of *Robert Strange McNamara*, a special report on L.B.J.'s "Secretary of Disarmament," and warned that "If America is to survive, McNamara Must Be Fired now!" McNamara was moved to the World Bank, but not until after incalculable damage had already been done to America's defense posture.

Just 30 years ago this month, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.) was first elected to the seat he has held ever since. As long time chairman of the Armed Services Committee, he is recognized as one of the leading experts on military affairs. Recently he addressed the House with frankly unprecedented "concern for the future of this Nation." His chilling indictment of the "dissident voices in our Nation that would destroy the very fabric of our society" and the "deterioration of our military capability vis-a-vis the Soviet Union" appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (Sept. 28, 1970, pp. 33898-33908), and has been reprinted as House Armed Services Committee No. 91-79, available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for 20c a copy. Only a few excerpts can be given here, but even this condensation is enough to prompt patriots everywhere to demand removal of the last vestiges of McNamaraism, and substitution thereof of a "national determination to survive":

"The final measure of our ability to survive as a nation in a hostile world will not be how well we have managed our domestic resources and domestic programs, but whether or not we have avoided and frustrated the forces of evil which would draw us into the crucible of war with the Soviet Union. If we fail in that endeavor, we will have failed in everything. It is this circumstance which demands that we maintain a level of strategic and conventional military capability that will insure against any misunderstanding by the leaders in the Kremlin of our intentions to survive. . . .

"LEADING SEA POWER

"The Soviet Union is now one of the world's two leading sea powers—and possi-

bly the leading power. When Admiral Gorshkoy assumed command of the Navy in 1956, it was largely a water-borne adjunct of the ground forces. Today, it is a well-balanced modern force which is as equally at home on the high seas as it is in coastal waters.

"Soviet naval units now frequent waters which only a few years ago were considered the private preserve of Western naval forces. It was only in 1964 that the Soviet Navy began continuous deployments in the Mediterranean; now, since the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, a flotilla of nuclear submarines and missile-armed surface ships has been continuously operating there. . . .

"WORLD" GREATEST SUBMARINE FORCE

"The greatest Soviet naval strength is in its submarine force—the largest ever created in the history of the world. The fleet presently has approximately 350 submarines, 80 of which are nuclear powered. The new Soviet Polaris-type submarine can fire 16 ballistic missiles to a range of at least 1,300 miles; at least 13 units of this class are already operational, and these units are being produced at the rate of 8 to 10 each year. They are testing a new submarine ballistic missile estimated to have a range of 3,000 miles. This missile will probably be back fitted into the existing Soviet submarine fleet.

"At the present rate of construction, the Soviet fleet of these Y-class ballistic missile submarines will surpass the U.S. fleet of 41 Polaris submarines by 1973 or 1974. . . .

"In evaluating the Soviet submarine fleet, it must be remembered that the German submarine fleet which almost won the battle of the Atlantic included only 57 diesel submarines in the early months of World War II. . . .

"It is this chilling fact that has compelled the Committee on Armed Services to insist that we go forward immediately on the construction of the new nuclear-powered 688-class submarines which we hope will be able to cope with this significant and deadly Soviet capability. However, regardless of how rapidly we proceed on the construction of this new class of submarines, it will be years before they become operational in significant numbers, and in the meantime Soviet technology will undoubtedly strive to maximize this almost unbridgeable gap in our defensive response to this Soviet submarine threat.

"This existing and ever-widening gap in our defensive capability to meet the Soviet submarine threat is simply a current reflection of the past unwillingness of defense budgeteers to provide for a modern Navy. . . .

"The surface naval vessels of the United States are, as compared to the Soviet Union, if anything, in worse condition than those of the undersea fleet. No purpose would be served in attempting to detail these deficiencies except to point out that the Comptroller General of the United States recently submitted a secret report to the President of the United States and the Congress on the impaired combat readiness of the Navy's Atlantic and 6th Fleets. . . .

"Without revealing information which would give aid and comfort to the Soviet Union, I also feel compelled to tell this House that not very long ago I was told that the combat condition of our cruisers and destroyers in the Atlantic Fleet was so bad, both from a material breakdown and personnel shortage viewpoint, that more than half of them were in a condition that would have seriously affected their combat capability. As a matter of fact, some of these ships could not have engaged in any kind of naval confrontation.

"I cannot overemphasize the seriousness of this situation. Yet, I know that there are

people in the Congress of the United States who will say 'so what?' I can only warn the Members of this House that we are on the brink of disaster and I have never before been so concerned in all the years I have served in the Congress of the United States.

"We must, therefore, acknowledge the fact that our naval vessels are today simply not capable of discharging their wartime mission requirements if called upon to do so. I believe these facts are as close to proof positive as I can make available to the American people that if we are not already a second-rate naval power, we are perilously close to becoming so. I need not emphasize that in a war with the Soviet Union there will be little solace in being in second place. . . .

"NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

"Do not be misled into believing we can make up for this frightening loss of naval superiority by relying upon a superior strategic nuclear capability, vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Since 1965 the Soviet Union has engaged in a major effort to change the balance of power in this area of military capability. In that period it has more than tripled its inventory of strategic offensive nuclear weapon launchers from about 500 to 1,700, including some 200 nuclear heavy bombers in both. In the same period, the United States has made no increase in its established level of 1,710 strategic nuclear missile launchers, and has reduced its heavy bomber strength from 780 to less than 600.

"In 1965, the Soviets had none of the monster SS-9 missiles operational. Today, the U.S.S.R. has more than 200 SS-9's operational, with an ultimate total of approximately 300 when current construction effort is completed. . . .

"AIR CAPABILITY

"Up to the present time, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans have served to protect us from foreign attack. Today these very same oceans afford the Russians a ready means of surreptitiously bringing their missile launching submarines close to our cities from whence they can launch a deadly attack.

"Our tactical air capability, when compared to the Soviet capability, also raises serious questions as to our ability to cope with the Soviet Union in a conventional confrontation. For example, since 1954 the Soviets have designed and produced 18 new types of fighter planes—13 of these models we have actually photographed in flight. In the same time frame, the United States has not produced a single new air superiority fighter, and actually we have not had one on order until this year.

"SUMMARY

"Now let me summarize for a moment. I have outlined to you that our former 5-to-1 margin in nuclear strategic weapons has in a few short years vanished. The Soviet Union now has a nuclear strategic weapon capability in excess of ours, and this superiority will continue to increase if we do not take dramatic action to stem the tide. We can no longer look upon our threat of nuclear war as a satisfactory deterrent to aggression with conventional arms as we could in the two decades past. From here on if we threaten nuclear war in response to aggression, we risk our own destruction."

Mr. Rivers' address has been hailed as "one of the year's major pronouncements on the condition of our national security." Rep. Don H. Clausen (R-Calif.) concluded, "The only question remaining is whether or not the American people are sufficiently informed and concerned to demand that the Congress act immediately to bridge the gap before it is too late."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR.
JAMES J. KENNEDY

HON. JAMES HARVEY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, residents of the Washington metropolitan area were stunned this past weekend to learn of the tragic death of one of their most distinguished citizens, Dr. James J. Kennedy, of Bethesda, Md.

Jim Kennedy's passing is a deep personal loss to me, for he was not only my personal dentist and that of my family, but he was a close personal friend and a former resident of Saginaw, Mich., the largest city in my district, where he was born 49 years ago. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and Northwestern University Dental School, receiving his DDS degree in 1945 and a master of science degree in 1949.

But it was at the National Institutes of Health here in Washington that Dr. Kennedy first made his mark. He did some of the very early work on the use of the electron microscope in the histological study of human teeth. Soon after commencing his tour of duty at the National Institute of Dental Research, he was appointed chief of the clinical investigations branch of the then new clinical center of the National Institutes of Health.

In addition to his administrative duties, he continued his research interests. Because of his background in biophysics, he was intrigued with the known principle of tooth cutting by means of ultrasonics utilized by dentists in the mid fifties.

He joined with several others in the country in voicing opinions that the developing human tooth could be harmed by cutting with such a physical tool. In collaboration with a researcher from the Naval Dental Institute, he conducted a comprehensive study comparing the conventional rotary cutting tool with the ultrasonic device. The study published in the Journal of the American Dental Association in February 1958 proved conclusively that damage to the tooth of the experimental animal did occur and a determination was made and adopted that the instrument was potentially harmful for human use.

In the years that have followed his service at the National Institute of Dental Research, Jim Kennedy practiced his profession in Bethesda, Md. His easy-going personality helped remove the "fear of a visit to the dentist" for thousands of people whom he served in that time. He was indeed an eloquent spokesman for the American College of Dentists and the entire dental profession.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Kennedy will be sadly missed by his wife, Julienne, his sons, James and Michael, and his daughters, Julie Ann, and Susie, all of whom he worshiped. He will be missed also, however, by a host of friends in Saginaw, Mich., who held him in such high esteem; by those with whom he worked so dili-

gently at the National Institute of Dental Research here in Washington; and, finally, by the thousands of patients who never hesitated to call him at odd hours and who were the recipients of his devotion and dedication to his profession.

My wife, June, and I extend heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Julie, and to his children in their great loss.

INVESTIGATE KRUSE DEFECTION

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, the extent of public concern over the attempted defection to the United States and U.S. return to the Communists of Soviet Seaman Simas Kruse is reflected in the following editorial from the Manchester, N.H., Union-Leader of December 1, 1970. The House Armed Services Committee would be well advised to investigate this incident without delay, under oath and with careful cross examination.

Those responsible for U.S. policy—if there was such—calling for return of defectors in such circumstances, ought to be removed. If the decision did not reflect standard operating procedures but was that of the local commanding officer he should be removed from command forthwith.

The editorial follows:

"ILL FADES THE LAND . . ."

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me;
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

The stench of spiritual decay hangs heavy over the shameful episode in which a Lithuanian sailor was denied the asylum promised in Emma Lazarus' immortal words inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty.

Surely, Simas Gruze, the 30-year-old seaman who jumped to the deck of the Coast Guard cutter "Vigilant" last week and begged "Please, God, help me!", was truly representative of the world's "huddled masses yearning to breathe free." But officials of the U.S. Coast Guard, apparently acting on orders of the State Department, slammed the "golden door" in the face of this brave young man's bid for freedom and at the same time rolled a stone on the heart of every victim of Communist enslavement who looks to America for help.

We view the entire spectacle with shame: Not only was the young sailor denied political asylum, on explicit orders from Rear Admiral R. B. Ellis, commander of the U.S. Coast Guard's First District, but also three Russians were permitted to board the American ship, beat the Lithuanian seaman until he was unconscious, tie him up as if he were an animal and drag him back to their ship—the entire brutal episode witnessed by maritime personnel and civilians who stood by and did nothing.

If ever there was a time for disobedience to an immoral order, this was it! Not all the Communists, fags and cowards in the State Department combined, nor all of their influence in the halls of Congress, could have brought about the punishment of any man who had defied such an unprincipled direc-

tion, particularly one that was based on the craven contention that the seaman's defection would have damaged international discussions on "fishing problems." (The State Department's euphemism for Russian raids on U.S. fishing grounds).

To say that a thorough congressional investigation of this betrayal of the nation's honor is in order is to state the obvious. Hopefully, the U.S. government will now take some dramatic official action to rekindle the flame of liberty which these craven State Department and Coast Guard officials have snuffed out.

But of far more serious consequence, we believe, is the relatively mild reaction of the American people to this shameful affair. To be sure, more than 500 Americans of Baltic descent attended last Saturday's protest rally on Boston Common and witnessed the burning of a coffin labeled, "Human Rights, Killed by Admiral Ellis."

But that's just the point! Where were the rest of us? What indication has there been that the American people fully realize that when that one Lithuanian seaman lost his tenuous grasp on freedom, the freedom of all citizens of the Free World was diminished?

If this incident does not move the masses of the American people to vigorous protest, then—in truth—we will have forfeited all right to the freedom for which Simas Gruze sacrificed his life.

Oliver Goldsmith penned two centuries ago the dramatic warning that every American of the 20th Century should heed:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay . . ."

A TRIBUTE TO NEW YORK'S ALPHABETLAND

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, traditionalists hold that a child's formal education begins at the age of 5 or 6 with kindergarten or the first grade. But this concept of when an education should begin is rapidly becoming obsolete.

Indeed, in recent years, educators have made a number of major discoveries about childhood intelligence, most notably that two-thirds of all growth in human intelligence occurs between the ages of 2 and 6.

Moreover, for many years, it was axiomatic that a child's intelligence was fixed at birth. This no longer has credence; a youngster's capacity to learn can be altered considerably. Equally significant, a child's IQ can be raised as much as 30 points with proper training, so that near-genius levels are not unattainable.

In order to raise a child's level of intelligence, however, the learning process must begin well before he begins his formal education. It must be emphasized that there is a substantial body of opinion that holds that the age of 6 may be too late.

Educators agree that language is the most important key to intelligence. When a child does not have language training early in life he will inevitably be unable to communicate properly with his peers and with his teachers when he starts school. The sad consequence: poor performance in the classroom situation.

Clearly, these facts dramatize the ur-

gent need for programs that will serve to cultivate intelligence in the preschool child. The time is long past when mundane activities are adequate for these youngsters. "Day care," if it is to be truly effective, can no longer be a synonym for "baby sitting." Bold new approaches are essential if we are to expand the educational horizons of our children.

Alphabetland in New York is giving vivid and dramatic expression to the belief that preschool youngsters can indeed make significant progress in improving their intelligence before they enter the classroom.

The programs offered by Alphabetland were developed by a panel of recognized authorities in the field of education over a period of 4 years. Considerable field testing and experimentation and validation took place before Alphabetland accepted its first preschool pupil.

This educational day care center introduces children to problem solving and reasoning; they receive instruction in reading and in number identification and devote a considerable portion of their time to music and art appreciation. They are able to have fun with programmed learning equipment and even video tape recorders and computers.

Recently, WABC-TV visited Alphabetland. The following is a brief excerpt from that broadcast:

EXCERPT FROM BROADCAST BY WABC-TV

TOM DUNN. "The preschoolers here at Alphabetland in West Hempstead are learning reading, shapes, numbers and other basic skills which will benefit them all their lives. The director of the center is Mrs. Maxine Solomon."

Mrs. MAXINE SOLOMON. "Alphabetland's unique philosophy is that children at a very young age are capable of a great amount of learning. Also their reading readiness and numbers readiness is important for today's highly geared educational program that children will come in contact with later on."

A child who has a pre-school learning will continue to learn and also his I.Q. can be increased. The social aspect of living together in a group is very important for young children. Also for many children this is their first separation from the familiar, from their parents and from mommy, which is a big step in the direction of maturing.

Mr. Speaker. Never before in our nation's history has there been as much concern over educational programs and the application of new methods that will give our young people the opportunity to realize their full potential.

Educators in increasing numbers are becoming convinced that it is unwise to wait until a child enters school before he is introduced to the learning process.

Rather, a love of learning should be instilled in a youngster in his pre-school years. This is why I would like to commend Alphabetland for its leadership and for its dedicated efforts in adding the important and valuable dimension of learning to the traditional concept of day care.

TRAGEDY OF THE RED SALMON

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am a great watcher of TV. On Tuesday, November 24 at 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., the ABC

television network produced a great program of wide public interest called "Tragedy of the Red Salmon." On November 18, H. V. Williams, chairman of the boards and president of the Hartford Insurance Group, Hartford, Conn., wrote me a letter advising me that such a program was to be sponsored by their company and shown on November 24. I enclose that letter herewith and my reply to Mr. Williams as of November 25.

It simply amazes me that more companies do not seek out good areas of public interest, information, and amusement which have hardly touched television. The Hartford Insurance Group has done a good piece of work in sponsoring this show. In addition they are working with Scholastic Magazine to bring it to the attention of more than 450,000 elementary and high school teachers across the Nation. It is a show worth seeing by children 6 years old or of high school age. The letters follow:

THE HARTFORD INSURANCE GROUP,
Hartford, Conn., November 18, 1970.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Knowing of your interest in ecology and the environment, we thought you would like to see the enclosed review of "Tragedy Of The Red Salmon," an unusual television special to be sponsored by The Hartford Insurance Group on the ABC Television Network, November 24 from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m.

Filmed by Captain Jacques Cousteau and his research organization, this unique program takes viewers underwater to follow the Alaskan red salmon's heroic struggle to return to the fresh water streams of its birthplace where it spawns and almost immediately dies. Watching this underwater odyssey at close range involves the viewer in the hazards of nature and provides a truly fresh view of the salmon's life processes and, interestingly, its implications for the aging process in man.

This film should be a vital link in helping young people gain a better understanding of nature, and we are working with Scholastic Magazine to bring it to the attention of more than 450,000 elementary and high school teachers across the nation.

We think you will find this to be an interesting program and hope that you will be able to see it on November 24.

Sincerely,

H. V. WILLIAMS.

NOVEMBER 30, 1970.

Mr. H. V. WILLIAMS,
Chairman of the Boards and President,
The Hartford Insurance Group,
Hartford, Conn.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: I have your letter of November 18 with reference to your show "Tragedy of the Red Salmon."

I saw it Tuesday night and it was unusually good. If your company wants to do something good for America, you should certainly sponsor more programs of great public interest such as this one. I also saw the David Frost show one half hour later on which appeared Jacques Cousteau, and two short clips from your show occurred. From this, I think you can see that your show received another audience. At least, it benefited with the appearance of Jacques Cousteau on the David Frost show.

I am on the Committee legislating matters having to do with TV and radio. There has never been a need, I feel, as today for real responsible TV shows. By this, I mean genuine entertainment that can be enjoyed by all of the family.

I am simply appalled at the lack of great cultural shows which could be sponsored

by companies like yourself. The local theater, ballet and good music including symphonies simply have hardly been touched by TV.

Congratulations to you on a good program and you are deserving of public commendation. I am taking the liberty of inserting your letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD together with my reply to you.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM L. SPRINGER.

ANTI-JEWISH ACTIVITY IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. Paul Grob, cantor of the Gomley Chesed Synagogue in Portsmouth, Va., contacted me about the anti-Jewish activity which has been occurring in the Soviet Union. Mr. Speaker, news of this has appeared from time to time in our press, but I think that my colleagues would be interested in knowing some of the particulars. Therefore, I would like to insert in the RECORD a fact sheet prepared by Mr. Moshe Decter, director, Jewish Minorities Research of Hadassah. It is clear that the Soviet Government is pursuing anti-Semitic tactics all too familiar to those of us who remember what happened in Nazi Germany during the 1930's:

MOSHE DECTER, DIRECTOR, JEWISH MINORITIES RESEARCH

November 20 is the date set for the trial of thirty-one Soviet Jews, held incommunicado since their arrests within the past five months—in Leningrad, Riga, Kishinev and Tbilisi. They face the imminent prospect of trials that can lead to life imprisonment, and even the death penalty.

Substantial circumstantial evidence, filtered out to the outside world by close relatives and friends, leaves no reasonable doubt that, regardless of the legal specifications that may be brought at the trials, the thrust will be anti-Jewish.

In the context of recent Soviet policy, it is clear that the immediate purpose of the arrests and trials is to crack down on the many Jews who persist in an overt struggle to leave the USSR for Israel in order to maintain their Jewish identity. The long-range objective is to crush the re nascent Jewish national consciousness of scores of thousands of Soviet Jews.

All the available information leads inexorably to the conclusion that a high-level policy decision was made last spring to undertake a nationally coordinated, concerted KGB (secret police) action, employing entrapment and provocation and involving large-scale searches and seizures, confiscation of printed matter, interrogations and, ultimately, forced confessions that can be used as incriminating evidence in public trials.

THE KNOWN FACTS

At 8:30 A.M. on June 15, 1970, nine Riga Jews were apprehended at Leningrad's Smolny Airport as they were walking from the terminal to an airplane. That afternoon, *Vecherny Leningrad*, the main afternoon paper, carried a brief announcement of the action, indicating that the arrestees had planned to hijack the plane out of the country. The same item appeared the next day in

Leningradskaya Pravda, the main morning newspaper.

The Soviet press, as a matter of policy, rarely publishes crime news. When it does, it is not until long after the event. The fact that these papers carried this report within less than twenty-four hours suggests that they were alerted in advance.

That the Jews were arrested while walking on the tarmac is a sure sign of the KGB's advance information and planning.

The probability of a meticulously coordinated police provocation is enhanced even further by virtually simultaneous actions that day.

At about the same hour of the arrests at Smolny Airport, eight Leningrad Jews were arrested in a wide variety of places: at work in the city; at home in the city or in the suburbs; on assignment some distance from the city; on vacation as far away as Odessa.

Later that same day, searches were carried out in dozens of homes in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga and Kharkov; scores of people were detained for questioning and then released. Since June there have been more arrests—in Tbilisi, Kishinev, Riga and again in Leningrad, bringing the number of Jewish political prisoners to thirty-one.

The Man in Charge of the Leningrad case, involving at least the prisoners from Riga and Leningrad itself, is the chief city prosecutor, S. Ye. Soloviov, well known to the Jews there as an anti-Semite.

In 1961 he served as a judge in the city's criminal court and as such presided over two notorious trials involving Jews. In one case he handed down a series of death sentences for alleged economic crimes to a group of Jews. In another, he sentenced Leningrad synagogue leaders, including an 84-year old, to lengthy prison terms on charges of subversion, which actually reflected their determined efforts in behalf of Jewish religious observances and their active contacts with synagogue leaders in other cities.

These arrests and the forthcoming trials must be understood within the context of official Soviet policy as reflected in the massive winter propaganda campaign during January-March 1970, against Israel. What began as a concerted nationwide chorus of condemnation of Israeli policies swiftly degenerated into a hysterical anti-Jewish campaign. Articles, editorials, pamphlets, letters to the editor, caricatures, publications in the thousands all over the country, assumed an anti-Semitic tone and character.

This campaign was an expanded, intensified version of the by-now common Soviet line that views Judaism as the ideological progenitor of Zionism, and Zionism as the equivalent of Nazism the whole amalgam being a key element in the doctrine of "International Zionism" as the Jewish ally and servant of Western imperialism—an updated and refurbished adaptation of the Tsarist "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

A number of Jews, both prominent and obscure, were pressed into service in this campaign, to proclaim their undying loyalty, reiterate official apologetics about Soviet Jewry, sign attacks on Israel and world Jewry, and brand as betrayal the desire to leave for Israel. The crescendo was reached at a press conference in Moscow by fifty-two prominent Jews on March 4.

What must have shocked the authorities, however, was the instantaneous reaction of dozens of Soviet Jews, as individuals and in groups, in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga and elsewhere, repudiating the assertions of the "housebroken" Jews and their right to speak for all of Soviet Jewry. It was very likely in reaction to this unprecedented audacity that the regime decided to turn the screw.

Of course, the authorities have been aware for some time of the growing frustration and resentment of many Soviet Jews at the discrimination they face in higher education and employment, the anti-Jewish propa-

ganda, the hostility they and their children frequently encounter in the streets, at school or at work, and, not least, at the deprivation of their cultural rights, foreclosing the possibility of perpetuating their heritage and maintaining their group identity.

Furious with official anti-Semitism and inspired by the spiritual self-regeneration which Israel represents to them, a rising generation of young Soviet Jews rejects this situation as intolerable. Tens of thousands have applied for exit permits to emigrate to Israel. With few exceptions, their applications have been turned down time and again.

Several hundred of the more daring have circulated appeals and open letters addressed to the Soviet leadership, to the UN Human Rights Commission, to Secretary General U Thant, the International Red Cross, President Nixon, Israel Premier Golda Meir—in effect, to the public opinion and conscience of the world. Such letters have been written by individuals and by groups in every major Soviet center.

This wholly unanticipated upsurge of pride and national consciousness has manifestly so upset the regime that it has resorted to severely repressive measures. The striving for Jewish National Identity has begun to be treated like something criminal or anti-social, with procedures of intimidation used against many who applied for exit permits: interrogation by the KGB; expulsion from the Party; suspension from university; discharge from employment; general social hostility at work.

In order better to understand what may happen in the course of the forthcoming trials it must be borne in mind that there are basically two separate groups involved in what may be called the Leningrad case—the dozen Riga Jews arrested at the Leningrad airport, and the ten residents of Leningrad proper.

We know precious little about their fate. No indictment has been issued. The prisoners have been kept incommunicado. Relatives, friends and even potential defense counsel have been forbidden to visit them. They have evidently been under intensive interrogation. But we have no precise idea of how they will be charged. And it is only possible to speculate on the circumstances in which they will be tried and the penalties they are likely to incur.

About the Riga group, relatives and friends living abroad but in the closest feasible contact at home believe that the Riga Jews were entrapped by an informer planted in their midst. Privy to their passionate desire to emigrate to Israel and their repeatedly frustrated applications for exit permits, this informer gained their confidence by posing as a pilot offering to fly them out of the country in the airplane he claimed he was normally scheduled to pilot on a routine domestic flight.

About the Leningrad group, we have just learned in a letter from the wives, mothers and sisters of eight of them that police interrogators informed the women that the prisoners have confessed to anti-Soviet activity and attempted hijacking of a plane. The women make it clear that they believe these were forced confessions.

Conspiracy to hijack an airplane falls under the category of treason and is subject to the death penalty. Even knowledge of such a plan and failure to report it can be subsumed under a charge of anti-Soviet activity and entail life imprisonment. Attempted hijacking can be treated as a plot to damage or steal State property and may also entail the death penalty.

Forced confessions raise the ominous spectre of show trials. Such staged trials, using forced confessions as decisive evidence are, tragically no innovation in Soviet law and public life, even though they have been in disuse in the last few years. This sad tradi-

tion goes back to the early 1920s and culminates, of course, in Stalin's notorious Great Purges of 1936-40.

Directly relevant to our present concern is the case of Boris Kochubiyevsky, the first of the Soviet Jewish political prisoners—a 33-year-old electronics engineer of Kiev, in the Ukraine. Kochubiyevsky was arrested in December 1968, tried and sentenced to three years of forced labor for "anti-Soviet slander" at a trial in May 1969. His slander consisted of a public defense of Israel in June 1967, his assertion in September 1968 that Babi Yar, the ravine outside Kiev where the Nazis slaughtered scores of thousands of Jews in 1941, was a tragedy for the Jewish people, and his statements, in a letter to the Soviet leadership in November 1968, that it is impossible for him to live as a Jew in the USSR since there are no Jewish educational, cultural or communal institutions there—and consequently he wants to go to Israel.

The accusations against Kochubiyevsky were in essence identical with the regime's real grievances against its present Jewish prisoners. His trial is a harbinger of gloom for the trials to come.

The Kochubiyevsky Case is documented in *Khronika*, the consistently reliable "Chronicle of Current Events" disseminated by the Soviet democratic underground, which brings segments of the trial transcript as well as reports by persons present at the trial. (All the documentation is available from the Conference on the Status of Soviet Jews, 16 East 85th Street, New York, New York 10028.) In brief, the following picture emerges:

Some prosecution witnesses were provocateurs; several repudiated the testimony they gave at the preliminary hearings; one admitted to having given his testimony while drunk; others said they testified under pressure from the KGB interrogators.

The general public was kept out of this "public" trial; friends and even relatives were not permitted inside the court room. At the same time, the KGB packed the court room with its own members, as well as with members of the "public" who were mobilized and instructed to act hostile to the defense. Witnesses were sent out of court immediately after their testimony, which is against Soviet legal procedures. The judge acted more like the prosecutor than the prosecutor himself, allowing himself to indulge in remarks that were hostile to the defense in both tone and substance and generally permitting anti-Semitic and hooligan behavior in his court. And the defense counsel assumed the role of assistant prosecutor, not only accepting the basic validity of the charges against his client but actually indicating his disbelief of Kochubiyevsky's own defense.

If this be a precedent, as well it might, it augurs ill for the Jewish prisoners of conscience.

It is, of course, entirely conceivable that the Soviet authorities will attempt to underplay or perhaps even avoid in any direct way the essentially anti-Jewish character of this case. Very likely apprehensive about an outcry of protest in the outside world over a mass anti-Jewish trial *a la* Kochubiyevsky, they may skillfully seek to divert attention—through emphasis on forced confessions—to the narrow legal question of a hijacking plot. And this would serve them especially well at a period when much of the civilized world has just gone through a period of shock and disgust with airplane hijackings.

But regardless of how the trial is conducted and how Soviet propaganda handles it, the focus simply cannot be shifted away from the irreducible fact that people are on trial for their convictions, that Jews are being persecuted as Jews. They had no desire to criticize, attack, change, subvert or overthrow the Soviet system. On the contrary, their only desire was to leave that sys-

tem alone—in fact, to leave it altogether, to exercise their elementary human right to leave the country and settle in Israel, which they regard as their ancestral homeland.

All the materials confiscated from all those interrogated and arrested all over the country demonstrate conclusively that this is a Jewish case. Hebrew grammars, Jewish history books, open letters of appeal for help to leave for Israel, postal cards from Israel, Jewish encyclopedias. In short, as some of them and their relatives have written: Everything with the words "Jew," "Jewish," "Judaism" was confiscated.

Within days after the June 15 KGB action, a young Leningrad Jew, Viktor Boguslavsky, wrote an impassioned letter to the Soviet Prosecutor-General, Rudenko, pleading the innocence of his arrested friends. He wrote:

"A lively interest in the fate of one's people and love for one's people cannot be considered an offense. Their only crime was that they were born Jews and they sought to remain Jews."

In July, Viktor Boguslavsky was arrested.

POW TRY SHOWED HEART

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appearing in the November 27, 1970, edition of the Peoria Journal Star places our recent effort to free American prisoners of war in North Vietnam in a very proper perspective and I include the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

POW TRY SHOWED HEART

The bold raid of American volunteer forces deep into North Vietnam in an effort to rescue U.S. war prisoners is one of those things that seems to demand comment.

Yet, what is there to say, really? Except we wish it had worked!

Had it succeeded there could be no conceivable response or discussion save thanksgiving. It was a complete success in terms of the smoothness of the operation in effectively doing precisely what they planned to execute. It was a failure in that the prisoners had been moved and were not available.

Hence, it was neither an operation that got into big trouble—nor one that accomplished the intended result. It was just a perfect dress rehearsal.

Such is the risk, inevitably involved in any attempt.

When it doesn't get results, this opens a crack for the critics to discuss strangely enough, not the failure, but the motives, wisdom, and all involved in originating the attempt at all.

None of those kinds of questions would have been spoken, however, had those people been present and a large batch of U.S. prisoners rescued.

We would be busy welcoming them home—and hearing some truths about North Vietnam, first-hand.

So, it seems to us a little cheap to criticize anything but the understandable failure of our intelligence. The only trouble with that operation, if we are honest about it, is that it didn't work—this time.

The rest is political invention, and rather dirty ideological infighting.

What some people fear the most is being proven wrong and that inspires their criticism and their fears of operations like this.

Originally, folks based the whole peace movement and peace propaganda pitch on the premise that the U.S. were the aggressors and the North Vietnamese were not, that peace did not exist because we "didn't want peace", and that if we would just stop the incessant bombardment of North Vietnam and be willing to negotiate—the whole problem would be solved.

That was done. Lyndon Johnson not only quit as president, but stopped the bombing and initiated negotiations for negotiations in March of 1968. Two and half years ago! Half a dozen chief negotiators of both parties ago. Two administrations involved. Half a dozen proposals and surrenders of position back!

And the magic formula has produced no step toward peace by North Vietnam.

Fulbright and company want us all to forget the position they took then. They have shifted their positions to the ragged edge of total surrender as the only way, now, to continue to pretend that the failure to achieve peace is the fault of the administration and not, simply, the fact that their claims of three years back were completely false.

The system for this, largely, is to attack "motives." Motives, of course, are largely unprovable. No man knows what is in the heart of another. You can make any claims you want there, if you are sufficiently unscrupulous, and all anybody can do is deny it.

The one thing that should be recognized is the growing practice of critics to skip over the merits or otherwise of Nixon's actions—and simply insist that his secret reasons are evil!

There is no defense against such a propaganda technique.

Which, of course, makes it the most vicious political smear tactic possible. It pretends to read a man's heart, and if he is the other side—to read it every time as the heart of evil.

Anybody can make such an interpretation, anytime, about anybody else—but the practice is more revealing of the nature of he who uses it than it is of the person attacked by such means.

The presumption of an evil motive, when the true purpose is buried within a man's soul and beyond proof, is an unfair and evil practice, especially when used to avoid a fair debate on the facts.

It lay at the heart of the "McCarthy era," and it lies at the heart of the present drumfire of hate interpretations of everything and every effort of this administration.

As for the prisoners, the situation is pretty simple.

Loyalty is a two-way street. The nation that abandons men who have taken great risks and suffered greatly in carrying out its orders not only has lost its soul, but casts away the loyalty of its defenders—and thus becomes defenseless.

These men deserve every effort on their behalf.

A nation of 200,000,000 people with immense power that deserts them is not worth saving, and would not be able to save itself from the pressures others will gleefully apply in future.

Duty ought to come before self-interest—if claims of conscience are to have any real meaning. We need to do our duty.

Given a solid chance at a rescue of these prisoners, with a surplus of volunteers ready, able and willing to do the job as has been proven, we ought to make the effort.

Anything else is completely unworthy. The price of being unworthy comes high and is paid in both spiritual and material collapse.

C. L. DANCEY.

THE GUT ISSUES ON PUBLIC LANDS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the January issue of *American Forests* carried a most cogent editorial with regard to our public lands. So that my colleagues may have an opportunity to see this editorial, I include it at this point in the RECORD:

THE GUT ISSUES ON PUBLIC LANDS

Now that the report of the Public Land Law Review Commission is out, maybe we can get down to business. For four years now, we have heard politicians and bureaucrats sidestep public land law reform with the excuse—"let's wait for the report of the Public Land Law Review Commission". We have waited long enough. Now let's do something!

The report itself, entitled "One Third of the Nation's Land," is 342 pages long, containing some 387 recommendations. It will take years of study and debate plus legislative maneuvering to implement even half of these recommendations, but there are a few *gut issues* we should get at right now. The key to public land management and law can be summarized in a few brief actions and policy declarations contained in a resolution passed recently by the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. If we can get positive action on these, the rest will follow in good order, but let's not waste any more time. Almost without exception, conservationists would agree on the following:

1. Public lands should serve the needs of all people. They should not be dedicated to any "dominant" commodity use.
2. The total acreage of public lands now held in trust for the benefit and use of the people should not be diminished.
3. The management of public lands should not be unduly weighted toward "maximum economic efficiency".
4. Public domain lands should be covered by a permanent organic act based upon the multiple use-sustained yield doctrines.
5. The Mining Law of 1872 should be repealed and all exploration and extraction of minerals and oil from public lands be placed under a mineral leasing system.
6. There should be no special funding or separate corporation procedures for timber sales or for timber production on the National Forests or the public domain. If earmarked funds are provided, they should be for all uses and public benefits.
7. Grazing permittees on public lands should pay a fair market value for grazing privileges and federal authorities should return immediately to the fee increase schedule designed to achieve this goal.

Certainly there are other important recommendations in the Public Land Law Reform Commission report and some of the above were not even included, but these are seven of the major issues that conservationists are most concerned about. The proposed merger of the Forest Service with the Department of the Interior into a new Department of National Resources raises very serious questions and is certain to be a point of major controversy. There may be merit in a totally new Department of Natural Resources, including the Forest Service among many other resource agencies, but little if anything is to be gained by merely merging forestry with Interior.

Another major reform in public land law must deal with payments in-lieu-of taxes at the state and local levels. This, too, is a very complicated and far-reaching problem. By

focusing only on a few key issues, I did not want to create the impression that these are the only major public land law problems.

But, conservationists who have served so faithfully over the years as watchdogs of the public lands continue to stress these points: public lands belong to all the people and they should best serve the needs of their owners. This includes wise commodity use because the public needs the resources from public lands, but these uses should not be dominant. They must fit into a total multiple use plan with equal emphasis on all uses and values, particularly esthetic and recreational.

Generally, the area of lands now in public ownership should be retained. This does not rule out limited sales in the public interest or justified exchanges of public lands for legitimate purposes, but the days of public land disposal should be over. We cannot afford the prevailing philosophy in some western areas that most public lands should be in private ownership.

The Public Land Law Review report places undue emphasis on "maximum economic efficiency." There is no quarrel with this as a business objective on private lands or as a goal for managing the sale of products from public lands. But, public use and benefit should be the guiding principle on public lands, not maximum economic efficiency.

Too long has the Bureau of Land Management been considered a disposal agency or at best a temporary management agency. The public domain is just as vital to the future welfare of this nation as the National Forests or the National Parks. This should be recognized by an organic act giving BLM permanent multiple use-sustained yield responsibilities.

Abuses under the archaic Mining Law of 1872 are so widespread as to constitute a national disgrace. The first order of business of the new Congress should be its repeal and enactment of new laws which would direct public land agencies to manage and control all mineral exploration and extraction under a mineral leasing system.

The Timber Supply Bill of 1970 was defeated because conservationists feared its emphasis on timber sales and timber production over other multiple use values. There is nothing wrong with managing some public lands for maximum timber production, but no special fund or corporate procedure should be set up for this purpose alone. Any such earmarked money for National Forests should be to enhance all uses and public benefits.

And, finally, as a matter of principle, those who use the public lands for personal gain should pay a fair price for that use. It was proven beyond a doubt that some grazing fees were far below values received. Why should the owners of these lands, you and I, subsidize private profits from public lands?

This is only a start, but if we could achieve just these few public land objectives it would constitute a great victory for conservation. It won't happen, however, unless you make it happen.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF THE SENIOR AIDES PROGRAM IN PROVIDENCE, R.I.

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the recently passed manpower bill, H.R. 19519, recognizes the

value and use of community service employment for the older worker and allows for more ongoing development of this concept.

This type of program has been particularly successful and worthwhile in the State of Rhode Island. The educational climate and the community spirit in the Providence area has been bolstered by the Senior AIDES project directed by Dr. Mary C. Mulvey with the adult education department. The senior citizens in this demonstration project, with admirable dedication, have provided part-time, salaried services to many areas of need throughout the community. They have motivated the young in fighting dropout problems; provided care, supervision and training services to retarded children; counseled and tutored adults in adult training programs; and, have assisted the service agencies in a variety of administrative tasks.

Community interest and support of this project has been evident, which further verifies the need for such services through the largely untapped resources older workers are capable of rendering. In fact, the State Department of Education has provided cost-free scholarships to several AIDES programed for service as teacher aides.

The humanitarian value of these services cannot be overemphasized.

CONGRESSMAN REES ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF 1970 CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, this year—as I have for the past 5 years—I sent to my constituents in California's 26th Congressional District my annual congressional questionnaire. And, as before, the response has been gratifying.

More than 15,000 citizens were sufficiently concerned about the great issues facing this Nation to take the time and effort to complete and return this in-depth poll. I thank them for doing so, and I assure them that their views will weigh greatly with me as I cast my votes on the important issues before the House this year and in the next session of the Congress.

I might add that while the views expressed in this poll represent those of constituents in only a single congressional district, I would imagine that those views are fairly representative of the views of people throughout the United States.

There are certain aspects of the poll results which I would like to call to the particular attention of the Members of this House.

The most overwhelming unanimity of attitude dealt with those questions concerning the operations of the Congress itself. More than three-quarters of the respondents called for an end to the seniority system as the sole basis for advancement in Congress.

By wide margins, the respondents similarly called for full financial disclosure by all candidates for public office and for absolute limits on campaign spending.

Vietnam remained a topic of great public concern, with the majority favoring either an immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam or withdrawal according to a precise timetable.

The voters expressed strong support for U.S. military assistance to Israel and favored, by a large margin, the encouragement of direct peace talks between Israel and the Arab nations as against a peace dictated by the big powers.

On basic domestic issues, the voters expressed strong support for efforts to force the auto companies to produce pollution-free cars, and equally strong support for Federal funding of grants to local governments for pollution control and for development of adequate rapid transit systems.

By wide margins, the respondents—both black and white—expressed opposition to school busing to achieve racial balance and support for the concept of neighborhood schools.

By a 2-to-1 margin, the voters called for mandatory price, wage, and credit controls in an effort to slow down inflation.

And they called for a further cutback in Defense spending as the best means of controlling inflationary trends resulting from excessive Federal budgets.

Knowing that my colleagues in the Congress will be interested in the detailed response of my constituents to these and other vital issues, I include here the tabulated results of the poll:

RESULTS OF 1970 QUESTIONNAIRE BY CONGRESSMAN THOMAS M. REES CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

For the past three years I have been actively engaged in sponsoring legislation to reform and update Congress. How do you feel about the several reform proposals listed below?

1. Seniority—The sole basis for advancement in Congress is the length of time a member has been in Congress. As a result, the average age of committee chairmen is about 70. Are you in favor of keeping this system of determining the leadership of Congress?

Yes ----- 13.5%
No ----- 82.4%

2. Financial disclosure—Should all office holders and all candidates for public office be required to make full public disclosure of these assets?

Yes ----- 71.3%
No ----- 24.9%

3. Financing political campaigns—Currently the laws dealing with reporting campaign spending and fund raising are very weak. Would you favor:

a. Absolute limits on what could be spent on any candidate's behalf?

Yes ----- 72.0%
No ----- 15.7%

b. Full public disclosure of campaign contributions made to every political committee or candidate?

Yes ----- 83.8%
No ----- 5.2%

c. Financing of political campaigns by the government with tight regulations on spending?

Yes ----- 34.5%
No ----- 42.4%

4. Committee hearings—Presently most congressional committee hearings are closed

to the public. Would you favor a law to open these hearings to the public and the press (except for those hearings dealing with national security)?

Yes ----- 76.1%
No ----- 15.7%

FOREIGN POLICY

5. Vietnam—Here are four different plans the United States could follow in dealing with the war in Vietnam. Which one do you prefer?

a. Withdraw all troops from Vietnam immediately ----- 26.4%

b. Withdraw all troops by the end of 1970 ----- 32.9%

c. Withdraw all troops, but take as many years to do this as are needed to turn the war over to the South Vietnamese ----- 30.7%

d. Send more troops to Vietnam and step up the fighting ----- 5.3%

6. The Middle East—In view of the mounting tensions in the Middle East between Arab nations and Israel, what do you think our U.S. policy should be?

a. Encourage direct peace talks between Israel and the Arab countries ----- 72.5%

b. Rely on peace dictated by the Big Four countries: the U.S., France, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain ----- 7.0%

c. The U.S. should stay out of the entire controversy ----- 16.4%

7. Middle East Arms Shipments—Which alternative do you prefer?

a. The U.S. should refuse to send arms to either Israel or the Arab nations ----- 23.7%

b. The U.S. should provide only non-military aid to Israel ----- 7.0%

c. The U.S. should sell to Israel sophisticated military equipment, such as the Phantom Jet, which Israel believes is necessary for her defense ----- 58.0%

8. Foreign Commitments—Would you favor a congressional resolution requiring the President to obtain the approval of Congress before United States troops are committed to fight in foreign countries?

a. Yes ----- 68.6%
b. No ----- 21.1%

DOMESTIC ISSUES

9. Crime—As you undoubtedly know, crime rates are rising rapidly. A number of causes for this increase have been suggested. Please rate the possible causes listed below in what you feel is their proper order of importance, from 1 to 8.

a. Poverty, urban decay, ghetto conditions ----- 32.8%

b. Lenient judicial decisions ----- 14.5%

c. Not enough police ----- 1.0%

d. Lack of jobs ----- 3.6%

e. Increased use of drugs and narcotics ----- 7.1%

f. Inadequate court facilities and too few judges ----- 0.9%

g. Lack of proper values among the young ----- 5.0%

h. Lack of parental discipline ----- 16.9%

10. School Integration—A recent Los Angeles Superior Court directed that all schools in the Los Angeles City School system be integrated to reflect the racial composition of the district. What are your feelings?

a. At present the quality of education is uniform throughout the Los Angeles School District regardless of the income level or racial composition of any specific area.

Yes ----- 22.6%
No ----- 59.2%

b. Busing a child away from his neighborhood school would be detrimental to the learning process.

Yes ----- 61.0%
No ----- 24.3%

c. Busing to achieve racial balance is

needed to guarantee an adequate education for all children.

- Yes ----- 18.0%
- No ----- 64.9%

11. Education—If your child is in a public school, how do you evaluate the quality of education he is now receiving?

- a. Good ----- 12.2%
- b. Average ----- 21.4%
- c. Below average ----- 15.2%

12. Our Environment—1970 is the year that the American people have become seriously concerned about the quality of their environment. What are your thoughts?

a. Air pollution experts claim that the internal combustion engine is the last uncontrolled source of air pollution, at least in Southern California. Would you favor a law allowing only smog-free motor vehicles to be sold in California even if this would result in the banning of the internal combustion engine?

- Yes ----- 66.0%
- No ----- 21.3%

b. Would you favor a tax to be levied on individuals, businesses, or government entities in relation to the amount of pollution they cause?

- Yes ----- 73.3%
- No ----- 16.4%

c. Should federal grants to local governments for pollution control, sewage treatment plants, and open space and parks be greatly expanded?

- Yes ----- 77.0%
- No ----- 12.0%

d. Do you believe that adequate rapid transit is needed in order to keep the automobile from dominating our environment?

- Yes ----- 81.1%
- No ----- 10.7%

13. Inflation—Inflation has been the number one economic problem this past year. Economists differ greatly on solutions; some even differ on whether we have inflation, a recession, or both. What are your thoughts regarding a solution?

a. The administration should continue its actions in cutting the federal budget, reducing federal programs, and generally slowing down the economy with monetary restraints.

- Yes ----- 48.0%
- No ----- 31.8%

b. There should be mandatory controls on prices, wages, and credit.

- Yes ----- 56.4%
- No ----- 27.0%

14. The Federal Budget—Assuming that present inflationary pressures require restraint in federal spending, if you were required to make the choice as to where the budget should be cut, which areas would you select? (Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the 1970 budget allocated to each function).

- a. Defense (44%) ----- 51.5%
- b. Social Security (21.8%) ----- 2.8%
- c. Health and welfare, including medicare, health research, food stamps (4.8%) ----- 3.8%
- d. Commerce and transportation, including highways, airports, postal service, business assistance (4.4%) ----- 3.8%
- e. Veterans benefits (4.2%) ----- 1.4%
- f. Education and manpower (3.9%) ----- 1.5%
- g. Agriculture (3%) ----- 5.4%
- h. International affairs, including foreign aid, Peace Corps, and Department of State (2.3%) ----- 11.3%
- i. Space (2.3%) ----- 10.4%
- j. General government, including law enforcement, civil rights, Congress, and the court (1.6%) ----- 1.0%
- k. Community development and housing (1.3%) ----- 1.2%
- l. Natural resources, including pollution control, recreation, flood control, and conservation (1%) ----- 0.8%

LAND OF THE FREE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the total barbarity involved in the case of a Lithuanian sailor seeking asylum who was bound over to Soviet captors by the U.S. Coast Guard within U.S. coastal waters necessitates an investigation of the actions of all those involved in this indefensible act. If the reports available at this time are correct, the varied and contradictory statements by the individuals and agencies involved make it quite clear that the stain of this gallant man's blood aboard the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Vigilant* resulted from the misdeeds of Americans acting as officials of this Government.

There are apparently several facets to this case, any one of which should spark congressional and Presidential concern. First, there is the question of communications or the apparent lack of adequate communications between those responsible for our seamen's complicity in this crime. Second, we have to consider the crime itself. For surely the forced repatriation of this unfortunate individual, a man known only as Simas, represents a violation of established American procedure as well as international law under article 33 of the Geneva protocol, and is as indefensible as is the Soviet policy of a captive citizenry unable to emigrate. Third, there is the question of the U.S. Coast Guard's sanctioning aliens to use force abroad a U.S. ship within the territorial waters of this country. These three points indicate specific aspects of a case which is appalling to me in its entirety.

The thought that a man would jump to freedom aboard a U.S. ship within American territorial jurisdiction, ask for asylum, and seek the protection of this country is understandable. What is incomprehensible is the fact that at some point between the State Department and the Coast Guard command, the decision was made to return forcibly this individual to the Russian ship. What then followed was that the commander of the Coast Guard cutter *Vigilant* invited additional Russian personnel aboard the American vessel, where they set upon the struggling defector, attempting to beat him into submission. While Americans apparently stood by, the Lithuanian managed to fight off his captors and hide aboard the *Vigilant*. The roaming gang of Russians later found him and, according to one eyewitness account then beat him senseless. The Russian captors and their prey, bloodied and trussed hand and foot, were then lowered into an American lifeboat, manned by an American crew, which transported them back to the Russian vessel—some 10 hours after Simas made what he thought was a leap to freedom.

It is seldom I find myself in agreement with an editorial from the New

York Times, but in this instance I stand with them in condemning this despicable act and in calling for bringing to account those responsible for the actions of November 23, 1970.

The New York Times editorial follows:

LAND OF THE FREE

The forcible removal of a defecting Soviet sailor from a United States Coast Guard cutter with the cooperation of its American officers is surely one of the most disgraceful incidents ever to occur on a ship flying the American flag. It flouts the American tradition of granting political asylum and it may constitute a violation of the Geneva convention on refugees.

The seaman, Lithuanian in origin, sought refuge on the Coast Guard cutter *Vigilant* while it was negotiating with a Soviet fishing vessel in American waters off Martha's Vineyard. In brief, what then happened over a ten-hour period was that the captain of the *Vigilant* permitted Soviet sailors to come aboard the cutter, drag the defector from his hiding place, beat him senseless in the presence of American observers and finally transport him, in one of the American ship's lifeboats, back to the Soviet vessel.

An "explanation" offered by a Coast Guard spokesman was almost as bizarre as the incident itself. He said the decision to return the Lithuanian was made "in consideration of delicate international discussions which were being carried on regarding fishing problems." These talks, he said, "could have been endangered by any other course of action." To the Coast Guard, in short, the nation's obligations to those who fish for yellow-tail flounder exceed any obligation owed to human being seeking safety and freedom on an American ship.

The real explanation is surely craven stupidity in high places, possibly accompanied by lethargy. The damage is done; it now is impossible to save the Lithuanian who believed, with the weight of history and tradition on his side, that he would be safe once he had jumped to an American vessel. What is imperative now is to take action to insure against any repetition of this incredible train of events.

This nation has expended tens of thousands of lives and hundreds of billions of dollars to resist Communist tyranny. Defectors from totalitarian rule have been warmly welcomed from many parts of the world. Refugees have repeatedly undertaken hazardous flights to an assured safe haven in the United States.

The Administration should call all those responsible in this episode swiftly to account and a prompt investigation by the Congress might be valuable as a deterrent against any repetition—ever—of the affair of the *Vigilant*.

MOST PEOPLE SUPPORT PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the Gallup poll which was published over this past weekend shows that President Nixon's popularity remains at a steady 57 percent. One of the chief reasons mentioned by respondents who supported the President is that he is doing his best in a tough job, and I think this points up an outstanding characteristic of this President.

President Nixon is a hard worker and he is totally committed to the service of America. This fact is evidently understood by a solid majority of American citizens, but it bears repeating for those who may have missed the point.

Whether he is in Washington, or Key Biscayne, or San Clemente, or any other part of this country, President Nixon is committing all that is in him to improve the condition of life in America. He is understood to feel deeply that our country has a real chance to live up to the expectations of our Founding Fathers by its 200th anniversary celebration in 1976.

I think we can all be grateful that we have elected such a man as our President and it is good to know that most of our people support his efforts.

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSING BILL TO ASSIST MILITARY FAMILIES

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I plan to offer amendments to H.R. 19436, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. These amendments would enable the families of our servicemen to obtain more housing, which they desperately need; and do this through the use of housing programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Taken together, my amendments are similar in intent to H.R. 18361, which was introduced on July 8, 1970, by my colleague from Florida (Mr. SIKES), and by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CEDERBERG).

The wording of my amendments has been changed from the language contained in H.R. 18361 in order to conform to the suggestions of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Defense. These amendments also have received the approval of the Office of Management and Budget. I include in my statement letters to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency from these Departments. The approval of the Office of Management and Budget is included in each, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
October 2, 1970.

Subject: H.R. 18361, 91st Congress (Sikes, et al.).

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further reply to your letter of July 21, requesting the views of this Department with respect to H.R. 18361, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to encourage and approve action by public housing agencies and owners of rental housing who participate in special assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to accord special treatment to military personnel serving on active duty with the Armed Forces to assure that Government action in the form of periodic

reassignment does not deprive them of the benefits of such programs."

The bill would authorize the Department to approve actions by local public housing agencies or other owners of federally assisted rental housing to set aside units of lower income housing for exclusive or preferential occupancy by military personnel serving on active duty who satisfy the income requirements of tenant eligibility.

This Department is sympathetic to the objectives of H.R. 18361.

Although servicemen and their families generally have access to the Department's rental and rental subsidy housing programs, a problem sometimes exists because of the frequency with which military personnel may be reassigned from place to place. Even where a particular housing project meets the necessary feasibility standards and is constructed at a location where it would ordinarily be expected that it would at least in part serve servicemen and their families, and even though it may in fact substantially serve those families in the beginning, servicemen subsequently assigned to duty in the area may find that they have a much lower priority for securing units than local residents whose names may already be on the project waiting lists.

Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable to consider that the military families, simply because they are always subject to government-directed reassignment, are at an unwarranted disadvantage in obtaining housing that would otherwise be available to them on the basis of income and need. Any such disadvantage under the general housing programs of this Department is all the more unfortunate from the standpoint of the lower grade individuals and families affected since they are ineligible for on-base family housing, which is generally limited to the higher grade "career" personnel.

With respect to specific features of the bill, we do not favor the setting aside of units in subsidized projects in such a way that they could be held vacant awaiting military tenants when there are other applicants in need of housing. We also do not believe that any new statutory provision is necessary in the case of the public housing program, since section 10(g) (2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 already requires local housing authorities to give due consideration to their responsibilities to applicants who are servicemen. Finally, we believe that legislation along the lines of H.R. 18361 to be most effective, it should probably include an amendment to title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 which would add military families being reassigned to the categories of low income qualified tenants with respect to whom rent supplement payments can be made.

A proposed revision of the substance of the bill which would incorporate the above comments and other technical improvements is enclosed. If H.R. 18361 were modified to include the changes reflected in this revision, we think it might prove a useful tool for expanding housing opportunities for lower income servicemen and we would, accordingly, favor its enactment.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,
(Signed) RICHARD C. VAN DUSEN,
(for George Romney).

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
October 1, 1970.

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency, Housing of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department

of Defense on H.R. 18361, 91st Congress, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to encourage and approve action by public housing agencies and owners of rental housing who participate in special assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to accord special treatment to military personnel serving on active duty with the Armed Forces to assure that Government action in the form of periodic reassignment does not deprive them of the benefits of such programs."

H.R. 18361 would permit the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to approve actions taken to set aside all or part of lower-income housing projects for exclusive or preferential occupancy by military families. This authority would be applicable to projects of public housing agencies or private owners of rental housing participating in any Federal program to increase the availability of housing for lower-income families, including those authorized by the United States Housing Act of 1937, Section 221(d) (3) and Section 236 of the National Housing Act, and title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Legislation along these lines would materially assist the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide adequate housing for military families and we strongly support its objectives. Housing assets on military installations are limited in number, and can only meet a portion of the housing requirements of military families. It is therefore necessary to place primary reliance on private housing to meet military needs. Unfortunately military personnel are at an inherent disadvantage in competing for private housing. Unlike their civilian counterparts, who tend to remain in a given area for a longer period of time, military personnel are transferred every two or three years. They therefore need rental rather than sales housing; and in the vicinity of most major military installations rental housing is in relatively short supply, especially at rents which lower-pay-grade enlisted men and junior officers can afford.

Special assistance rental projects developed under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development could greatly assist in meeting the housing needs of military families. Unfortunately, currently applicable statutes do not now specifically authorize the development of projects which can be reserved for military occupancy on a continuing basis. Even with regard to those projects which are developed based in part on the need of military families and which may initially be occupied by military families, there is a strong likelihood that such projects will ultimately be filled with eligible non-military tenants, owing to the transient nature of military service. The relatively stable civilian applicants would acquire seniority on project waiting lists and occupy units vacated by military personnel as they were transferred. In the long run new military applicants would be so low on the waiting lists that they might never be assigned to housing units.

In the absence of specific legislative authority it may prove possible to obviate this problem, to some extent, through informal arrangements with project sponsors; but such arrangements may be uncertain remedies, even though the Department of Defense has received encouragement and support from Housing and Urban Development officials, who are willing to do everything possible under existing law.

To help meet the family housing needs of military personnel we strongly support the objectives of H.R. 18361. We would however defer to the Department of Housing and Urban Development as to the most appropriate legislative language to accomplish those ob-

jectives. We understand that the Department of Housing and Urban Development has proposed substitute language in their report to your Committee on H.R. 18361 with which this Department concurs. The Department of Defense further recommends the inclusion of this provision in H.R. 19436, the proposed "Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970" which, we understand, is about to be reported by your Committee.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

One of the major reasons why military families have not shared equally in Department of Housing and Urban Development housing programs is set out in the letters from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Defense, which appear above. Military families must be reassigned with greater frequency than movements among civilians; and, as a result, they are at a tremendous disadvantage in competing with civilians for scarce housing on a first-come, first-served basis. The amendments I will offer tomorrow would allow military families to be considered for priority of assignment in certain housing programs to counteract the inequity which a first-come, first-served method of operation now works upon them.

I include for the RECORD the language of the amendments which I will offer, together with a brief explanation of each of them:

FIRST AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BENNETT

Page 55, line 2, strike out "Sec. 203." and insert "Sec. 203. (a)" and after line 7 insert:

(b) Section 101(c)(2) of such Act is amended by (1) striking out the word "or" between paragraphs (D) and (E), (2) striking out the period at the end of paragraph (E) and inserting in lieu thereof "; or", and (3) adding after paragraph (E) the following:

"(F) a family whose head, or spouse, is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is serving on active duty."

(c) Paragraph (B) of section 101(e)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "or is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving on active duty."

This would amend the definition of a "qualified tenant" under the rent supplements program to assure that it includes military families whose income is below the maximum amount established for occupancy of public housing dwellings in the area. It would also require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to inform owners of such housing, upon their request, of the active duty status and eligibility of military families for such housing.

This amendment would specifically include military families which are being reassigned, in the categories of low-income qualified tenants with respect to whom rent supplement payments can be made under the existing law.

The second amendment that I will offer is as follows:

SECOND AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BENNETT
Page 117, after line 19, insert:

(M) Whenever he shall determine that, because of location or other considerations, any rental housing project assisted under title II

of the National Housing Act or title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 could ordinarily be expected to serve the family housing needs of lower income military personnel serving on active duty, the Secretary is authorized to provide for or approve such preference or priority of occupancy of such project by such military personnel as he shall determine is appropriate to assure that the project will serve their needs on a continuing basis notwithstanding the frequency with which individual members of such personnel may be transferred or reassigned to new duty stations.

This amendment assures that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to provide military families preference or priority of occupancy of rental housing projects assisted under title II of the National Housing Act. The principal program affected by this language would be the section 236 program. However, benefits would also accrue under other programs such as section 221(d)(3).

This language would also allow the Secretary to accord military families preference of occupancy under the rent supplements program of title I of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

Whereas the first amendment proposed to title II of H.R. 19436 will enable military families to be considered in the eligible category for rent supplements, the second amendment to title IX of H.R. 19436 would enable the Secretary to accord military families sufficient priority of occupancy to overcome the existing inability of military personnel to participate fully in these programs as a result of their necessary reassignments.

Further note that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in his report on H.R. 18361, states that he does not believe "that any new statutory provision is necessary in the case of the public housing program, since section 10(g)(2) of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 already requires local housing authorities to give due consideration to their responsibilities to applicants who are servicemen." Therefore, I will offer no amendment to the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, which established the public housing program.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL HOUSING FOR MILITARY FAMILIES

I am intimately acquainted with the need for adequate housing for military families, both from the statements and comments of the top managers—military and civilian—of the Department of Defense and from my own observations concerning the need in the Jacksonville, Fla., area. I know that the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant Secretary of Defense—Installations and Logistics—the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Installations and Logistics—and the various service witnesses testifying before the Congress on the military construction and family housing programs have stressed repeatedly the need for housing for the military.

Without adequate housing for military families, the hope of ever attaining an all-volunteer military force is very dim. Without vast improvements in housing

for military families, the current inability to retain highly trained and highly capable personnel in the military services will undoubtedly worsen.

Based upon a planned total armed force of 2.6 million men, about 275,000 enlisted families would have the low incomes meeting the prescribed limits for special assistance housing made applicable to them by the above amendments. If present housing laws were to remain unchanged few military families could actually use the special assistance housing provided by existing laws and the bill before us. The Department of Defense estimates that at the present time only about 18,000 enlisted families are currently enjoying the benefits of such housing while 275,000 need it. This Department of Defense estimate is based on a survey of selected installations in the United States.

TESTIMONIES AT HEARING ON BOXING

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I included in the RECORD several testimonies of witnesses who participated in the recent informal congressional hearing which my distinguished colleague (Mr. BIAGGI) and I held on the future of boxing. Today, I would like to include additional testimonies obtained at this hearing:

STATEMENT BY MR. MURRY WORONER, PRESIDENT OF COMPUTER SPORTS, INC., WORONER FILMS, INC., WORONER PRODUCTIONS, INC., AND BEN-SCOTT RECORDING INC., ALL OF MIAMI, FLA.

Congressman Wolff, Gentlemen, first let me say that it is an honor to be invited to make my views known to you, concerning the state of boxing, and the need of a Federal Boxing Commission.

In our research, which covered a period of three (3) years, for the development of our Computerized Heavyweight, and Middleweight Tournaments, and the recently released match between Cassius Clay and Rocky Marciano, I personally interviewed most of the living Heavyweight Champions, and most of the living Middleweight Champions. In addition I spent hundreds of hours talking with Referees, Boxing Publishers, Seconds, Trainers and Historians.

One fact kept repeating itself. Time and again I was told of rigged contests, ranging from as far back as the great Jess Willard, and Jack Kearns Junior, both telling me about the loaded gloves that Dempsey wore in his title match with Willard, to Angelo Dundee telling me about having to force Clay to continue his fight with Sonny Liston in Miami, when Clay wanted to quit, and Liston quitting with his bruised arm in the next round.

Jim Bishop, one of our country's leading Journalists, telling me that he sat at ringside in Maine, and watched as the so-called mystery punch dropped Liston in the first round. That from his position, Bishop could clearly see that Liston was not only not unconscious, but carefully keeping tabs on the Referee's count. To quote Mr. Bishop exactly, I called him just before preparing this statement and received his authorization to use the quote, and had him repeat it exactly.

His words were, "I was broadcasting the fight for Mutual. I was standing directly at the ring apron. In the first round Clay backing away, flicked a light right which landed on Liston's cheek. Liston looked at him, completely unhurt (even at my age I could have taken that punch), then Liston collapsed, fell on his face with his head turned toward me. My face was less than eighteen (18) inches away from his. I could see clearly his eyes were open, and blinking. He was absolutely unhurt. He could not hear the count, and Walcott had moved to the far side of the ring to find the timekeeper. Liston turned over, looking for where the hell the Referee was. When Walcott counted ten, Liston bounded to his feet, unhurt. It was an obvious fake. No man could spring up like that at the ten count, if he were knocked out".

In addition, Gentlemen, I heard from the fighters of repeatedly being cheated by Managers and Promoters. Sugar Ray Robinson told me of having to count the occupied seats in the house to be sure they would not cheat him on his share of the gate.

Boxing is as controlled today as it ever was. Our own experiences in attempting to set up a three man round-robin between Clay, Ellis and Frazier would bear it out.

We had no problem obtaining a valid license for such a fight. The law in Florida gives each city the privilege of appointing a Boxing Commission. We went to our City Council and asked that such a Commission be appointed. It was, we applied to that Commission for a license as a Promoter, it was granted. We applied for a license for Clay and Frazier. It was granted. If we had applied for the license for Ellis, it too would have been granted.

We then negotiated a deal with Frazier, Clay and Ellis, and since then have found that without Madison Square Garden, Tennis Unlimited, Mike Malitz and Teddy Brenner somehow being involved, there simply cannot be a major fight in this country today.

For example, Mr. Robert Arum an attorney of New York City, was the negotiating representative of Cassius Clay. Immediately after agreeing to the terms of our offer, and advising us that the deal was set, he showed up in Tampa, Florida with Mr. Malitz, to attempt to obtain a license for that city. He then tried Orlando, he then tried Atlanta, he then tried Toronto. All failed. Then ultimately, Mr. Malitz prominently in the forefront, the fight between Clay and Quarry took place in Atlanta.

It is my belief that boxing today has remained firmly in control of the same single group in an unending chain from the days of Mike Jacobs, through Mr. Norris, and ultimately today into the hands of Mr. Brenner, Mr. Malitz and Madison Square Garden.

However, ignoring this control from the top down, control through the fear on the part of Managers and Promoters around the country, as well as Trainers, that if you don't play the game by the Garden rules, you don't get to play for the big chips at all.

Another situation exists that cries out for a Federal Boxing Commission. That situation lies with the inept, incompetent, unqualified and in fact, blatantly politically appointed Boxing Commissions around the country. Boxers are licensed, matches authorized, Trainers, Managers and Promoters function in virtually uncontrolled atmospheres.

This should be stopped. There are qualified men of integrity, to whom this responsibility should be delegated. It should not be possible for a fighter to be barred in one State and permitted to fight in another, as now occurs.

Who is the World Boxing Association? The World Boxing Council? Why are the rankings of the leading fighters left to a magazine?

Mr. Nat Fleischer, the Publisher of Ring Magazine and a fine gentleman, who offered us much cooperation while we were producing our computer matches, and his staff, publish what many people accept as the Bible of boxing. For months after the WBA elimination tournament, Ring continued to list Cassius Clay as Champion. Frazier (then recognized in New York and three other States as Champion) as a primary contender for the title, and Jimmy Ellis the then WBA Champion, as another contender for the title.

Boxing is in my opinion the purest form of sport. All other competitive sports are imitations of man to man combat. Two golfers are trying to each prove his superiority over the other. The same applies to two tennis players, or to two teams of players in football, baseball, or any other sport. But only one gets down to the basics of combat. One man, trying to prove his physical superiority over another by actual battle.

When a pair of fighters are well matched, in a fight honestly fought, and well refereed, when a competent ring Physician is present, then boxing is great. It is inexcusable that so frequently mismatches, frauds, and disgusting fiascos occur in the ring.

We can't blame it on the greedy Managers, we know what they are. We can't blame it on lousy Trainers, or thieving Promoters, because we know what they are. We can't even blame it on the poor caliber of fighter who is overmatched, and does a poor job, but takes his lumps while doing it. We must blame it on the people really responsible, the individual Boxing Commissions, either State or City, which permit this kind of thing to happen.

No matter what the publicity flacks might say, those who really know boxing, knew without question, that short of a tank job, there was no way Jerry Quarry could go with Clay. Not off his performance with Frazier and Ellis. Yet the fight was made, and people actually believed that Quarry could take Clay. No more than I could take Clay, Ellis, Liston or Frazier.

I as one individual who has had considerable contact with the leading professional boxers of the past and present, can relay to you that I believe these men deserve the protection that a Federal Commission can give them. Many of them, having earned millions of dollars wind up with nothing. I cite to you the recent benefit for Ezzard Charles in Chicago, Beau Jack shining shoes in the Fountainbleau Hotel on Miami Beach, the great Joe Louis virtually living on the largess of his friends, and the list could go on and on.

But again forgetting the ones who made the millions and wound up with nothing. What of those fighters who never made it. Never got the chance because they wouldn't give away fifty, sixty or seventy percent of themselves? What of those who received nothing from boxing but a battered body and brain? These poor souls desperately need your help. Unfortunately, most of them don't even know they do need it.

There are no unemployment insurance plans for pugs. There are no medical protections built into the purses, but there should be.

I believe that a Federal Boxing Commission could and should take from the top of all license fees, a portion to be used to establish retirement and health care benefits for fighters. Portions of the gate, TV income, and closed circuit income on all fights should be contributed to this same welfare fund. Not as a charity, but as something paid for with the blood of the men who enter the squared circle.

As Jack Sharkey put it. "There are a hell of a lot of people around you in training camp, and between fights when you're a Champion. But after the instructions are given, and your seconds leave the ring, and

there's nobody there but you, the other guy, the Referee and those hot lights, man, that's the loneliest place in the world."

A Federal Boxing Commission can, I believe, make it a little less lonely. The fighters for the first time will know that someone gives a damn about them as human beings, rather than as money making machines.

STATEMENT OF BILL EREL—SPORTS EDITOR OF NEW ENGLAND'S POST-GAZETTE

To cure the ills of professional boxing the first step is to go to the source of the trouble—State Boxing Commissions.

Two States, Maine and Massachusetts have men on the Boxing Commission, who have been connected with boxing all their life. That is why there is more pro boxing in the small State of Maine than New York State, that was once the Mecca of Boxing.

What is wrong with New York Boxing is the Boxing Commission. At one time, to be issued a trainer's (second's) license or manager's license, who had to have experience in boxing. No more.

Another rule New York State has is that a boxer who loses or is knocked out a number of times in a row, the Commission suspends his license. Why punish the fighter??? Go to the real source of the fighter's plight. Suspend the license of the manager who books his fighters over their head time after time. Isn't prevention better than cure. Certainly a manager who has fighter defeated time after time, either he just has no knowledge of boxing or he doesn't care of the welfare of his fighter.

And the closed-shop at the boxing department of Madison Square Garden, in the matchmaking is another ill of boxing. Certainly managers have their fighter on each boxing show at the Garden again and again.

In Maine, the head of the Boxing Commission, Duncan McDonald, has been a fighter, manager, trainer and promoter, before being the Boxing Commissioner. He has been in boxing nearly 60-years.

The three-man chairmanship of the Massachusetts Boxing Commission, all have been fighters, Tom McNeeley, Manny Aronis and Edward Urbec. McNeeley fought Floyd Patterson for the world's heavyweight title in 1961, then served as boxing referee before being a boxing commissioner. Manny Aronis fought, then was boxing promoter and trainer for 35 years before being named to the Boxing Commission. Edward Urbec was a top National AAU boxing champion, leading New England referee, now besides being a boxing commission is on the AAU National Boxing Committee, all three of these capable men, bleed one time or other, in the ring.

Over fifty percent of the licensed managers and seconds in New York are not knowledgeable enough to be holding a license where the life of a boy is in his hands. And every time a fighter steps into a ring he puts his life on the line. Would New York State issue a drivers' license so easy?

STATEMENT OF LEW ESKIN—EDITOR OF BOXING ILLUSTRATED

I am a firm believer in the need for a National Boxing Commissioner because there are three important areas where state and local control break down. However, I must state in the most emphatic terms that to replace many political hacks with one big political hack will accomplish nothing. The man chosen to be National Commissioner must be a boxing person—one who has not only the knowledge but the feeling for the sport; without this there will be nothing.

I speak of the three areas where local control breaks down. They are:

1. Enforcement of contracts and suspensions.
2. Establishment of championships committees and regulations of titles and title bouts.

3. Protection of the public, fighters and promoters.

Let us look into the first area. Most commissions, unfortunately, are under the thumb of the dominant promoter in their area. Often they act not in the best interests of boxing or the public, but the best interests of the promoter. This leads to ignoring medical and contractual suspensions from other commissions and can also work in reverse. They often suspend a fighter because he fails to go along with an unjust contract fostered on him by a promoter.

One set of rules should be set and followed by all—too often rules are bent or even broken to suit the situation.

While I firmly believe that state, sectional, regional and national championships can be a boon to boxing, too often commissions give their sanction too freely without thoroughly checking the qualifications of the men nominated for these fights. When it comes to World Championships it is even worse. Right now with the World Boxing Association and the World Boxing Council we have dual champions in the flyweight, featherweight, Jr. lightweight and Jr. welterweight classes, plus one group recognizing the true lightweight champion and other listing the title as vacant.

To show you the real hypocrisy of it, the two Jr. lightweight champions are both Japanese and Japan belongs to the W.B.A., and doesn't belong to the W.B.C. directly, but does belong to the Orient Federation, which is a member of the W.B.C.

Here in the states things are just as bad. New York has always claimed they could not belong to any organization, yet there is nothing in the law or rules of the New York Commission preventing their joining.

Within the past year they ignored a suspension put out by California on both Jerry Quarry and Mac Foster allowing them to box in Madison Square Garden, but then after Commissioner Dooley had been a guest of the W.B.C. convention in Spain he went along with California, a W.B.C. member, on the lifting of Ismael Laguna's lightweight title, because Laguna failed to fulfill a return bout contract, which is illegal according to New York rules. This is the most recent example of commissions bowing to special interest groups.

A commission should protect the public from being taken in, from inferior fights, and should protect the fighter from being overmatched and underpaid by not having the proper physical and medical attention, before, during and after a fight. They must protect the promoter because after all he is the one who invests his money, by seeing that contracts are lived up to, but they must protect every promoter equally, whether he is one of a large corporation that runs weekly fights or a small one that runs occasional fights.

A commission should be impartial in its judgments. A commission also must protect the public, the fighters and the promoter by making sure that the officials they appoint are honest and competent. Too often the only qualification for becoming an official of the Boxing Commission is to know the right politician, and this political influence also plays an important part in the assignment of officials to the contests.

These are only a small sampling of the ills of boxing that can be cured by a National Commission, but while they are not the eye catchers that make headlines about "Fixed Fights" and gangsters in the sport, they are the gut issues of the boxing business and the ones that have done more to harm boxing than any others.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD LASSMAN—CHAIRMAN,
BOXING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI
BEACH

CONGRESSMAN WOLFF: I am honored by the invitation extended to me to appear before you and your colleagues on November

9th in the Federal Building, New York City. Regretfully time and distance will not allow me to appear in person.

On March 30th, 1964, I appeared before the Anti-Trust Monopoly Committee, Hon. Philip A. Hart, Chairman, for the purpose of proposing the enactment of Federal legislation to supervise the business of boxing.

The late Senator Kefauver saw the need for a National Commission to eliminate the monopolistic elements as well as other defects and initiated the Bill #1182 but its passage failed.

On or about the year 1967, the House of Representatives approved Federal control by a vote of 499 to 2 but the law died in the Senate House Committee.

Boxing is now controlled by the World Boxing Association. I presided over this Association in 1963-64, and am presently serving as an Executive Committee member elected by the State and Country Commissioners from around the world.

The W.B.A., now in its 52nd year, is a voluntary association, incorporated in the state of Rhode Island and organized by legally appointed Boxing Commissioners from their respective states in the U.S., the Provinces of Canada, the Far East and South America and its purpose is to obtain a greater efficiency and conformity in the supervision of professional and amateur boxing on all levels as a universal sport and also as a builder of character and body.

It is a voluntary organization in every sense of the word. If a state does not choose to affiliate with the W.B.A. or observe its rules, they do not have to and we cannot legally force them to.

The main reason behind these facts is very simple. There is no legal basis in our Federal laws permitting any group or association to supervise boxing. The lack of Federal legislation puts boxing on a very shaky tight rope to say the least, especially since the boxing rules of the W.B.A. do not supercede state autonomy and therefore uniformity and control become impossible.

There is a special concern with the situation in the heavyweight division because of the powerful impact of Closed Circuit Television and Tel-Star and it is not impractical to envision a gate of \$10 million. The champion and his manager are virtually dictators of the most important segment in the field of boxing and it is now one of the largest single events in the history of sports.

The W.B.A. is constantly bringing undesirable situations to the attention of the Commissioners in their respective states for their action. Unfortunately, only the tool of suspension is used and this becomes effective only if the courts will take notice of the same or if the promoters adhere, and there is no Federal law to back any conformity.

To summarize, Federal legislation is not only required but it is necessary in order for boxing to continue as a major sport. I fervently hope you are embarked on some action to control the sport of boxing in the U.S. to create uniformity-pension funds, payment of taxes, etc. If properly organized by professionals in the supervision of boxing it can be a self-sustaining body through the payment of licenses and other sources of revenue.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN B. ACUNTO, PRESIDENT
OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF BOXING, INC.

For many years, Gentlemen, I have strongly supported any effort that has been made by Congress to establish a National Boxing Commission. My first effort to support the aforesaid type of Commission is recorded in the Congressional Hearings referred to as: S. Res. 52 on S. 1474, Page 1545, Numbers of the Kefauver Hearings held May 31, June 1, June 2, 1961, when the Bill was introduced to curb monopolistic control of professional boxing, to establish within the Department of Jus-

tice the office of the National Boxing Commission and for other purposes.

In July, 1965, I accompanied Rocky Marciano when he attended a Hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to discuss the merits of the "Harris Bill," a bill to establish a National Boxing Commission. I am in accord with the prepared statements appearing on the record of these hearings, Serial No. 89-18, Page 62. This "Harris Bill" was passed by the House, but unfortunately died in the Senate. Thus, I am here, today, to reiterate my views concerning the urgent need for legislation to establish a National Boxing Commission.

I have worked at the various phases of boxing for the past 30 years, having been an official with the New York State Athletic Commission, as a boxing judge, and a referee with the National Intercollegiate Boxing Coaches Association. I am presently the Director of Boxing at both the White Plains Y.M.C.A. and at the Purchase Community House.

I am here not only in my individual capacity, but also as President of the American Association for the Improvement of Boxing, Inc. This is an organization which was founded, among others, by the late great Rocky Marciano, with whom I had the privilege of working during the last 5 years prior to his death. The American Association for the Improvement of Boxing, Inc. was formed to foster the improvement of the sport of boxing and to elevate boxing to the same prestigious level enjoyed by other major sports in America, both in professional and amateur ranks.

Boxing deserves and desperately needs the guidance and leadership of a strong and permanent National Boxing Commission within the Department of Justice if it is to survive.

The past record of performance of the states has shown an inability to establish interstate procedures in boxing, and, thereby, weakening the sport. It is our recommendation that only a National Boxing Commission could insure the needed uniformity of operation, such as exists in other sports.

The specific purpose of the National Boxing Commission would be to synchronize everything pertaining to boxing, such as: scoring systems, revocation of licenses, suspensions, medical examinations, protection of the fighters through maximum safety measures, rating of fighters, contracts, championship bouts, and the like.

It's my fond hope that such a commission, which I have been advocating since 1961, will finally come to fruition.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION ON SDS AND RE- LATED MATTERS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in October 1969, the city of Chicago witnessed 4 days of violence perpetrated by the SDS and its followers in protest of the trial of the defendants in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial which resulted from the disruptions at the 1968 Democratic National Convention. The Illinois State Senate requested the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission to make an investigation of the violence in Chicago which occurred in October 1969, resulting in a monumental 759-

page report which deals with the SDS and other matters. Due to its size, copies of the report were hard to come by, but fortunately the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has made this report a part of its hearings on "Extent of Subversion in the 'New Left,'" and copies can be purchased from the Government Printing Office at \$2 per copy.

The report was further publicized in the November 13, 1970, issue of "U.S.A.," the very useful newsletter published by Alice Widener, whose efforts since September 1965, have been devoted to exposing the new left. Indicative of the worth of "U.S.A." is its impressive list of subscribers which include various universities, the National War College Library, the two service academies at West Point and Annapolis and a host of companies well known in the business and industry fields.

The following extract from "U.S.A." deals primarily with those contributors who came forth to supply bail money for persons arrested during the October 1969 disruption. Also included is a provocative column by Miss Widener addressed "To Youth" which has been the subject of many requests by clergymen, school superintendents, university administrators, civic associations, radio broadcasters, and newspaper editors.

The extract follows:

INTRODUCTION: PART I

Throughout our nation, poor people charged with petty offenses languish for months in jail for lack of bail money while awaiting trial. But revolutionary radicals charged with misdemeanors and felonies get bail money with greatest of ease, and thereafter have no financial difficulty in traveling from campus to campus, community to community, and country to country while awaiting trial.

Again and again, law-abiding Americans ask about the arrested revolutionary radicals, "Where do they get the money?"

Recently, a part of the answer came to light in the testimony of Charles Siragusa, director of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission, and of Ronald L. Brooks, agent, before the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Their testimony prefaced presentation to the Senate Subcommittee of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission Report on Students for a Democratic Society and related matters.

The Editors,
U.S.A. Magazine.

STATEMENT BY CHARLES SIRAGUSA, DIRECTOR,
ILLINOIS CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION

In October 1969, the Illinois State Senate requested the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission to conduct an investigation of the street riots that occurred in Chicago earlier that month. . . . It was immediately apparent to us that the riots were planned and perpetrated almost exclusively by the Students for a Democratic Society. Acting upon this discovery, the crime commission adopted its own resolution which directed me and my staff to examine not only the riots but also the SDS and related matters.

Perhaps our most significant contribution pertains to the documents we obtained from an apartment at 4943 North Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, vacated in October 1969 by Bernardine Dohrn, Gerald Long, and other high ranking members of the SDS Weatherman faction. They reveal the violent nature of the SDS Weathermen, their connection with foreign Communist authorities, and a

dangerous dedication toward armed revolution.

We concluded that the SDS represents both an immediate and a long-range threat to the internal security of this country. Under its new Weatherman leadership the SDS had evolved into an organization which has risen beyond revolution to the level of anarchy.

Well calculated guerrilla warfare has become an integral part of the SDS strategy. Workshops on explosives and sabotage have been common since 1968. It is our belief that the recent bombings across the country are the first manifestation of the new Weatherman doctrine of anarchy.

A danger of SDS to America lies in the fact that it is a Marxist-Leninist organization. It uses the terminologies and epithets which have been used by revolutionary Communists for the past 60 years. . . .

We believe that the SDS rampage in Chicago last October was the first manifestation of the insurrection tactics which were later openly advocated at the December 1969 Flint, Mich., war council. There is every indication that the use of bombings and sabotage will continue to accelerate. The March 1970 explosion in a Greenwich Village town house in New York City would tend to confirm this future policy of increased destruction. Further evidence is supplied by the recent discovery of a "bomb factory" on Chicago's North Side.

On the whole, the Students for a Democratic Society seem to be in a process of going "underground" in order to accomplish its new aims of anarchy and sabotage. The fact that the SDS national office in Chicago has been closed and not replaced indicates that the organization has elected to cease overt intercourse with other political groups. The more moderate SDS members have gravitated to other political organizations, chiefly the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Young Socialist Alliance.¹ Reliable information has been received that the SDS has frozen its membership and is in the process of establishing new covert headquarters in either Madison, Wis., or Cambridge, Mass. It has now purposefully established relationships with the Black Panthers, the Young Lords organization, and other militant groups. Acting in concert, it is their goal to increase the tempo of revolution in the United States. Although the SDS seems to be fading as a conventional national political organization, its numerous satellite protégés are carrying the "movement" forward.

The SDS more than any other militant group has made it a practice to create ostensibly new groups for the purpose of widening its influence. Most of these new organizations are led by persons who have some association with the SDS.

Even more alarming than SDS' penchant for creating alliances and satellite groups is the fact that its leaders are in constant communication with Communist regimes in Cuba, North Vietnam, and the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) in South Vietnam.²

Report on the SDS Riots, October 8-11, 1969, Chicago, Ill., Prepared by the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission, April 1970.

The significance of what transpired in the City of Chicago from October 8-11, 1969 is only now being realized. It is believed that the earliest plans for the rampage were formulated in Cleveland, Ohio, during . . . the Fourth of July week-end, 1969. . . .

The original plan called for a Chicago

¹ Editor's note: See "Trotskyism in America Today" by Ronald F. Lawrence, U.S.A., Vol. XVII, Sept. 11-18, 1970, Nos. 4 & 5.

² Editor's note: Also in Algeria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Latin America.

demonstration on September 25, 1969 to coincide with the start of the Conspiracy trial. This action was recommended by a steering committee which included two of the defendants in the trial: Rennie Davis and David Dellinger. Included also, were Sidney Lens and Maxwell Primack, both of Chicago.

In time, plans for the action were taken over solely by the Students for a Democratic Society. The demonstrations were then postponed to October 8, 1969, and expanded to include four days of protest . . . "four days of rage" . . .

(The four days cost the State of Illinois losses of more than \$183,000 in property damage and personal injuries. Seventy-three Chicago policemen were injured, of whom 15 were compelled to take sick leave lasting from 4 to 30 days.)

BAIL BONDS

Of the 284 persons arrested during the October 8-11, 1969 riots, a total of 23 individuals were not required to post bail bonds. . . . For the other 261 defendants an aggregate of \$2,345,750 bail bonds were originally set at the time of their arrests, requiring a total of \$234,575 for bail bond fees.

Most of the defendants were charged with misdemeanors and their bail bonds were not increased. However, other defendants were subsequently charged with felonies after their indictment by the Cook County Grand Jury. Their bonds were increased by \$557,525, requiring additional fees of \$55,752.50.

The total bail bonds, therefore, amounted to \$2,903,275, requiring total bond fees of \$290,327.50.

The People's Law Committee, at 2156 North Halsted Street, Chicago, had the responsibility for coordinating efforts to obtain bail bond money for the 284 persons arrested. . . . Members of the Students for a Democratic Society . . . assisted attorneys assigned to the People's Law Committee in this bond effort. The attorneys advised the jailed defendants to write to their relatives and friends to telegraph money orders to the People's Law Committee. The National (SDS) Office also communicated with SDS chapters throughout the country for contributions to the general bond fund.

The recipients of these messages were told to send the telegraphic money orders . . . to the attention of Neil Burnbaum (also known as Birnbaum), age 24 . . . Valerie Hotz, age 19 . . . and Jolie Chain. . . .

Hotz was herself arrested during the October riots in Chicago. Burnbaum and Chain were not arrested.

Burnbaum is originally from the SDS chapter in Cambridge, Mass. He was arrested in that city on May 27, 1967. He was also arrested in October 15, 1967 in Laredo, Texas, for unlawfully intimidating another of freely entering premises.

We established that someone in the National SDS office was in charge of advising the arrested persons in need of money for bail bonds to contact their relatives and friends to send Western Union money orders to Burnbaum, Hotz and Chain. We obtained copies of a total of 78 such money orders . . . totaling \$19,892.30, dated from October 9 to 19, 1969. This represented sufficient bail bond fees to write \$198,929.30 in bonds. We presume, therefore, that the balance of \$214,582.07 necessary to write the remaining \$2,145,820.70 . . . was not sent to Neil Burnbaum or his two associates via Western Union but was furnished in some other manner. We surmise that the SDS National Office probably circularized their chapters and regional offices, and their regular contributors mailing list, soliciting monies for bail bonds.

A total of 64 separate telegrams were sent to Burnbaum for a total of \$15,868.30 in bail bond fees. Seven telegrams were sent to Valerie Hotz . . . ; seven . . . to Joey [Jolie] Chain. . . .

In most instances, the telegraphic money orders indicated the name of the person for whom the money was to be given for purposes of bail bonds. . . . A total of 24 money orders were sent to Burnbaum without indicating any recipients' names. . . .

On the following pages we have reprinted all relevant data concerning bond money and telegrams delivered to the arrestees.

(U.S.A. Editors' Note: It should be remembered that the arrestees were not "peace" demonstrators or non-violent dissenters; the arrestees were conducting protests in support of the seven defendants in the Chicago Conspiracy Trial of alleged inciters to riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Space limitations prevent U.S.A.'s publication of the complete fine print text of the Illinois Crime Commission Report (as released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) of the bail money orders and the descriptions of the senders' activities. U.S.A. has excerpted those Crime Commission listings which involve persons previously mentioned in U.S.A. Magazine in our articles concerning Students for a Democratic Society, the Socialist Scholars Conferences, and other radical leftist organizations since September 1965, and also involve persons connected with radical organizations previously referred to in U.S.A. Magazine.)

October 9, 1969

From Max Shain, Ann Arbor, Michigan: "Two hundred fifty from Max Shain for Karen Daenzer for bail." "Another two hundred fifty from Max Shain balance bail bond for Karen Daenzer."

Max Shain . . . Ann Arbor, associate Professor of Medical Care Organization at the University of Michigan. He is known to have been involved in demonstrations in the Ann Arbor area involving claims of violations of civil rights.

From Alan Oberman, Washington, D.C. "Two hundred fifty from Alan Oberman for Mark Dinsmore. Don't get shot. All our love."

October 10, 1969

From Judith Bissell, Seattle, Washington. "Five hundred from Judith Bissell for Connie Messich."

Judith Emily Bissell, age 25 . . . She and her husband, Silas Trim Bissell are known members of the SDS Weatherman faction. Both of them were arrested on November 14, 1969 during the Moratorium Day demonstration violence in Seattle. They were also arrested on January 18, 1970 while setting a firebomb under the U.S. Air Force ROTC Building on the University of Washington campus.

From Harry Tomashevsky, New York City. "Two hundred from Harry Tomashevsky for Robert Tomashevsky."

From Harris Saltzberg, New York City. "Fifty from Harris Saltzberg for Robert Tomashevsky."

(U.S.A. Editors' Note: See U.S.A. Magazine, "Subcellar Student Subversion" issue of March 1, 1968.)

From Arthur Waskow, Washington, D.C. "Five hundred from Arthur Waskow. Free Cathy. Huey, etc. Love CES."

Arthur Waskow is the director of the Institute for Policy Studies . . . Washington, D.C. On June 30, 1969, Sergeant Joseph P. Grubisic, Chicago Police Department, testified before U.S. Senator John McClellan's Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations, inquiring into the riots during the Democratic National Convention . . . that Waskow was a speaker for the Radical Education Project, a phase of SDS activities. . . .

A co-director of the Institute of Policy Studies is one Richard J. Barnett. In November 1969 he and William Meyers from the Lawyers' Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam attended Hanoi rallies to criticize "U.S. aggression," according to broadcasts from North Vietnam.

From Paul Reitman, Lynwood, New York. "One hundred from Paul Reitman for Robert Tomashevsky bail." From Georgann Stewart, Brooklyn, New York. "Fifty from Georgann Stewart for Robert Tomashevsky."

October 11, 1969

From Jacob Hornstein, Brookline, Mass. "Five hundred from Jacob Hornstein."

From Robert Hirschfield, Berkeley, Cal. "Five hundred from Robert Hirschfield for Joan Hirschfield; contact sender."

His name appears on a November 21, 1967 University of California at Berkeley list of registered student organizations as being a member of the Campus West Coast Committee for Democracy in Greece.

From George Bennett, Seattle, Wash. "Five hundred from George Bennett for Margaret Bennett."

From Samuel Hackman, Forest Hills, N.Y. "Three hundred from Samuel Hackman for Shelly Hackman."

From Robert Real, Akron, Ohio. "From Robert Real for Dave Kent. Call parents immediately."

Robert Real, Stowe, Ohio, has two sons, David Real and Mark Real. Both sons use the alias of Kent and are both active in SDS affairs.

October 12, 1969

From Marion Klapper, Jamaica, N.Y. "One hundred fifty from Marion Klapper. Bail fund receipt."

Marion Foley Klapper . . . was known to be a member of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy in 1967. She is also known to have been associated with the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee. . . . From Joan Buck, Lebanon, Penn. "Five hundred from Joan Buck for Judith Molinaro."

From Rose Shandling, Hempstead, N.Y. "Five hundred from Rose Shandling for M. Shandling."

October 13, 1969

From Susie Rosenberg, New York City. "Fifty from Susie Rosenberg, Stephanie Noland, Laura Furman, for Ken Schlosser."

A Susie "Sue" Rosenberg took part in an SDS-sponsored building occupation near Columbia University on May 17, 1968. She was also a member of City College of New York Chapter of the [Communist] W.E.B. DuBois Club, and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

From Abe Jaffe, Monticello, N.Y. "One thousand five hundred from Abe Jaffe for bond of Naomi Jaffe."

From Anonymous, New York, N.Y. "Five hundred from Anonymous for bail for Ken Schlosser."

October 14, 1969

From H. Benenson, New York City. "Eight hundred from H. Benenson."

A Reverend Harold Benenson, 1095 Park Avenue, Manhattan, was arrested at Columbia University on April 30, 1968, while taking part in an SDS-sponsored student strike. He was charged with criminal trespass and resisting arrest.

From Jim Sessions, Cambridge, Mass. "One hundred from Jim Sessions for bail fund."

Reverend James S. Sessions . . . member of the United Campus Ministry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Alleged chaplain of the SDS chapter on campus.

From Carol Hoppe, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. "Nine hundred sixty from Carol Hoppe for John Fuerst." "Two hundred eighty from Carol Hoppe for Judy Cohen."

Carol Ann Hoppe, age 21 . . . Milwaukee, Wis. In September 1969 she became associated with SDS weatherman in the Milwaukee area. Prior to the Chicago riots of October 8-11, 1969, Hoppe was observed distributing leaflets in Milwaukee announcing plans for those riots. In fact, Hoppe went to Chicago together with John Fuerst, age 25, and Judy Cohen, age 24. However, Hoppe was not arrested, whereas Fuerst and Cohen were.

Following the riots, Fuerst and Cohen gained their release by furnishing their bail bonds. They then returned to Milwaukee where they teamed up with Hoppe and other SDS Weatherman members in soliciting money from sympathizers at various universities for the purpose of obtaining bond and fine moneys for other Chicago defendants. It appears that the money orders, one for \$960 and the other for \$280 (dated October 16, 1969) represented the results of those solicitations.

From Paul Rothstein, Corvallis, Oregon. "One hundred forty from Paul Rothstein for Carlton Olson. Bail if needed."

Paul Rothstein, age 22, was himself arrested in Chicago on October 11, 1969. Apparently he made bail first, returned to Corvallis and then forwarded money for the bail bond of Carlton A. Olson who had also been arrested on October 11, 1969.

Rothstein was arrested by the Corvallis Police Department on July 24, 1969, for trespassing when he became involved in a campus sit-in. He went to trial, was convicted, and fined \$50; he appealed his conviction.

Rothstein lived somewhere on the East Coast before his arrival in Corvallis. By his own admission he was previously involved in Wisconsin when some U.S. Selective Service records were destroyed. Rothstein is unemployed but travels from coast to coast. His source of funds is unknown, but he is possibly subsidized by the Students for a Democratic Society.

From Gladys P. Edelman, New York, N.Y. "One thousand from Gladys P. Edelman for B. Burlingham."

October 15, 1969

From Dorothy Schlosser, Great Neck, N.Y. "Five hundred from Dorothy Schlosser for Ken Schlosser. Additional bail money for Ken."

From A. Kopkind, Washington, D.C. "Fifty from A. Kopkind for Roberta Smith."

(U.S.A. Editors' Note: On October 13, 1968, the *New York Times* reported: "The first issue of *Mayday*, a four-page weekly tabloid oriented toward muckraking and radical politics was published in Washington, Friday, under the editorship of three nationally known journalists. The editors are Andrew Kopkind, James Ridgeway, former reporters for the *New Republic*, and Robert Sherrill, correspondent for *The Nation* . . .")

October 17, 1969

From Vernon K. Dibble, Middletown, Conn. "One hundred fifty from Vernon K. Dibble for Harvey Blume."

(U.S.A. Editors' Note: In September 1965, Vernon K. Dibble said at the First Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars that American society must be broken up in order to bring it under the control of radicals.)

INTRODUCTION: PART II

A most interesting section of the encyclopedic Illinois Crime Investigating Commission Report on the SDS and related matters concerned the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. and the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation (Delaware, 1944).

Both Arthur Waskow, director of the Institute for Policy Studies, and Victor Rabinowitz, president and director of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, are leftist radicals whose activities have been frequently mentioned in *U.S.A. Magazine*, the former in connection with the National Conference for New Politics (see *U.S.A.*, September 2, 1966) and the latter in connection with the Socialist Scholars Conferences and also with the position paper "Towards a Socialist Strategy for the United States" of June 1970.

THE EDITORS,

U.S.A. Magazine.

Illinois Crime Investigating Commission: There are groups and foundations located beyond Illinois that are directly or indirectly contributing money to the SDS. . . .

Institute for Policy Studies

Under the section "Bail Bonds" of this report, mention was made of the Western Union money order for \$500 sent by Arthur Waskow on October 10, 1969 to Neil Burnbaum, who was in charge of coordinating efforts to receive bail bond and legal fees for the 284 persons arrested during the Chicago riots of October 8-11, 1969.

... We obtained a schedule of grants made by the Institute during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1968, indicating that some grants were made to SDS members. . . .

Charlotte Weeks, Cleveland, Ohio	\$850
James Weeks, Cleveland, Ohio	900
John McAuliff, New York, N.Y.	750
Michael Spiegel, Washington, D.C.	50
Christopher Jencks, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	5,200
Ramparts Magazine	2,200

Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Inc.

This foundation came to our attention when we found among the papers left behind in the [Chicago] apartment vacated by Bernardine Dohrn [on FBI most wanted list; fugitive from U.S. justice now alleged to be in Algeria], Gerald Long and other SDS leaders . . . a letter dated February 12, 1969, signed by Dennis James, Executive Secretary, National Lawyers Guild . . . The president of the Guild is Victor Rabinowitz, also president of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation Inc. . . .

We do not know the contributions made by this foundation for the years 1968 and 1969 or for the first few months of 1970. However, we do have a list of contributions made in 1967 and 1966 as follows: . . .

James Aronson, New York	\$3,000
Richard J. Barnett, IPS	1,500

(This is the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. of which Barnett is co-director. . . . In November 1969, Barnett . . . visited North Vietnam . . .)

Brooklyn Heights Youth Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.	500
Norman Birnbaum, New York	1,625
Donald I. Barnett, Iowa City, Iowa	2,500
Cedric Belpage, Cuernavaca, Mexico	3,000
Lillian Boehm Foundation, New York	1,333
Judith Coburn, IPS	5,000

(She is on the staff of the Institute for Policy Studies.)

Bernard Conal, LaJolla, Calif.	3,000
Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, New York	1,500

(U.S.A. ERROR'S NOTE: See "Lunch With the Leftist 'In' Crowd," *U.S.A. Magazine*, August 2, 1968, concerning Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., chaplain of Yale, host of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam luncheon for American Documentary Films, distributor for pro-Communist films, including Black Panther films and tapes.)

Columbia Survey of Human Rights Laws, New York	500
Frank Donner, New York City	500
Horace P. Davis, Jamaica Plains, N.Y.	1,900
Foreign Policy Roundtable, Inc., St. Louis	3,600
Harvey Goldberg, Madison, Wis.	5,000
Harvin E. Gettleman, New York City	1,800
Jill Hamburg, Hoboken, N.J.	300

(U.S.A. ERROR'S NOTE: Jill Hamburg is the author of "Towards a Socialist Strategy for the United States" June 1970.)

Hashomer Hatzair, Inc., New York City	500
Len Holt, Washington, D.C.	2,000

The February 12, 1969 circular letter . . . on the letterhead of the National Lawyers Guild indicates that Len Holt is the vice president of the Guild for the Berkeley, Calif., branch. His name appears as one of 24 individuals nominated for election to the

Steering Committee to Implement the Demands of James Foreman's Black Manifesto.

Donald Jelinek, Selma, Ala.	5,000
Clinton Jencks, Denver, Colo.	5,750
Ivan Kovacs, Bronx, N.Y.	1,000
John Katz, New York	1,500
Gaylord LeRoy, Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000
Walter Lowenfels, New Jersey	1,500
Debbie Louis, Venice, Calif.	2,300
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, New York	2,000
Floyd McKissick, New York City	2,500
Julian Mayfield, New York City	3,000
Jack Minnis, New Orleans, La.	1,500

(U.S.A. ERROR'S NOTE: The foregoing list furnishes readers with an idea of the scope of the Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation grants, which are too numerous to reproduce here. Following are a few of the more significant grants as listed by the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission.)

Mario Savio, Berkeley, Cal.	1,500
Regents of the University of California, Los Angeles	2,000
University of Wisconsin	2,500
John Gerassi, New York City	5,000
Sylvester Leaks, New York City	3,000

(U.S.A. ERROR'S NOTE: See *U.S.A. Magazine*, September, 1965 article on First Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars at which Sylvester Leaks, of the Harlem Writers Guild, feature writer for *Muhammad Speaks* and biographer of Malcolm X, said, "First of all, I'm not non-violent. . . . I believe we've got to tear the system down, now." Mr. Leaks said he believes the black lumpenproletariat "should go to war now" and the slogan they need is, "Burn, Baby, Burn!")

Socialist Scholars Conference, New York City	2,000
Ronald Radosh, New York City	1,000

(U.S.A. ERROR'S NOTE: Ronald Radosh is a Socialist Scholar.)

Nancy and Todd Gitlin (SDS), Chicago	4,000
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Todd Gitlin is a key member of the SDS National Office. In October 1963, he signed a manifesto written at Princeton University by a group which named itself "The Ad Hoc Committee on Triple Revolution." . . . This Ad Hoc Committee was a study group sponsored by the Fund for the Republic of Santa Barbara, Cal., which is also known as the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. . . .

William Mandel, Berkley, Cal.	2,000
Jerry Stoll (re: film "Days of Protest") San Francisco	700
James Petras, Berkeley, Cal.	2,000
Morris U. Schappes, New York City	1,000
James Forman (1963)	22,945

EPILOGUE

(By Alice Widener)

The Illinois Crime Investigating Commission Report on the SDS and related matters contains a photographic reproduction of the diary which SDS Weatherman leader Bernardine Dohrn left behind in a Chicago apartment when she fled from justice. Miss Dohrn's diary entry for February 10, 1968 is "SDS regional."

This confirms my reporting on her presence at the SDS regional meeting in Weinstein Hall subcellar at New York University, February 10-11, 1968, a meeting at which I was the only reporter present and at which plans were made for violence on our campuses in April of that year.

Early in March 1968, after *U.S.A. Magazine* and *Barron's* had published my report on the SDS meeting, N.Y.U. Chancellor Allan M. Carter took no action against SDS, and Vice Chancellor Harold B. Whiteman told the press, "The lady was over-reacting and hadn't been around students and didn't know how they talked."

My article named SDS members Bob Tom-

ashevsky and Naomi Jaffe. Both are listed in the Illinois Report as having been arrested during the Chicago riots in October 1969.

In March 1968, Vice Chancellor Whiteman said that the SDS subcellar regional conference at N.Y.U. was "not very significant compared to what else is going on around the country and the world."

Today, every federal and state criminal investigating agency in our nation recognizes the SDS meeting at New York University in February 1968 as an event of major significance in the radical revolutionary movement, which has cost so many lives and wreaked such destruction on our campuses and in our communities.

TO YOUTH

(NOTE.—From everywhere across our nation, *U.S.A. Magazine* has received inquiries about and requests for reprints of the following newspaper column by Alice Widener, which was released October 15, 1970.

(We have received requests for copies from clergymen (who read it to their congregations), from school superintendents, university administrators, civic associations, radio broadcasters and newspaper editors. In response to these requests, we are pleased to publish the column with blanket permission to all readers to reproduce it with full credit and no alteration of text.

(Allan Courtney, distinguished radio commentator of Station WIOD, Miami, Florida, invited Mrs. Widener to broadcast the column on his show. Public response was so great that Mr. Courtney re-broadcast the tape. Station WIOD has the tape-recording.)

NEW YORK CITY, October 15, 1970.

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: Many of you are part of what is currently described in our country as a "youth culture" and "drug culture." A main aspect of your culture is "moral-sexual rebellion" conducted according to "situation ethics."

I want to ask you a question: What are your children—the next generation—going to be like?

One thing sure: You are going to be the begetters of the next generation. Will your children have two eyes and ears where they ought to be? Two arms, two hands and ten fingers? Will your children be mentally normal? Will they see, hear and speak, or will many of them be blind or deaf or dumb?

Despite all the criticism you voice of your parents' and grandparents' generations, there is a fact you cannot deny: Most of you are physically and mentally normal. Have you ever thought what a blessing from your parents that is, or do you just take your bodies and minds for granted and never give a moment's thought to how you got them?

It is human, of course, to look on temporary situations as permanent (and a very great error!), but there is a time factor in life which you cannot avoid: Most of you will grow older.

What will be your condition when you do? To the females among you, I should like to address these questions: After you have lived on the pill since the age of 13, have had several abortions, a dose of venereal disease, smoked marijuana and taken LSD and perhaps heroin, what will be your physical and sexual condition at 25, 30, 35, 45? Will your reproductive organs be intact or removed? When you have your first child, how will you feel if it is deformed or mentally defective? How well will you "cope" with a hysterectomy at 27 or 31? How will you feel when you are an old hag at 38?

To the males among you, I ask this: After years of unlimited fornication, a dose or two of VD and prolonged periods of neglected personal hygiene, will you be potent or impotent at 42, 54, 60? Will you be a broken-down neurotic when you go through the

male climacteric? How will you feel at 27 or 29 if your newborn baby has a stump for a leg or no fingers on one hand, or such a retarded mind that it can't learn to sit up by itself?

A great many of you, both male and female, are sincerely interested in protecting our environment from pollution. Are you interested in protecting your own body environment from it? How about your own personal mental and emotional environment? Are you willing to live your future life without romance, tenderness, poetry and delicacy in sex? Is it going to be exactly the same to you as going to the toilet or blowing your nose or vomiting?

This month, Dr. Vincent DePaul Lynch of St. John's University presented the results of his genetic studies of the effects of marijuana smoking on rats. The studies show the use of marijuana can have "very serious consequences for human reproduction" and can produce "serious genetic defects."

Dr. William F. Genera, associate professor of pharmacology at Medical College of Georgia has found "a dangerous potential" in marijuana smoking for the human fetus.

Throughout the world, physicians have warned that use of LSD affects human chromosomes and can deform the offspring of LSD users.

Perhaps, my friends, many of you will report: "But I'm concerned with now!" Yet now is already past by the time you have spoken the word. Moreover, your own human instinct for self-preservation gives the lie to your "now," because whether you admit it or not, most of you expect a future.

It includes a generation that you yourselves will produce.

Permit me to suggest that you look at yourself and ask yourself if someday your child—the product of your own flesh and blood—will be as you are. I hope so, I really do, for your sake. Because if you hold in your arms an infant boy or girl afflicted with abnormalities wantonly caused by you, you will find it very, very tough to justify what you call your "culture."

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

ALICE WIDENER, U.S.A.

POLLUTION BY FLUORIDE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, an interesting court decision is reported in Oregon where a jury has found an aluminum company guilty of willful fluoride trespass and awarded substantial damages. In the case, it seems that fruits and trees owned by the plaintiff were damaged because of fluoride.

This case may well establish an exemplary precedent in the pollution issue by punishing polluters under the existing laws.

If fluoride can be accumulated in excessive concentrations in fruits and vegetables, the day may not be far off when bottlers of liquid beverages and packers of fruits and vegetables will be forced to use of nonfluoridated water in preparing their products. For if the packers and bottlers do not get the message now, eventually the consumers will. And a new field of litigation will blossom out overnight.

Mr. Speaker, I include several related news clippings:

[From the Hood River News, Hood River, Oreg.]

HARVEY LOSES FLUORIDE CASE

Jurors in Hood River circuit court brought back a verdict last Wednesday night which found Harvey Aluminum company's The Dalles aluminum reduction plant guilty of willful fluoride trespass and awarded triple damages of \$485,000 to The Dalles orchardist Wilson J. Meyer and his wife Mary Ann.

The verdict, brought back by a jury of ten women and two men after a little less than 10 hours' deliberation, ended a case which stretched through 13 days of court hearings and which was first filed in the 1960's.

Exactly \$161,459.85 in damages was awarded to the Meyers; the suit had asked for more than \$200,000 in damages to the plaintiffs' fruit trees and crops. The jury awarded \$83,129.70 for loss of market, fruit and crop damage to the Meyers' cherry crops of 1960 through 1969; \$14,109.52 for lost apricot crops in 1964 through 1967 and in 1969; \$62,920.63 for peaches from 1962 to 1967. Twelve hundred dollars were also awarded for prospective profits from apricot production lost because of trees removed because of fluoride. The final damages will be trebled because the jury found the harm to be willful, therefore the \$485,000 figure.

"This is a landmark case for the whole state of Oregon," Lamar Tooze, Jr., of Portland, one of the plaintiff's attorneys said, referring to the fact that it is the first time an individual has fought a large company for willful pollution damage and won.

Several other similar cases are pending against Harvey. The Meyer-Harvey case, which was the first to come to trial, was first filed in Multnomah county, then moved to The Dalles. Judge J. R. Campbell of Canyon City signed an order the first week of October ordering the change of venue to Hood River.

At the same time Campbell signed the change of venue order, he signed an order denying the introduction of punitive damages for Harvey as a case factor. The amended complaint, if it had been included, would have asked for \$825,000 in punitive damages for the aluminum company.

Circuit court judge Walter Wells of Pendleton presided over the court.

[From the Times-Star (Alameda, Calif.) Oct. 27, 1970]

NEW EXAMPLES ADD URGENCY TO NADER'S WARNINGS

In an exclusive story last spring, the Times-Star reported the press conference in which Ralph Nader lowered the boom on the federal government for ignoring the mounting problems of "total fluoride ingestion."

The nation's most articulate consumer's advocate asserted, "... The urgent consideration is how much fluoride people are taking into their bodies from fluoride air pollution, from soil, water, products processed in water containing fluoride, from pharmaceuticals, pesticides, herbicides, etc. . . ."

Since that warning, a frightening barrage of new evidence supporting these fears has been released—the latest a scandal which has just broken across the Bay.

A Menlo Park laboratory has analyzed San Jose-grown raspberries and found them to contain 54 parts per million of fluoride—nearly eight times as much as the so-called "safe" tolerance level of 7 ppm set by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, as well as the California Department of Public Health.

Most of the contamination was exterior residue, apparently from a fluoridated pesticide such as cryolite. Other tests were made to determine if the fluoride would wash off.

The berries were carefully soaked, then washed with deionized water—a more potent solvent than tap water normally used by housewives and commercial cooks.

Now this is what the laboratory test revealed: After the soaking, only 28.2 ppm fluoride was eliminated. Still remaining on the berries was 25.8 ppm fluoride—which by simple arithmetic figures out to 380 per cent more than the permissible "safe" level.

We charge the Food and Drug Administration, the Nixon Administration, the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Agriculture, and those who dictate policy and operation—the Reagan Administration—with grave dereliction of duty for not demanding reduction of this fluoride contamination to 7 ppm, the "permissible" level. We further charge these agencies of government with gross neglect in failing to publish periodic warnings to consumers in order that the innocent users of such farm produce be informed and instructed as to the vital necessity of properly cleansing the edibles. It is not too much to ask that these instructions and warnings be prominently placed upon containers in which the produce is marketed.

It is sad but true that few if any housewives would take the time to soak produce for a long period—and admittedly, extended soaking destroys texture of some foods such as berries, and robs it of nutrients.

With the knowledge that berries from at least some California ranches do contain vast amounts of the poison, fluoride, it is possible, perhaps even likely, that most mothers would devote more time to thoroughly washing the produce, even though probably not using deionized water. And the chances are that without this specialized high-potency solvent, the fluoride remaining will be higher than the 25.8 ppm found in the sample tested.

President Nixon and Governor Reagan should not be deceived into believing that food is the only source of excessive fluoride. The Bay Area Air Pollution Control District at long last is recognizing this contaminant, among others, in our air and the staff has been instructed by the board of directors to study the possibility of limiting fluoride emissions from industrial sources.

From important and responsible other quarters have come reports such as these:

Environmental Science and Technology (Aug. 1970) reported: "Fluorine is toxic (as an air pollutant) at concentrations of 0.5 parts per billion—acts as a cumulative poison (and is a) potential danger to animals or even human beings."

Journal of Occupational Medicine (June, 1969), lists fluoride among "the atmospheric pollutants of current major concern."

Wall Street Journal (Aug. 8, 1970): "Federal Water Quality Survey found the (contaminant) fluoride in hazardous amounts in tap water samples."

Medical World News (Sept. 18, 1970) reporting on the same survey: "43 per cent of the systems using well sources exceeded the Drinking Water Safety Limit for fluoride."

Wall Street Journal (Oct. 5, 1970) warned of the hazards of "fluoroalkane gases used to propel aerosol dispensers (by patients) with asthma, housewives and others who use pressurized aerosol dispensers many times a day . . ."

Wall Street Journal reported the death of two patients from a widely-used anesthetic containing fluoride and suggested the fluoride is particularly hazardous to obese persons and patients with impaired kidney function.

Stanford Workshop on Air Pollution (Summer, 1970): "Fluorides, in both gaseous and particulate forms, can cause serious problems, even in extremely low concentrations (a few parts per billion.) The problem (fluoride pollution) is complicated by the existence of other environment sources of

fluoride, most notably fluoridated drinking water at 1-pp million, and certain foods."

These examples of recent evidence accentuate the urgency, and they are "only the tip of the iceberg." Fluorides proliferate almost daily in air, food, water, soil, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, pesticides, anesthetics, toothpaste, aerosol bombs, pollution from some 50 different types of industries.

If Mr. Nixon and Mr. Reagan fail to heed the combined warnings of eminent scientists, such as the 12 Nobel Prize laureates, who oppose fluoridation of public water supplies, the failure will count as one of the blackest marks against both men, and their administrations.

BUSINESS SUPPORT FOR THE CONSUMER

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, November 30, a press conference was held in support of H.R. 18214, the Consumer Protection Act of 1970. This bipartisan legislation which I have co-sponsored will significantly aid the consuming public in its fight against inflation and would give consumers a voice and an advocate in affairs affecting them. The only businessman to publicly support this legislation at the press conference was Mr. Edward P. Reavey, Jr., vice president and general manager of the Consumer Products Division of Motorola, Inc. I would like, therefore, to commend Mr. Reavey for his statesmanship in supporting this bill through public endorsement in the glaring lights of television cameras and before considerable numbers of members of the press. This is, indeed, the type of response that we hope to secure from other enlightened businessmen and Mr. Reavey is to be commended for his leadership position in the business community on behalf of this cause. I would, therefore, like to include the contents of Mr. Reavey's remarks in the RECORD at this time:

STATEMENT OF EDWARD P. REAVEY, JR., IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 18214

It is an honor to be here this afternoon with Congresswoman Dwyer, Congressman Rosenthal, and distinguished members of the consumerism community.

I want to give my strong personal endorsement to the Rosenthal-Dwyer bill, House of Representatives 18214, which, if enacted, would establish a much needed consumer protection agency and a counterpart in the executive branch.

I fully support passage of this measure. I consider this the "magna charta" of consumerism. It is the single, most important bill to appear on the consumerism front.

I feel that this bill is in the best interest of business because it should negate the need for a proliferation of consumer bills. With its passage, business will be able to anticipate the consumer's needs more effectively and start acting instead of reacting.

The bill is also in the best interest of the consumer because, for the first time, the consumer will be adequately represented. The consumer will have an advocate, an agency whose assigned mission will be the protection of his interests, and safety.

I have long been an advocate of consumerism. This is a forceful movement that is not just a fad. Consumerism is a genuine cause and the time has come for business leaders

to become more aware and more involved if equity and effectiveness are to result from the movement.

The consumer protection agency would provide a common ground for business, government and consumer groups. The consumer needs an advocate in the government and an organized approach to consumer affairs.

I have found support for such an agency from the young people in my talks on college campuses. I have found it among consumers in my visits to their homes throughout the United States. And I have found support by the really enlightened businessman.

American industry can learn to serve the consumer even better through this agency. Government, in turn, can learn from industry through the interchange of ideas between these groups.

My associates at the Consumer Products Division of Motorola support this legislation wholeheartedly. We look forward to working with the proposed agency.

Business should welcome the increased opportunity which this agency will provide. It creates an impetus to serve the consumer better.

I have recently returned from a visit to Europe where I went to study the consumer movement. I noted that the consumer is well served in Denmark and the United Kingdom where business, government and consumer groups are working cooperatively. Consumerism does not appear to be working as well in Sweden where there seems to be more polarization between consumer groups. I believe they, too, will have to form a single agency in order to be effective.

The bill which I am endorsing provides adequate representation for the consumer and all parties involved.

It is a good bill, a fair bill. Consumer programs have suffered too long from an absence of coordination and an overview which the new agency should provide.

It will be valuable to business, and to the people of America. The deeper wants and needs of the consumer will be spotlighted and business will be able to more adequately serve those needs.

Again, I fully support this legislation.

COMMUNISTS INFORM MIA WIFE OF HUSBAND'S DEATH IN CAPTIVITY

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 1, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I would like to include a statement made by Mrs. Wilmer N. Grubb following her notification by unofficial North Vietnamese ambassador Cora Weiss that her husband, Air Force Major Wilmer N. Grubb, had died in a Communist prison camp.

I hope that Mrs. Grubb has taken heart at the recent real effort which the U.S. Government made to free our imprisoned men. There is no need for her to expend her own funds on international lawyers while the United States has a superb Armed Force. There is a need, however, for the deployment of these Armed Forces in a manner designed to forestall the further brutal treatment of American prisoners of war. There is a need for a swift military victory.

There is a risk in seeking military victory. It is not the risk of general war. Mr. Henry Kissinger has assured us that the danger of a general war arising is

not a danger connected with anything we might do in Southeast Asia. The main danger we face in seeking military victory is, to my mind, the possibility of some of the Members of the other body of Congress coming down with a severe case of raw throat. This contingency must not be overlooked. I suggest that we take up a collection to cover the cost of throat lozenges and press on to victory.

The statement of Mrs. Grubb taken from the Richmond News Leader of November 18, 1970, as well as an editorial comment from the News Leader of the same day follow:

COMMUNISTS INFORM MIA WIFE OF HUSBAND'S DEATH IN CAPTIVITY

Thursday afternoon an Air Force representative called me. He said, "Mrs. Grubb we have some bad news. Cora Weiss from the Committee of Liaison has just returned from Hanoi with the names of six men who have died in captivity . . . Your husband is one of the six." Cora Weiss was to have a press conference on Friday with details of her trip. Only then would she release written information concerning the death of my husband to the State Department. She held the press conference . . . but, as of today, she still has not produced any written evidence, and I am left dangling at the whim of the enemy.

Can you imagine the suspense and horror of the past three days of waiting? It has been torture so subtle that the mental destruction of myself and my family will not reflect on Hanoi with the vocal outrage that it deserves—but rather, Hanoi confidently expects that the news will be passed over with a few kind words—and then—forgotten.

Don't let that happen!

Newk, my husband, was called to Vietnam, thousands of miles away, to fight the creeping cancer of modern-day communism. Now, five years later, I am notified of his death by a highly organized and financed Communist organization right here in our own United States.

You must comprehend the significance of this ludicrous situation. When other families and I must depend on this communistic source as the only source of information from and about our captive men—then we, too, are prisoners of a foreign government. If you and I allow this unofficial death notice to pass unchallenged, we will forsake the sacrifice of every American in the Vietnam conflict.

During the months of lonely waiting—and these late tearful days of anguish—I have made a decision. This decision must have your understanding—and your support.

This is my decision: I will not accept notification of my husband's death until it is submitted according to the articles of the Geneva Convention. The Geneva Convention was written to protect all captives—Hanoi has never adhered to this Convention, or any humane convention. Propaganda photographs portray the fact that my husband appeared in excellent condition after his capture. If he is dead, then it is my moral—my legal right—to know all the circumstances of his death. Here is how you can help. I need lawyers knowledgeable both in national and international law. I need funds to pay the many expenses of possible legal proceedings, but most of all I need your moral support to strengthen me and my family in the coming months. I am determined to put aside my grief, to dry my tears, to turn from bitterness and self-pity and begin a journey—a mission to force all countries to recognize and adhere to the Geneva Convention, which will ultimately benefit 1,600 missing men.

Forsake my husband? I will not. Let us, instead, make this effort a tribute to a gal-

lant hero—my beloved husband. America, I need you—and you are my America. I am depending on you.

[From the Richmond News Leader, Nov. 18, 1970]

MAJOR WILMER GRUBB

We never met Air Force Major Wilmer Grubb of Petersburg, who became a prisoner of the North Vietnamese on January 26, 1966. But we did have the pleasure of meeting his wife [interview, November 11]—a courageous woman of whom Major Grubb should have been, and surely was, deeply proud. On Monday Mrs. Grubb showed her abiding courage once more: She announced that pro-Communist sources have informed the Defense Department that her husband has died in captivity [see her statement below], and that she will seek "notification of [her] husband's death . . . according to the articles of the Geneva Convention."

Major Grubb volunteered for duty in Vietnam. Now he is dead, a victim of Satanic executioners. And his wife is alone: To her and to her four sons, Wilmer Grubb will be but a fortifying example and a receding memory. Major Grubb died at the hands of an enemy that doles out news about its prisoners in dribbles and drabs. The North Vietnamese contend that they will release all American POWs when every American has left South Vietnam. Yet even that is dubious consolation. For the families of these men must live with the knowledge that when the Korean War concluded, the North Koreans failed to account for 389 Americans known to be prisoners. Now—nearly 20 years later—the families of those prisoners of an earlier war against an Asian Communist foe have heard not a word about their men.

If anything ever was calculated to move us as a nation, to incense us, is it not this—the indignities and the humiliations that our men suffer in Communist cages and cells?

The North Vietnamese toy with us and perversely tease us; they use their American prisoners as priceless assets in this anguishing war of nerves. We will win this war—rather, we will conclude this war—only when an aroused population has made American POWs a crushing North Vietnamese liability. But the record of recent history suggests that that day will not come soon.

And what did Major Grubb think about as he lay dying? Did he wonder about the abject weakness of a nation that will not retrieve its prisoners? Did he wonder whether his presence in Vietnam had done any good—any good at all—given the ingratitude of so many in the United States? Indeed, did he wonder whether his imminent death would be but a prelude, a foretaste, of what is in store for his beloved nation? It is too much, too much, the way this good man was treated. Weep for him. And ponder what perhaps were his anguished thoughts as he approached his first glimpse of eternity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, December 2, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation and uphold me with Thy free spirit.—Psalms 51: 12.

"We pray for this great land of ours
Founded by men who put their trust
in Thee;

Help us again to find the mighty powers
Of truth and faith and hope, to set
us free.

Inspire our leaders, give us grace to find
The people who can steer the ship of
state

In troubled waters, men who are not
blind
Through pettiness, self-interest or hate.
And may we pledge, as statesmen long
ago,

Our sacred honor, lives and fortunes,
too,
To keep our country free—for well we
know

That freedom only comes through
serving Thee."

In the spirit of the Master of Men
we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4302. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code, section 753, to authorize payment by the United States of fees charged by court reporters for furnishing certain transcripts in proceedings under the Criminal Justice Act;

H.R. 9677. An act to amend section 1866 of title 28, United States Code, prescribing the manner in which summonses for jury duty may be served;

H.R. 14714. An act to amend authority

of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 773), to encourage through the National Park Service travel in the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17272. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Department of Defense; and

H. Con. Res. 183. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 1,000 additional copies of school prayer hearings.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 12979. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to revise, clarify, and extend the provisions relating to court leave for employees of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution authorizing acceptance for the National Statuary Collection of a statue of the late Senator E. L. Bartlett, presented by the State of Alaska.

MILLS TRADE BILL

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the trade negotiations with Japan carried on by the White House have become ridiculous. Every move in the House or Senate toward fair trade legislation has prompted an announcement—with flourish and fanfare—of a new round of negotiations. All last year, when fair trade legislation was first introduced, negotiations were announced in Tokyo, Washington, and elsewhere. Then, as the Mills trade bill progressed in the Ways and Means Committee, the Rules Committee, and on the House floor, negotiations were again announced and foreign concessions awaited.

Mr. Speaker, these are stalling tactics. They have become so repetitious as to be absurd. Time is limited, so let the Congress proceed with this urgently needed

trade legislation. I again remind the American people that the Mills trade bill is a liberal trade bill which takes into consideration the realities of present-day world trade.

I commend the Finance Committee of the other body for proceeding with this timely legislation which is in the interest of fair trade. And I remind our people that this bill first provides for negotiations with Japan or any other country. It will certainly not be too late after passage of the Mills trade bill to negotiate with our trading partners.

In spite of distortions, misleading propaganda, and repeated announcements of negotiations, this legislation is making progress, and I predict it will become law.

HON. WILLIAM DAWSON

(Mr. BIAGGI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the passing of our dear colleague from Illinois, Mr. Dawson is truly a mournful occasion. His record of service and position as chairman of the Government Operations Committee has long been a shining example of dedication to a country that permits all citizens to accede to high office.

As a Representative from a major urban center, he was keenly aware of the problems that faced this country when he first came to this body in the early days of World War II. At that time this Nation was in great turmoil and for the blacks of America that turmoil has yet to cease.

During his long years of service, Bill Dawson remained a shining light to those who because of the color of their skin were denied certain rights and privileges in some parts of this country.

During the difficult years of legislative battles over the 1964 and 1965 Civil Rights Act, Bill Dawson was there to see that equal rights were made available to all. And after passage of this monumental legislation, he was there to see that its provisions were enforced.