

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WALTER R. McDONALD HONORED  
BY DIXIE BUSINESS MAGAZINE AS  
A GREAT AMERICAN

**HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, each year, Dixie Business magazine, published and edited in Atlanta by Hubert F. Lee, selects a person to be honored as a "Great American."

This year's honoree was Walter R. McDonald, a member of the Georgia Public Service Commission since 1922. This is certainly well-deserved recognition of the many outstanding contributions Walter McDonald has made to Georgia and the South. Although he has been blind since he was 13, this did not deter him from a long and dedicated career in public service.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD Mr. Lee's article on the "Great American" award from Dixie Business magazine, along with an editorial comment from the Augusta Chronicle.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WALTER R. McDONALD—"A GREAT AMERICAN"  
FOR 1970

(By Hubert F. Lee)

The editors of Dixie Business have named Walter Raleigh McDonald, as the "A Great American" for 1970.

Blind since he was 13, his is a stirring story almost as heroic as that of the late Helen Keller.

He is a legend in his own time and has been my friend for nearly 50 years.

He was elected to the Georgia Public Service Commission in 1922.

His chief concern "has been the economic development of his state," Frank Daniel wrote in the February 3, 1963 issue of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

An 8-column banner over Frank's gem:

VIEWPOINT: WALTER R. McDONALD

He won a 40-Year Battle for the South.

Walter was born on a dairy and produce farm near Augusta, Ga.

Prices of milk and produce were low and money scarce in the "good-old-days" but there were plenty of everything to eat and things that make for happiness.

While attending the Georgia Academy for the blind in Macon he decided to become a lawyer.

He borrowed money from a bank to go to the famous Overlook School for the Blind in Philadelphia.

There he learned Braille.

He learned how to study and to develop a retentive memory.

He learned that his mind would absorb facts and knowledge like a computer. That his other senses worked for his eyes.

He went to Brown College Preparatory School and in one year finished the two year course.

Then he entered the law school of the University of Georgia where he graduated in 1914.

He paid his way by selling law books with inspired enthusiasm.

He hung up his shingle in 1914. He built up a good law practice.

Walter's ambition for public service surged and he responded by running for the legislature.

In 1922, he was elected to the Georgia Public Service Commission to begin his astounding career.

Ten years later he married Miss. Estelle Carpenter, of Augusta.

They live at 735 W. Ponce de Leon Ave., Decatur, and are members of the First Baptist Church, Decatur.

He is a member of the Decatur Lions Club.

He and Mrs. McDonald are active in many civic and community activities.

Every time I see him at the Jefferson and Jackson Day Banquet and other affairs of political and public interest Mrs. McDonald is with him enjoying it all. It is all a part of a wonderful world for both.

Mr. McDonald is dean of Public Service Commissioners.

His colleagues elected him President of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

He is President emeritus of the Georgia Federation of the Blind.

He is Vice President of Ways & Means for the Blind.

He is a member of the Board of Community Services for the Blind.

He is Chairman of the DeKalb Educational Foundation, a scholarship loan Agency sponsored by the Decatur Lions Club.

My old friend, Quimby Melton, SR, publisher of The Griffin Daily News, told me by phone that there is not a higher respected man in Georgia.

Lawrence W. (Chip) Robert, Jr., wrote: "You couldn't have asked me about anyone who during his lifetime has done so much in his own personal way to promote the best interest of the South. . . ."

"He was my right arm when I was fighting for more equitable freight rates. . . ."

"Yes, one hundred times, yes, I would enthusiastically recommend my good friend and comrade in arms, the honorable Walter McDonald. . . ."

THE "A GREAT AMERICAN" HONOREES

Dr. Chas. F. Kettering, 1955.

Cecil B. DeMille, 1956.

Helen Keller, 1957.

Tom D. Spies, M.D., 1958.

Lister Hill, 1959.

Oveta Culp Hobby, 1960.

R. Manton Wilson, M.D., 1961.

John H. Glenn, Jr., 1962.

Bernard M. Baruch, 1963.

Carl Vinson, 1964.

American Fighting Men, 1965.

E. K. Gaylord, (Oklahoma), 1966.

Donald Douglas, Sr., 1967.

Eddie Rickenbacker, 1968.

J. C. Penney, 1969.

Walter R. McDonald, 1970.

Nominations invited, 1971.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle,  
Nov. 24, 1970]

McDONALD HONORED

The editors of Dixie Business magazine, published in Atlanta, have announced as their 1970 selection for "A Great American" Walter R. McDonald, Augusta native who has been a member of the Georgia State Service Commission since 1922.

Mr. McDonald thus joins, among others so honored by the magazine in previous years, J. C. Penney, Eddie Rickenbacker, Carl Vin-

son, Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. Charles F. Kettering and Helen Keller.

It is singularly appropriate that he should be chosen for a distinction given previously to Helen Keller, for his story is almost as heroic as hers. Born on a dairy and produce farm near Augusta, he became blind at 13, but while attending the Georgia Academy for the Blind in Macon, decided to become a lawyer. While in law school, he earned his expenses by selling law books, subsequently building up a good law practice.

In his work as a Public Service Commissioner, he has been a powerful factor for the economic welfare of all Georgians. One of his most substantial achievements was his work in support of more equitable freight rates for the South.

Editor Hubert F. Lee of Dixie Business says of Mr. McDonald, "He is a legend in his own time." Selection for this new honor, in addition to many types of recognition already received in his long and distinguished career, should serve to inspire disadvantaged youth to tackle—and overcome—obstacles that may seem insurmountable.

OLD LEFT—NEW LEFT—WHAT IS  
LEFT

**HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Charles D. Brennan, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division, recently gave an extremely interesting talk tracing the development of both the old and the new left and showing the connection between these two elements.

Mr. Brennan makes a good point when he says:

I tend to think more in terms of the New Left, Old Left, and what is left. If we really don't do something about the situation, there won't be much left.

This excellent outline of the significant extremist elements in the United States is complemented and given added depth by a reading of the testimony of former Communist Party Member Gerald Wayne Kirk which was recently released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Mr. Kirk testified at length regarding his activities as a member of the Communist Party and the party's influence upon various radical organizations. He characterizes the CPUSA as "a Rand Corp. of the left, the think tank."

Mr. Kirk also goes into such little mentioned, though important, subjects as the travel of party members to the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia for training and the proliferation of second generation Communists in the youth movement. Due to excellent and professional questioning Mr. Kirk's testimony is quite broad in scope and runs for three volumes. For this reason, I include in the RECORD only the press release which accompanied the report. The entire report is available directly from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee:

## EXTREMISM IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Charles D. Brennan)

I want to express my appreciation to your President, Ford Reese, for the kind invitation to participate in your convention and to speak to you today. I would also like to extend my very best wishes to your president-elect, Sam Powers. Sam has always been a good friend of the FBI, and we are looking forward to continuing that close association in his new capacity. I wish him all the best in the forthcoming year.

It is a very privileged opportunity for me to be here with you to discuss a subject which is of prime concern to so many people in our country today. In that regard I would like to compliment those of you who were interested enough to get up early this morning and come down to listen to the program, because it does very materially affect not only your lives today but where this country is going in the future.

Of course, I am talking about what is happening in our society today, the disorders that we see on our campuses as well as the strife and the instability that we see in our cities. Kent State was a very vivid example, and what happened at Jackson State is equally vivid. What we are seeing taking place in our cities today materially affects all of us.

So, the question arises as to just where all this is leading. In addition, I know that probably most of you have questions in your minds as to what is behind much of this. You know, we like simple answers to problems and we are dealing with complex problems. Very often you hear the allegation that this whole thing is simply a communist plot. On the other side, you hear that no communists are involved. The answer of course is somewhere in between.

The theme this morning is: The New Left, the Old Left, and the relationship between the two. I hope to give some clarification to these charges and countercharges, concerning the degree to which communists are instigating and exploiting current social disorders.

I tend to think more in terms of the New Left, Old Left, and what is left. If we really don't do something about the situation, there won't be much left. I would like this morning to try to put some of this into perspective for you—to clarify if I possibly can, in a limited way, what has led to the situation as it exists in our country today—to show you what the current status of the overall problem is. Perhaps having the picture drawn together for you, you would then have some idea of what will transpire in our cities and colleges and universities in the future. And perhaps, also, I can throw out for your consideration, to those of you in the field of business and industry, some ideas which have been expressed as to what can be done about some of these problems confronting us today.

The thing that is in everybody's mind today is the so-called "New Left." With the recognition of the term "New Left," you automatically give cognizance to the fact that there is and has been in existence an "Old Left." With that term I would have to take you back a little bit, because historically in our country the primary job of the FBI has been to attempt to negate and nullify the efforts of the so-called "Old Left" to undermine our society from within.

Here I am talking about organizations like the Communist Party, the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party, and as it later developed in the early sixties, the pro-Chinese Progressive Labor Party. The material thing to remember about these organizations is this: they are representative of the pattern which has been established for the existence of communist parties throughout the world.

In other words, they are very tightly organized. They are very tightly disciplined. They operate under a concept of democratic cen-

tralism, which means the head of the organization calls the shots.

Every rank and file member of the party is obliged to follow the dictates of the party boss, and, most significant, every one of these organizations always has been linked indisputably to and has taken its direction and guidance from foreign powers in attempting to undermine our society.

Actually, we were sitting, during the 1950's in a very good position in regard to these efforts to establish communism here. Going back a little further, let us take the Communist Party, USA, for example, since it constitutes the foremost of the old-line communist organizations in our country. The Communist Party had reached the peak of its membership in 1944, when it had 80,000 members. And for every Party member, there were ten others willing to support the objectives of the Communist Party, so that presumably you could point to the fact that there were as many as 800,000 members, or close to a million people working to advance the interests of communism in the United States through the Party or its front groups.

Then, in 1946, we went into a cold war with the Soviet Union. Increasingly it became apparent to the people of this country that the Communist Party of the United States was not an independent political entity; that it did follow the dictates of the Soviet Union; that it did consistently follow the policies established by the Soviets, and did consistently oppose the foreign policy of the United States.

So, with this public awareness, new action developed on the part of the public. Also the Government, itself, directed action at the Communist Party in our country. This for instance, resulted in the hearings in the late 1940's held by the CIO, in which they expelled 11 affiliate unions of the CIO that were completely controlled by communists and used as sounding boards for their propaganda. These 11 affiliates had 700,000 members.

In the early 1950's, Government prosecution of the top leaders of the Communist party here was followed by the revelation abroad of the existence of anti-semitism in the Soviet Union. In turn, this was followed by the denigration of Stalin by Khrushchev and the revelation of the tyranny that had prevailed in the Soviet Union under the Communist rule.

Then, in 1956 there occurred, for the entire world to see, the Soviet aggression in Hungary—one thing after another, tearing apart the fabric of the false appeals of communism, exposing them for everybody to see the real tyranny which was and still is inherent in the communist system.

As a result, Communist parties in countries throughout the world lost many individuals who had actively supported them. By 1956, the Communist Party in the United States was down to a membership of approximately 10,000; it was greatly stigmatized and it had been reduced primarily to the role of attempting to exploit whatever political, social, or economic issues it could for basically propaganda purposes in our society.

So there we were with the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, and other splinter groups of roughly no more than about 15,000 attempting in their own limited capacity to convince a nation—at that time of about 190 million people—that they should adopt the communist system. Frankly, going back to that period, I can say, "Those were the good old days." We were sitting in a real good position.

Nineteen fifty-six is also significant, I think, because by now the Civil Rights Movement had begun to get under way in full scale. In 1956, the Montgomery Bus Boycott projected Martin Luther King as the established leader of the civil rights struggle. This was significant for the impact which

it had on many young people in our society. During the early 1950's, the young people of our country had generally tended to grow politically apathetic.

Now, suddenly, they saw in the Civil Rights Movement a noble crusade that attracted their interest. As the Civil Rights Movement began to pick up steam and as the early 1960's brought the freedom rides, the sit-ins, wait-ins, and the rest of it, increasingly the young people in our society began to support these activities. This was significant again, from their standpoint in that it taught them that in the unity of their action they represented a powerful political force; and, also, coincidentally, in the "head busting" that took place, they learned what today has emerged as the tactics of street confrontations. So, there was a youthful activism beginning to grow up in support of a really legitimate movement which was designed, make no mistake, to correct hundreds of years of inequity and injustice which had prevailed in our society.

At the same time, in academic circles there were individuals like C. Wright Mills, an American scholar; Jean-Paul Sartre, a French scholar; and Herbert Marcuse, a German philosopher. At this time these individuals began to write and teach that American society had developed a rigidity of structuring which denied the individual the ability to be able to participate, to be able to give direction to the course of events in our society.

This philosophical expression began to blend with the youthful activism which was emerging from the activities of the Civil Rights Movement. In fact, all it needed was a catalytic agent to bring it all together. This emerged in the form of the organization which you know today as the Students for a Democratic Society, or SDS.

With the youthful activism which had begun to emerge in the sixties many of the young members of the youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy, an old, established Fabian Socialist group, moved to the forefront and called for a meeting at Port Huron, Michigan, in 1962. There were approximately 60 to 70 of these young college people at this meeting, later known as the "Port Huron Convention," and, in effect, they wrote a new manifesto called the Port Huron Statement, which was to begin the "new left" movement in our society.

When you read this Statement you can see how finely attuned it was to the interest in the civil rights struggle in those days, calling for brotherhood of man, calling for individuals to work to establish a better inter-relationship of men in our society. And you can see, too, the influence of the idea about the rigidity of the structuring because it rejected all forms of authoritarianism and, in effect, called for participatory democracy.

What were these young people saying? They were saying: Yes, they agreed, rigidity had grown up within our social structure and that individuals should have more of a voice in being able to say where and how things should move. They wanted to go back to the old "town hall" government type of thing, where everybody would debate the issues and out of this debate would arise a consensus as to where the society should move in order to advance the interests of every individual in our society.

You can look at it and you can see the Utopian idealism inherent in the Port Huron Statement. You can understand why suddenly SDS chapters sprang up on college campuses all across the country, and why within a few years there were approximately 200 or more chapters with approximately 10,000 or more individual members of the SDS.

It was a loosely organized thing. It was disconnected and disjointed, because, as I say, their primary objection was to authori-

tarianism; so they had no concept of discipline or real organization in the ranks, and the key impetus of the movement was the civil rights struggle.

Now, we come to 1964, and here, again, are several important things. Number one was the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Our young people live in a world of instant tea, instant coffee, and instant TV—everything must happen for them automatically and immediately—and suddenly these young people, who had been devoting years of their lives and efforts to get an enactment of the Civil Rights Act which they felt would instantly correct years of injustice, of intolerance, and of inequity in our society, saw that it did not immediately correct everything they wanted corrected.

A deep sense of frustration set in. In effect, what they said was this: "Here we have worked and sweated and slaved and have come up against a system to get the passage of a law which would correct these injustices and now realize that it has failed to do so. Obviously, we have been looking in the wrong area. Now, we must turn our attention to a Government which can produce such a law but yet which is lacking the effectiveness to make this law work in the way we feel it should work. So now we should strike out and attack the Government itself and, in fact, destroy the Government which is so totally ineffective." Here is where idealism began to give way to the seeds of anarchism. At the same time, the idea of an anarchist movement emerged.

You would say to these young people back in that period: "Fine, all right, you are going to smash the Government; what are you going to put in its place?" And they would very frankly say to you: "We could care less. Our basic objective is to destroy the evil Government right now, and out of the ashes will come whatever will come. That remains to be seen, and frankly, we don't care at this point." So, also, you have the seeds of a nihilistic movement beginning to take place of the idealistic, Utopian concept present in the early 1960's at the time of the establishment of the New Left movement.

Also, in 1964, of course, most significant of all, there was, in August of that year, the Gulf of Tonkin incident, followed thereafter by an escalation of our efforts in Vietnam. Where civil rights had been of great interest to many young people, the escalation of the war was of an even more direct and immediate concern to an ever-broadening mass of young people, particularly those in college and schools, because they could see their education being interrupted and see themselves being drafted and possibly losing their lives in support of a war effort which they were not quite convinced was legitimate to begin with. So, the thrust of this New Left movement now moved from civil rights over into the antiwar issue. Suddenly there emerged a so-called Ad Hoc Committee organized by New Left elements for antiwar demonstrations which spread around the country with college campuses as the focal point of activity.

Here, now, is where the Old Left comes back into the picture. The New Left movement had now become anarchistic in nature and nihilistic and was directing its thrust at the Government of the United States with the basic aim of destroying this Government which it did not believe in. The Old Left, even though the individual groupings might differ ideologically—the Communist Party, and the Progressive Labor Party—still has the overall basic objective of advancing the interest of international communism.

The enemy of the United States in Vietnam was communism; so, all of a sudden there was a blending of the objectives of the New Left and of the Old Left to try to blunt American foreign policy in Vietnam to pave the way for greater communist successes.

In the demonstrations that were organized, naturally the Old Left elements would work in support of this type of antiwar activity.

In addition, by reason of its very existence, another element was coming into it. Pacifist organizations, of course, are directly opposed to war per se. So now there developed a greatly expanded New Left joined by the Old Left and pacifist organizations in antiwar demonstrations.

By 1965, also, going back a little bit to what was happening in the Civil Rights Movement, Stokely Carmichael had moved to the forefront as the leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in his bid for power of the Civil Rights Movement. His "black power" concept related the idea that the war was a racist war; that it was a war in which the white man planned genocide of the Negro and that the black man should not support the war effort. There are many blacks sympathetic to this concept.

Now, you have four very individual and significant elements: the Old Left, the New Left, the pacifist element, and the black nationalist groups beginning to arise and join together in antiwar demonstrations; and this explains why gradually antiwar demonstrations began to build up in size to the point where by 1966 and early 1967 they could organize 125,000 for example, on a given occasion in New York City and in San Francisco on the same date 55,000 people. At that point, they had reached their capacity to move the masses to the extent of being able to activate as much as a quarter of a million people to get out and protest the war.

What was happening in regard to the so-called New Left movement itself? Here the young communist elements were increasingly beginning to move in to play a more influential role in the leadership of SDS and of the so-called New Left. A struggle for power began to emerge among the leadership of the SDS and the New Left.

I would think it significant in this regard, too, that you could see communist philosophy beginning to move in when, by 1966, at the National Convention of the SDS, they dropped the ban they had originally adopted in 1962 on any communist or fascist participation in their activities.

By doing so, they welcomed anybody who would like to participate in their activities. But here, also, it is important to recognize that what was emerging was a new, home-grown variety of a communist radical in our society.

As I stated previously, the Old Left was oriented to and linked to a foreign power. Suddenly, we heard of individuals like Mark Rudd, Bernardine Dohrn, Jeff Jones, Bill Ayers, and others in leadership capacities who were interviewed saying: "Yes, I am a revolutionary Marxist. I associate myself with the oppressed peoples of the world and am out to do everything possible to destroy the imperialistic capitalistic government of the United States." And yet they would say: "No I do not affiliate with the Old Communist Party of the United States which is linked to the Soviet Union."

At the same time, the Old Left elements were attempting to move in to try and make a bid to seize total power of the New Left. At the June, 1969, convention of SDS in Chicago for example, elements of the Progressive Labor Party attempted to seize control of SDS. Of the 1300 delegates present, 700 of them sided with the PL faction. They were ready for a vote in which the PL faction would take over. The existing leadership of the SDS saw the strength of the PL faction and before the vote was taken expelled this faction from the convention. The PL faction then went to Boston and established the Worker Student Alliance, where they are still alive.

This brings us to a grouping which we have heard so much about, the so-called SDS "Weatherman faction." After that conven-

tion, this faction issued a position paper entitled, "You Don't Need a Weatherman to Know Which Way the Wind Blows." This paper leaves no doubt as to what they represent and what they stand for. In effect, they said: Yes, they did align themselves with the oppressed peoples of Asia, Latin America, Africa, and the oppressed victims of imperialism in the United States. They visualized the need to establish a Marxist-Leninist clandestine party to ultimately work for the revolution and the need for an armed struggle in order to bring it about; so that, finally, the leadership of the New Left unmistakably put itself into a revolutionary communist posture.

At the same time, through its militancy, it gave a new degree of respectability to the old leftist. Why? Because the new militant leftist called for revolution now. Go fight it out in the streets with the police.

The Weatherman, for example, called for a confrontation with the police in Chicago in October, 1969, and had several hundred individuals appear to engage in this battle. About 275 of them were arrested in street battles. What was the Old Left element doing? In a more sophisticated way, they were exploiting the situation.

This involves what had become the leading movement insofar as organizing the mass of antiwar demonstrations was concerned, namely, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, also known as the New Mobe. It is simply an umbrella type organization with representatives from all of these various New Left, Old Left, and pacifist type shadings. And who played a most significant part in this capacity? It was the Steering Committee of the New Mobe that called demonstrators to Washington, D.C. in November, 1969, for a massive peace march. This Steering Committee was composed of a nucleus of approximately 60 to 70 individuals, 25 per cent of whom either are currently or were formerly members of the old line communist organizations.

The second major organization in the antiwar field is the Student Mobilization Committee. Now, this is a high-sounding name, the Student Mobilization Committee. It has headquarters in New York City and has regional representation and regional offices on various campuses around the country. What is the Student Mobilization Committee?

The Student Mobilization Committee was formed in 1966 as a result of a combination of efforts of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. In 1968, as a result of a dispute between elements of these two parties, the Communist Party, U.S.A. dropped out and left the Socialist Workers Party in complete control of the national offices of the Student Mobilization Committee. So, the Student Mobilization Committee today, the second leading instigator of antiwar demonstrations, is controlled—lock, stock and barrel—by members of the Socialist Workers Party and/or its youth organization, the Young Socialist Alliance.

So, when people say, "Oh, no, this is a purely outpouring of legitimate dissent of a voluntary expression on the part of individuals who are concerned about the war," yes, you do have 500,000 people who feel strongly enough about this issue of the war that given an opportunity they will probably get out, participate, and probably spend money to support this type of activity. But the majority of them either don't know or do not care about the fact that to a great extent a leading percentage of those organizing this entire affair are elements of the old-line communist organizations or communist revolutionary factions publicly announcing themselves to be such.

You look at the black nationalists and the other side of the spectrum. Yes, this, too, shows the concept of Marxism that is inherent, for example, in the Black Panther Party. Here, going back a little bit again to the days

of Stokely Carmichael and his concept of black power, back in about 1965 there were several individuals—Huey Newton and Bobby Seale—who became entranced with the idea of the Black Panther symbol established by Stokely. They were attending Merritt State Teachers College in California when they organized a Black Panther group which was joined by Eldridge Cleaver following his release from prison. Together they built themselves an organization using Mao Tse-Tung's little red book as the guideline for its ideology. They adopted black jackets, berets, training programs and set about organizing nothing more than a Black Mafia, recruiting hoodlums and criminal elements in order to justify criminal actions supposedly in support and defense of the Negro people.

Within two years they were able to organize to the extent that they had about 25 chapters in cities throughout the United States. They, too, have gone over to militant revolution and today are engaged in wide-scale sniping attacks strictly aimed at law enforcement across the country.

Since the beginning of this year, for example, in a majority of incidents relating to Black Panther activities, there have been approximately nine policemen ambushed and killed, and approximately 60 wounded by black militant elements, most of whom were representatives of the Black Panthers.

Where is all of this going to end? Today, to be very frank with you, I am most pessimistic about it. To be very truthful, I already bet this year that this would be a long, hot summer and we would see at least six major riots because of the building racial tensions in our society today.

You saw what I consider to be number one down in Miami; number two, in Asbury Park. Frankly, I am looking for more because racial tension is so great. Where are we going on the college campuses next Fall? This past school year—from '69 to '70—we had over 1,600 major disruptive disorders with more than nine million dollars damage done on college campuses.

I do not expect to see any great decrease in this, and particularly I am looking for a militant escalation of activity on the part of the so-called Black Student Unions who are, next year, in my estimation, going to mimic the militant activities of the so-called New Left element on college campuses.

The greatness our nation has achieved can be attributed largely to a relatively cohesiveness in our society and dramatic industrial achievement. Business, industry and the corporate structure have generally provided the practical and pragmatic approaches through which many obstacles have been overcome and also through which tremendous strides have been made toward a society marked by much progress in the social, economic, and political spheres.

The businessman and the industrialist, because they constantly deal on a daily basis with practical problems, still are in the best position to afford the necessary leadership to cope with today's problems of the ghetto, poverty, and the like where there still is much to be done to achieve a better way of life for all.

In our present affluent, sophisticated society there is marked opposition to a so-called profit-oriented society. All too frequently, those loudly and vociferously voicing this opposition are young people, who have yet to learn the difficult lessons of daily struggle and achievement.

You who are in the forefront of our competitive society must establish a rapport with the disenfranchised youth. If you believe in the free enterprise system and our democratic process, the benefits and advantages to be derived therefrom must be clearly presented to young people to counter the seemingly endless barrage of muddle-headed nonsense advanced by the Ivory Tower Theorists, impractical dreamers—and those who just

could not stand up to life's daily challenge and who have freaked out!

I believe strongly in the validity and fundamental nature of our free society and the essential role respect for law must play in making it work. The total impact of the daily exposure of our youth to the impractical theorist and irresponsible agitator is all too obvious. They are being brainwashed by a strident minority, and we are losing by default through our failure to set the record straight.

The political impact of a highly vocal disenfranchised few must be countered by involvement on the part of responsible citizenry. Institutions of higher learning, whether supported by endowments from business-acquired funds or public funds allocated by state legislatures, must not be permitted to fall into the hands of extremists and revolutionaries by default and inaction. The same people who have provided the basic leadership and direction which led to building our way of life must now direct a part of that energy toward protecting it from extremist elements bent on its destruction.

Essentially, what is required is involvement and selling the system. You cannot stand idly by and ignore the detrimental effects of the activities of the radical extremists. You must go where the action is; namely, to the schools, to the mass media, to civic affairs and to the political arena to make your presence felt as a contributing and participating member of this free society we cherish.

I would say to you, overall, I am very optimistic about the future of our society. My optimism, however, is based on my knowledge of the past performance record and accomplishments of those who play a leadership role in our society. My optimism will be fulfilled when the majority of people get themselves involved, individually and organizationally, in making their presence felt by constructively seeking solutions to today's problems within the framework of our system.

Again, in conclusion, I want to thank you, and I have enjoyed being with you.

PRESS RELEASE FROM THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The commonly held belief that the Communist Party, U.S.A., has little influence in the New Left movement is contradicted by extensive testimony released today by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The witness is Gerald Wayne Kirk, a 22-year-old black man who became a member of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in late 1965. He was recruited into the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in 1966, and several months later became a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Kirk said he cooperated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and "submitted information on my activities in the New Left and what has come to be known as the Old Left during the entire period of my activity."

Kirk said he and other youths were recruited specifically to become active in New Left groups and help direct their philosophy.

"Even though they (New Left groups) will not admit it, they have been very deeply influenced by the example, if not the direct orders of the Communist Party and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, and those people in the SDS who believe they are not" (so influenced) "are very foolish," he told the subcommittee.

"Those people in the SDS who know what is really happening are the Mark Rudd's and Machtingers, and people like that. (They) have traveled to Cuba and been with members of the Communist Party of Cuba and with members of the CPUSA and have taken their example and listened to them and talked with them, have been educated, have worked with them in projects, and have

learned from them how to develop a movement.

"So what it amounts to is basically a situation in which the Communist Party, U.S.A., might not have that many members, and it may not have that many young members, but it serves as sort of a Rand Corp. of the left—the think tank," he explained.

Kirk rose rapidly in the Communist Party and the New Left movement, joining a number of organizations at the behest of the Communist Party. He tells of close associations with many "big names" of both the Old and New Lefts, and of attending various training courses, one of which was at a rural camp in upstate New York. "Our lecturers were people who had been in the party for many years," he said.

Among the inner problems of the left is that of racial conflict among the younger members. Kirk testified that members of the Old Left had to step in when all-white DuBois Clubs in Chicago refused to work with blacks.

Kirk said that in his training sessions the older members of the party were "trying to give us an idea of exactly how the party worked and how they come to decisions. What they were doing was training us so that we could eventually take their positions and they were showing us as a businessman would show an apprentice how things are done."

The National Conference for New Politics in 1967 was, according to Kirk, dominated by the Communist Party, U.S.A., through skillful use of public relations. "It would seem as though the NCNP simply grew out of the suggestions of people in a lot of disjointed New Left and Old Left organizations. But if you looked more closely, you realize that . . . quite a few high-ranking party members who were instrumental in suggesting the formation of NCNP."

On shaping the direction of a meeting toward the Communist Party position, Kirk said he and others were taught to "promote the Party's position always, even if you were not known as a Communist Party member. If there was a workshop in which some of the people would not want the Communist Party position to become dominant, you simply would not identify yourself as such. You would identify yourself as a member of SDS, or a DuBois Club member, or something else, and it usually worked."

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HAMPTON VETERANS CENTER

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday evening the city of Hampton, Va., was privileged to honor the 100th anniversary of the Hampton Veterans Center at a wonderful dinner held in the beautiful Hampton Roads Coliseum. In addition to numerous local, State, and national dignitaries, over 800 local citizens were in attendance to express their appreciation to the administrators and staff of the center for the outstanding care and service which they have rendered the many veterans of our Armed Forces during the past century.

The Honorable Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, delivered an outstanding address which was timely and meaningful, and I share his words with my colleagues:

TEXT OF REMARKS BY HON. DONALD E. JOHNSON

Congressman Downing, Mayor Kilgore, Attorney General Miller, representatives of America's Armed Forces, and distinguished officials, citizens and guests of the oldest, continuous English speaking settlement in America.

On behalf of Mr. Stratton and all of our associates at the Hampton Veterans Administration Center . . . may I express heartfelt thanks for this truly outstanding celebration of the Center's Centennial.

The Veterans' Administration has been privileged to operate our Kecoughtan . . . or as we now officially call it . . . our Hampton Center . . . for only 40 of the 100 years that have passed since former Army Private Thomas B. Wood signed in on December 14th, 1870 . . . as the first veteran admitted to the Southern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

But in these past four decades . . . the thousands of dedicated men and women who have cared for tens of thousands of ill and disabled veterans . . . have come to be proud partisans on behalf of Hampton, Virginia.

They have come to realize that in living in this beautiful part of America . . . they are living where America began . . . in 1610 . . . when Captain John Smith and the English colonists landed at Strawberry Banks in Hampton.

They are living where the first Revolutionary War battle on Virginia soil was fought.

Where enemy atrocities were committed in the War of 1812.

Where a young Army Lieutenant . . . Robert E. Lee . . . served in the early 1820's.

Where the ironclad *Merrimack* and *Monitor* fought their famous duel that changed the course of naval history.

Where Presidents have come to plan military campaigns . . . spend second honeymoons . . . establish a summer White House . . . address students of Hampton Institute . . . or find moments of solace in the Chapel of the Centurion.

And where a girl's college was built nearly six-score years ago . . . to become . . . in turn . . . a military hospital for Union soldiers . . . a home for former soldiers . . . and for the past 40 years . . . the Hampton Veterans' Administration Center.

But enough of history.

Hampton does not live in the past.

And neither does VA.

Witness your growth from the discovered Indian Village of Kecoughtan to your consolidation with Elizabeth City County and Phoebus to become not only a city of the very first class with a population of approximately 125,000 . . . but as the special Hampton issue of the Daily Press so aptly put it . . . "a space-age city with an eye to the future and a respect for the past."

I don't know how much of the Army's budget is allocated to the Continental Army Command at Fort Monroe . . . or Air Force and NASA expenditures at Langley . . . or what part of the Navy funds for Norfolk and Newport News finds its way back here to Hampton.

But I am certain that each of these installations contributes even more to the economy of Hampton than our VA center here . . . which has annual expenditures of approximately \$11 million.

I know, however, that you recognize and respect the Veterans Administration here in Hampton for far more than just the money we spend. I would like to think we have merited your regard because of the Center's activities . . . and its many achievements. I, too, am proud of the Hampton VA Center's record of accomplishments.

I would invite your attention to a first of its kind operation in VA conceived and being carried out . . . with great success . . . here at our Hampton VA Center.

I'm referring to its special Outreach program.

At this point, perhaps, a little background might be in order.

For most of its 40 years . . . VA has operated on the philosophy that veterans would be provided with the benefits and services to which they were entitled . . . but that it was up to them to learn about these benefits . . . and to take the initiative in obtaining them.

In short . . . VA didn't "sell" VA programs.

However . . . this philosophy has been changed.

And let me add that as far as this Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is concerned . . . the change is not only for the better . . . but was long overdue.

Now VA operates on the premise that America's 28 million living veterans . . . including well over half-a-million here in the Commonwealth of Virginia . . . not only are entitled to know about VA benefits and services . . . but *must* be fully and constantly informed of them . . . and be given every possible assistance from VA in obtaining the benefits which a grateful nation has provided . . . and wants them to use.

Now let me return briefly to the unique . . . first of its kind outreach program here at our Hampton VA Center.

Mr. Stratton . . . director of the Center . . . correctly sensed the concern of older domiciliary resident veterans for the welfare of returned and returning Vietnam veterans . . . especially the educationally disadvantaged . . . that is, those who did not complete high school before entering military service.

So he asked for volunteers who would be willing to devote some time in the evening and on weekends telephoning returned Vietnam era veterans within a 35 mile radius of the Center . . . to inform them once again about VA benefits . . . especially G.I. Bill education and training . . . and to urge these young veterans to come to the Center . . . and get started back down the road to a speedy and complete readjustment to civilian life.

I want to take this opportunity to commend these unselfish, concerned senior veterans for their invaluable Outreach assistance.

They have proved that where America's veterans are concerned . . . their buddies' welfare preempts of no age barrier.

The brave Americans who have served and sacrificed in Vietnam deserve all of the attention and all of the assistance we in VA . . . and the American people . . . can give them.

Since becoming Administrator of Veterans Affairs nearly a year-and-a-half ago . . . I have said publicly and repeatedly that our Vietnam veterans have fought the loneliest war in America's history.

They have not lacked for the weapons of war. And many . . . although severely disabled . . . are alive today because of the helicopter medical evacuation and almost immediate hospital treatment techniques and procedures perfected in Vietnam.

But they have not known true national unity . . . the kind of support that was a vital element of victory for America in World War II.

Certainly . . . the American people should now be as one in caring about . . . and serving . . . these uncomplaining, courageous veterans.

The presence here tonight of some of this nation's most distinguished, senior military officers compels me to voice one more thought with reference to Vietnam . . . one which I have expressed to other audiences with increasing frequency in recent months.

Wars . . . and only wars . . . produce war veterans.

To date . . . the Vietnam conflict has added 4.5 million war veterans to the rolls of present or potential beneficiaries of VA benefits and services.

Currently . . . approximately 85,000 servicemen a month are joining the ranks of America's living veterans.

But I tell you tonight . . . as Administrator of Veterans Affairs . . . and as the father of a son recently and safely returned from combat in Vietnam . . . that no one more sincerely hopes that President succeeds fully . . . and soon . . . in his efforts to end the war in Vietnam . . . and to win an honorable, lasting peace not only in that war-torn land . . . but throughout the world.

I think we can agree that the President is succeeding in his efforts to wind down the war in Vietnam . . . and to reduce American participation and American casualties in that difficult war.

The number of United States troops in Vietnam has been reduced by nearly 200,000 just since April 1969 . . . and by next May the President will have reduced troop strength in Vietnam by nearly one-half from the peak figure of 543,400.

There has also been a sharp decline in combat casualties. In his news conference last Thursday night . . . the President noted that casualties for the week were down to 27 . . . a fourth of what they were a year ago . . . and an eighth of what they were two years ago.

As the President said . . . "One is too many, but this is an improvement."

Men entering military service through the Selective Service process ran as high as 382,000 in 1966. In 1970 . . . the number drafted will total only 163,500 . . . a drop of 119,500 draftees from 1969 . . . and way less than half of the men drafted in 1966.

However . . . even if the war in Vietnam were to end tonight . . . and America's armed forces were reduced to peacetime strength . . . and manned solely by volunteers . . . the workload of the Veterans Administration would continue at its present high level for many years to come.

Take our Hampton VA Center, for example. It is unlikely that the present average daily patient census of 468 veterans in our hospital here will drop substantially in the near future.

Nor is it likely that the present average daily census of 757 residents in our VA domiciliary here will decline markedly in the near future.

Certainly our present planning contemplates no such drastic reductions in the number of veterans being cared for in our hospital and domiciliary homes.

But I can tell you tonight that even if the Hampton VA Center workload remains static . . . the Center and its staff will not.

Nor will any of the staffs at VA's other hospitals, domiciliaries, regional offices and other installations throughout the country.

For the mission given the Veterans Administration by Abraham Lincoln in his Second Inaugural Address 105 years ago . . . "to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan . . ." has changed only in the magnitude of the task we face.

Permit me to cite a few "for instances." The nation's living veteran population has increased more than six-fold since the Veterans Administration came into being in 1930.

The number of hospitals operated by VA has tripled . . . as has the number of patients being treated in these hospitals.

Six times as many employees now work for VA.

Forty years ago . . . VA inherited from predecessor bureaus and agencies four major veteran benefit programs . . . hospital and medical care . . . disability compensation and pensions . . . vocational rehabilitation training for service-disabled veterans . . . and World War I government life insurance.

These programs have been continued and expanded and improved during the past four decades.

To them . . . however . . . have been added other major VA benefits and services. I refer to such programs as America's \$21 billion investment in the G.I. Bill education and training of 12 million veterans.

With reference to this important benefit for Vietnam era veterans . . . I would point out that one million veterans and servicemen are now in training.

Current enrollment under the present G.I. Bill is nine percent higher than the peak Korean G.I. Bill enrollment in March 1957. By next Spring . . . we expect the cumulative total of trainees under the Vietnam G.I. Bill . . . in operation less than five years . . . to exceed the 2.4 million total trained in the 13 year existence of the Korean G.I. Bill.

I refer also to such added programs as the more than \$70 billion in home loans guaranteed by VA for more than 7 million veterans since 1944.

To the nearly 4.5 million National Service Life Insurance policies . . . valued at almost \$30 billion . . . still held by our veterans.

To the education and training of the sons and daughters, widows and wives of veterans who died or were permanently and totally disabled as the result of military service.

To "wheel chair" homes and specially equipped automobiles for severely disabled veterans.

To special coronary and intensive medical and surgical care units . . . to spinal cord injury units . . . and to specially staffed and equipped paraplegic care units in our hospitals.

And . . . most importantly . . . as I mentioned earlier . . . to the change in the VA's fundamental philosophy regarding veteran benefits.

This banquet tonight evidences the approval of you good people of Hampton of the philosophy of doing everything possible to help . . . without being asked.

There are many other things about the Veterans Administration that I could tell you tonight.

And as a history buff . . . I could talk with you for hours about your lovely as well as historic community.

But I cannot close without a grateful word of thanks to a very special group in this audience tonight.

I'm talking about the unselfish and dedicated members of the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service.

Those VAVS participants who are here tonight are representative of the more than 500 volunteers . . . including nearly 60 teenage youth volunteers . . . who each year give more than 38,000 hours of their time to provide care and companionship . . . concern and compassion to the patients in our Hampton VA Hospital.

Their hearts and hands have reached out to extend Hampton's hospitality and help to these deserving veterans.

On behalf of these veterans . . . I thank them all.

This 100th anniversary banquet hosted by the thoughtful and generous citizens of Hampton, Virginia, is an event which I shall remember gratefully . . . and always.

It honors all of us in the Veterans Administration . . . but especially the able, dedicated men and women who are privileged to serve the more than 1,200 veterans in our Hampton VA hospital and domiciliary Center.

It has been said . . . and it is true . . . that to have a friend . . . one must be a friend.

I can assure you that the VA is indeed proud that it has earned the friendship of your lovely Mayor . . . your distinguished Congressman . . . your Attorney General . . . and of all of you good people of Hampton.

We shall always try to be a good neighbor . . . and a constructive force for good in your community.  
Thank you.

#### A WELCOME TO SENATOR STEVENSON

### HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to extend a personal welcome to our newest colleague, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON).

I have learned from a newspaper article published in my State that Senator STEVENSON has many ancestors who were Virginians.

Indeed, Virginia owes a considerable debt to some of the Senator's forebears. One of them, Dr. Thomas Walker, was a pioneer explorer in the western part of Virginia. Several held high public office in the State, and one was president of Hampden-Sydney College.

I ask unanimous consent that an article concerning Senator STEVENSON's Virginia ancestry and published in the Bedford Bulletin-Democrat of November 19, 1970, be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### NEW SENATOR'S ANCESTOR EXPLORED BEDFORD COUNTY

(By Kenneth E. Crouch)

The newly-elected United States Senator from Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson, III, has numerous family ties in Virginia and one associated with Bedford County.

Senator-elect Stevenson is a great-great-great-grandson of the famous explorer Dr. Thomas Walker of "Castle Hill", in Albemarle County. Dr. Walker was a pioneer explorer in what is now Bedford County, Southwest Virginia and the first white man to enter what is now Kentucky.

Dr. Walker in 1750 with a party journeyed from his home to enter Kentucky at historic Cumberland Gap, took another route northward into present-day West Virginia and returned to his home through the Shenandoah Valley.

#### EXPLORER'S ROUTE

He traveled through what is now Nelson and Amherst Counties (then, like Bedford County, still part of Albemarle County) to the site of what was later to be Lynchburg, where he crossed the James River into Bedford County on March 12, 1750. His diary of March 13 reads ". . . supporting ourselves with rum, thread and other necessities and from thence took the main wagon road to Wood's on the New River. It is not well cleared or beaten yet, but will be a very good one with proper management . . ." As to the crossing of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Villamont area he wrote ". . . The ascent and descent is so easy that a stranger would not know when he crossed the Ridge," and as to approaching the present Roanoke area he wrote, "The great lick on a branch of the Staunton." Roanoke city was originally called Big Lick and in this area the stream is known as the Roanoke (Staunton) River.

#### HIS ANCESTRY

Mr. Stevenson, currently treasurer of Illinois, is the son of Adlai E. Stevenson, III, former governor of Illinois, twice Democratic candidate for president and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, who died in 1965.

The new Senator is a great-great-grandson of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Warner Green, president of Hampden-Sydney College from 1848 to 1856. His great-great-grandfather was Willis Green of Culpeper County, who represented the Cumberland Gap area in the General Assembly of Virginia. Mr. Green's father, Duff Green, married Ann Willis, daughter of Col. Henry Willis, founder of Fredericksburg, and Mildred Washington Willis, only sister of Gen. George Washington.

Mr. Stevenson is a descendant of Col. Augustine Warner, II, once speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Colonel Warner married Mildred Reade, daughter of Col. George Reade, who was acting governor of Virginia in 1638-1639. Col. Reade was a member of the King's Council in 1657-1658 from York and Gloucester Counties and a member of the House of Burgesses from York County in 1655-1657. Col. Reade and his wife, Elizabeth Martiau Reade, are buried in the Grace Episcopal Church cemetery in Yorktown.

Colonel Reade is a descendant of 16 of the 25 sureties for the observance of the Magna Carta, signed by King John at Runnymede, England, on June 15, 1215.

The first Adlai E. Stevenson married Letitia Green, a founder of the Parent-Teacher Association and for several years president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He was a member of Congress from Illinois and vice-president under Grover Cleveland from 1893-1897.

Adlai E. Stevenson, III married Miss Nancy Anderson of Louisville, Ky., a great-great-great-granddaughter of explorer Dr. Thomas Walker.

#### SAVE THE ECONOMY WITH AN INCOMES-PRICE POLICY

### HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I took a special order to discuss the disastrous state of the Nation's economy and the need for wage-price controls.

Since that time, I have found the concept of controls as a regrettable necessity to be gaining acceptance; there have been hints from the administration that jawboning might not be such a bad idea. But in the absence of affirmative action, the economy has continued to deteriorate.

I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point three newspaper clippings. First, an editorial from the Vallejo, Calif., Times-Herald, entitled "Inflation Not Making Cents." This editorial reluctantly endorses wage-price controls. Second, an article from the December 6 Washington Post entitled "Cold Economy Chills Airlines," which documents the continuing difficulties of the airlines in a recessionary economy. Finally, also from the December 6 Post, a fascinating article by Gardiner C. Means entitled "Curbing Prices That Got Away."

#### INFLATION NOT MAKING CENTS

The road signs are out and if we lose our way to a sound economy we have no one else to blame but ourselves.

This struck home this past week when the Salvation Army disclosed its street collections in the familiar kettles had dropped sharply. In conducting a cross section survey for opinions of Vallejo residents for a probable cause, we discovered unemployment, inflation, tight money and pending layoffs were given as the main reasons why the collections lagged.

Nationally, President Nixon and his Council of Economic Advisors have issued the second "inflation alert" in recent months. They cited price increases by the automobile, oil, transportation and copper industries as spurting inflation to a near orbital height.

In addition, they charged new wage packages signed by the auto industry and outrageous demands by the railroad union and others, make it impossible to halt this trend.

Meanwhile, the cost-of-living index has increased to 6.5 per cent, a 1.5 jump over 1969. And at the same time, unemployment continues to mount with more than six million persons out of work at this date.

Looking back to when the dollar still packed a punch in buying power, one could see the beginning. Wages went up, then manufacturers raised their prices. This meant prices also jumped. This continued year by year until now we face a situation in which our dollar is worth slightly more than a quarter in buying power.

It is easy to see that the "dime dollar" predicted by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, editor and publisher of the Tulsa Tribune, in a speech in 1969, is just around the corner.

Does it make sense to wait until this happens? Or do we act now to stabilize our economy to end inflation and unemployment and to restore the value of our dollar?

In a free enterprise system, no sound, logical thinking person wants more regulations, especially from the national level. This is contrary to all principles of a free market economy. However, every effort used during the past 20 years has failed to end this upward spiral of inflation. It is obvious, then, that something new must be tried.

Does it have to be a freeze . . . the clamping of a lid on prices and wages where they are?

While it was uncomfortable and unfair to some during the period of World War II, the wage and price ceiling did work then. Is it being foolish to assume it can't work again?

We think it will work. And as distasteful as a wage-price freeze is, we believe most Americans would prefer that to a "dime dollar" for inflation does not make cents.

**COLD ECONOMY CHILLS AIRLINES: FOR RE-NEWED VIGOR, AIRLINES SUGGEST A BITTER TONIC—FARE INCREASES**

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

The airlines are about to lose one of their most cherished advertisements.

For years, the industry has been boasting—the Air Transport Association still broadcasts the claim in radio advertisements—that average air fares today are lower than they were at the beginning of the decade. It sounds comforting; it is, unquestionably, astute public relations in a nation preoccupied with inflation.

Unfortunately for the airlines, this successful piece of publicity will soon be rendered obsolete by a wave of fare increases.

Like many other regulated industries, the airlines have been trooping to their government overlords with growing regularity, pleading for higher prices and bemoaning the current state of the economy which, they say, has left them the innocent victims of higher costs, lackluster passenger traffic and plunging profits. At least five times in the last two years, the Civil Aeronautics Board has provided partial satisfaction. Although some of the adjustments have been small, their cumulative impact has not; in fact, it probably has neutralized a decade of price reductions.

That those reductions occurred is a somewhat mysterious, but undeniable fact. Capitalizing on the newfound efficiency of jets (which fly faster and carry more people than the piston planes did) and an exuberant economy, the airlines did not cut regular coach fares, but introduced a variety of promotional rates entitling certain classes of passengers to travel at huge discounts from the normal prices. Standby youth fares, for example, originally sliced 50 per cent off the regular fare. "Discover America" fares (valid for trips between 7 and 30 days) initially sold at a 25 per cent discount from the standard coach fare.

By 1969, more than 40 per cent of all domestic air travel was being flown on promotional fares. Naturally, these discount prices lowered the airlines' "yield"—the average revenue they received for every mile a passenger flew (total revenue divided by total passenger miles)—although any losses were more than offset by increases in traffic. Measured in cents collected per mile, the airlines' yield over the last decade constitutes the major piece of evidence for their claim that the average fare level has declined:

Cents (per revenue passenger mile)	
1960	6.01
1961	6.19
1962	6.35
1963	6.07
1964	6.01
1965	5.94
1966	5.69
1967	5.50
1968	5.45
1969	5.70

Already, the figures show that prices are beginning to creep up again. Even these statistics, however, do not reflect the full impact of the increases. In 1969, there were two: a 3.8 per cent adjustment in February and a 6.35 per cent change in October; the second change had only a small effect on last year's figures. The last average yield stands at 5.83 cents (for the 12 months ending September 1970) and again this statistic fails to register accurately three fare raises in the last six months.

For individual travelers, the differences are more visible, especially on short flights where, as a result of a new formula for calculating fares, prices have risen precipitously. Take three heavily traveled routes and compare:

Washington-to-New York, Dec. 1968, \$17.25, now, \$24, Jan. 1971, \$27.

New York-to-Chicago, Dec. 1968, \$46.20, now, \$56, Jan. 1971, no change.

New York-to-San Francisco, Dec. 1968, \$152.25, now, \$154, Jan. 1971, no change.

(Prices include federal tax, raised from 5 percent to 8 per cent in July, 1970).

Promotional fare reductions are also beginning to vaporize. A recent decision, for example, cut the discount for youth fares to one-third of the regular ticket price; "Discover America" trips are now limited to flights of more than 1,500 miles, and the discount (previously reduced from 25 to 20 percent) may shrink to 15 per cent during peak summer traveling months.

Behind these figures lie what one airline executive calls "our worst period in 35 years." The sense of impending doom is widely shared. More than half the 11 major trunk airlines will probably finish with losses this year.

Airline passengers probably sense the industry's difficulties remotely, if at all. On a few flights, some of the frills have disappeared (example: morning movies on some TWA flights). Carriers have started eliminating some daily flights to cut costs; on the top 1,000 routes, reductions amount to about 3 per cent (or 340 of 10,100 flights), according to the Air Transport Association. Pilots, stewardesses, and clerks are being fired. In

1970, ATA calculates, about 6,000 jobs will vanish (out of total employment of about 300,000).

The severity of the airlines' problems have exceeded even the most pessimistic of forecasts. Throughout the last decade, the industry feasted upon a phenomenal rate of traffic growth; in 1968 it was 15 per cent and last year—considered disappointing by airlines—it was nearly 10 per cent. At the beginning of 1970, CAB staff economists issued a doomsday projection of a six per cent growth rate, which would have been the lowest since 1961's 1 per cent. In fact, travel has been stagnant, and at best may increase one or two percentage points. The economy's slowdown has lasted longer and deterred more people from flying than the growth-oriented airline executives ever suspected possible.

The carriers have also suffered from the doleful effects of inflation. Labor costs, reckoned to constitute about half the industry's expenses, are rising at a rate of about 11 per cent annually, according to the ATA. The cost of other items (fuel, landing fees, food) is also climbing and, on top of everything, the carriers are now receiving and paying for the new Boeing 747s at a price of more than \$22 million.

If many of these pressures defy easy control by any one airline—industry officials like to point out, for example, that the 747s had to be ordered three years ago when traffic growth and the appearances of a permanent miracle—the carriers have added small problems of their own invention. A well-publicized "seat war," for example, has caused many of them extra outlays. United initiated the struggle among big airlines by adopting five-abreast (instead of six) seating on flights to California; TWA countered by refurbishing its planes and inaugurating "ambassador service." The cost to TWA alone: \$4 million.

The airlines' deteriorating profits have also strained, probably inevitably, the industry's relations with its government regulator, the CAB.

The industry has wanted it both ways for the CAB: less regulation on fares (allowing them to rise and offset declining profits) and stricter regulation where non-price "competition" is involved. Some officials at American Airlines, for example, decry the fact that the agency did not stop the "seat war." American, TWA and United also asked for permission to engage in joint talks to plan flight reductions on 15 major routes where the carriers compete; the CAB, though not entirely discarding the precedent-setting suggestion, refused—partially because the carriers included some routes where they are making profits.

Compounding these disappointments—for legal reasons, one fare request was also denied—has been a strange love-hate affair with the CAB's new chairman, Secor D. Browne. Browne's appointment in late 1969 was greeted with unrestrained industry enthusiasm ("Santa Claus" was the way one Wall Street analyst described him), and the new chairman, an articulate, multilingual engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, loudly proclaimed the need to restore "confidence" to the airlines—presumably by demonstrating that the agency was not out of touch with their difficulties. He spoke favorably of fare increases.

A year later, Browne has suffered a bruising fall from the industry's grace. He is a frequent target of public and private jibes. "In my opinion, Browne seldom votes according to his public or private utterances," says one Washington airline lawyer acidly.

Browne probably generated some of this ingratitude by inflating industry hopes and by engaging in some promiscuous public speaking. In one interview, for example, he casually mentioned that "one or two flying Penn Centrals (might) plunge from the skies and sink in a sea of red"—a comment that did

not reassure nervous executives. But along with that, airline executives may simply have yielded to the temptation to blame someone else for their problems.

What preoccupies most executives is profits. A prolonged period of nonexistent or meager earnings, they say, will impair their ability to sell new stock, raising the capital needed to build new facilities and buy larger, more efficient airliners—an offset to inflation.

These cyclical downturns are common to the airline industry and, once the economy revives, traffic and profits will probably recover simultaneously. Meanwhile, the fare curve keeps advancing upwards. A year-long investigation of price levels ends next spring; the airlines want—and probably will get—another increase. They will also need a new advertisement.

#### CURBING PRICES THAT GOT AWAY

(By Gardiner C. Means)

(A prominent government economist under the New Deal, Means was coauthor, with Adolf A. Berle, of "The Modern Corporation and Private Property.")

The first phase of President Nixon's game plan to control inflation has already proved a failure. In spite of the fact that the planned reduction in production and employment has been exceeded, inflation has not been brought under control.

Prices in the more concentrated markets such as autos and steel continue to rise although this rise has been masked by the fall in competitive market prices such as those for farm products, foods and lumber.

This presents the country with the need for an emergency program to get us back to full employment under conditions which recognize the reasons for the failure of the President's game plan and take into consideration what would be required to restrain the kind of inflation we have been experiencing.

The President's game plan is designed in terms of classical textbook theory under which simultaneous recession and inflation are theoretically impossible. It treats the inflation of recent years as solely a product of excess demand and a resulting "pervasive inflation-mindness." Yet by the end of 1969, excessive demand had been largely eliminated through the budget surplus bequeathed to the present administration and by the Federal Reserve's restrictive monetary policies.

The plan was to contract aggregate demand to a point well below that needed to support full employment, hold it well below the full employment level for two years and then expand it to bring production up to its potential to early 1973, a goal now apparently revised to mid-1972. This game plan takes no account of the actual behavior of administered prices and wage rates in the industries in which big business and big labor play a major role.

#### OPPOSITE TRENDS

Experience has shown that even where there is excessive unemployment, the prices in the more concentrated industries are likely to rise. This is being confirmed currently by the continued rise of administered prices while market prices go down.

In the last three months, four important market-dominated categories (farm products, food, lumber products and nonferrous metals) have gone down an average of 2.5 per cent, or at the rate of 10 per cent a year, while four important administration-dominated categories (steel, machinery, automobiles and nonmetallic minerals) have gone up an average of 2.4 per cent or at the rate of 9.6 per cent a year.

Furthermore, the administered-price increases cannot generally be attributed to wage increases. The Commerce Department index of labor cost per unit of output for the corporate sector shows no significant increase in the last two quarters while, according to the Survey of Current Business, the improvement in profits in the third

quarter was to a considerable extent due to expansion of profit margins. It is this administrative inflation which is at the root of the modern inflation problem and is not taken into account in the President's game plan.

Even if the plan could be successful, it would be a highly expensive way to control inflation. It calls for something like five million man-years of idle manpower and some \$65 billion of potential production thrown away. The hardships on individuals and the costs of social disruption could easily make the planned cost \$100 billion.

#### AN IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

However, there is no reason to expect that the prolonged period of stagnation contemplated in the plan would eliminate administrative inflation. Although the planned contraction has been exceeded, there is no sign of a decline in the rate of price increase in the more concentrated markets. And when demand was expanded to achieve full employment in the future, this not only would cause a legitimate rise in market-dominated prices but would reinforce the process of administrative inflation long before full employment was reached.

Such inflation grows out of the use of market power and cannot be controlled through monetary and fiscal measures. This lesson is being learned in all of the major industrial countries.

Because monetary and fiscal measures alone cannot bring about both full employment and price stability, the country is faced with two problems: the immediate necessity of getting back to full employment as quickly as possible with minimum inflation, and the longer-run task of maintaining full employment without inflation.

The first is essentially an emergency problem which can be tackled by measures which might not be feasible or effective in the long run. It has taken the administration's planned contraction less than 12 months to bring the economy from 3.4 percent unemployment to its present level of stagnation. An emergency expansion program should aim to get back to 3.4 percent unemployment within a year.

The means for expanding aggregate demand are well understood. The big problem requiring a new approach is how to sit on the lid of administered prices while the expansion goes on.

Controlling administrative inflation should not be confused with holding down prices in a demand inflation. The head of steam generated by excess demand is hard to control, and, if contained, is likely to produce inflation when the controls are removed.

Administrative inflation, on the other hand, results from the very considerable area of discretion involved in the setting of prices and the arriving at wage rates by big business and big labor. The problem of control is to limit the arbitrary use of market power within this area of discretion.

There is good reason why big business and big labor should be willing to accept guidance in this field in order to avoid inflation. Each business and each union has a strong interest in seeing that everybody else uses market power responsibly. But acting alone, their specific interest in higher prices and wages for themselves leads to inflationary increases, and only government can give the coordination necessary to achieve their common interest.

#### DEPRESSION LESSON

Two peacetime experiences with economic guidance by government indicate the possibility of its success. In the early days of the Depression, President Hoover called in the leaders of big business and persuaded them, in the interests of prosperity for all, to agree not to cut wage rates. This was before the days of big unions, yet big business kept its promise. It was not until the busi-

ness contraction had been going on for over two years that big business began to slash wages.

If Mr. Hoover had supported this wage guidance with the appropriate monetary and fiscal measures to expand demand, it might have been one of the most spectacular countercyclical programs on record.

The second case involves the Kennedy guideposts. President Kennedy called on labor and management to abide by wage and price guideposts in a period in which he was attempting to expand aggregate demand in order to achieve full production and employment. Big labor adhered to the guideposts for approximately three years, so that labor cost per unit of real industrial output actually went down. Management also adhered to the guideposts to a considerable extent, though not as closely as labor.

In the end, labor ceased to follow the guideposts because of a basic flaw in their design. The wage guidepost took account only of increases in productivity and failed to make allowance for increases in the cost of living which resulted from a legitimate rise in market-dominated prices.

Because of this flaw, labor lost nearly half of the productivity gains to which it was entitled before it departed from the guidepost. If the Kennedy plan had included a suitable cost of living provision and if management had cooperated more closely, the reflation plan could have been an outstanding success instead of only a partial one.

The emergency program suggested below would build on the common interest in achieving full employment and minimized inflation. It would provide price and wage guidance as to what increases were legitimate. It would focus on the actions of big business and big labor. It would use the power of published analysis and public opinion to encourage adherence to the program.

Furthermore, the program would be based on a clear recognition that the present situation is indeed an emergency. It is certainly an emergency for the more than four million persons currently looking for work and not able to find it. It is also an emergency for the many business firms approaching or teetering on the edge of bankruptcy. It is hardly a normal situation for that half of industry that is operating at less than 75 per cent of capacity. Its treatment as an emergency will facilitate the adoption of temporary measures.

#### A GUIDANCE INSTRUMENT

The main instruments proposed for launching the program would consist of (1) a joint resolution of Congress directed to all parties at interest, declaring the economic emergency and pointing in general terms to the actions appropriate to each, and (2) a single piece of new emergency legislation setting up a temporary Emergency Guidance Board to provide price and wage guidance to big business and big labor.

The joint resolution could state the character of the emergency, set forth the shape of the program which was being adopted, outline the time schedule for reflation, set a time limit for the program, call on all interested parties for cooperation and indicate in general what would constitute cooperation for each.

In particular, it might request the President to call together the leaders of big business, as did Mr. Hoover in an earlier emergency and likewise the leaders of big labor, and ask each group to agree to cooperate with the temporary price and wage guidance board for the duration of the emergency.

On fiscal policy, the recommendation of the Committee for Economic Development might be adopted. It calls for a budget that should be a little more than balanced at full employment but would run an intentional deficit at less than full employment. Or during the emergency, an even greater but temporary deficit might be aimed at in order to



reduce the extent of the monetary expansion that would be required.

On monetary policy, the joint resolution could direct the Federal Reserve Board (1) to cooperate with the administration and the temporary guidance board in designing and carrying out an immediate reflation program, and (2) to expand and control the country's stock of money just enough to support aggregate demand at the level necessary for reaching the goal of the emergency program in the light of the budget policies adopted.

The new Emergency Guidance Board could be set up within the administrative arm of the government or independent of the President and directly responsible to Congress, as is the Federal Reserve Board. In either case, it would be temporary and could be dismantled at the end of the emergency.

The board should be composed of a small group of distinguished individuals respected by business, labor and consumers but not representing these interests, with a chairman well versed in the operations of government. It would presumably have no powers to force particular price or wage actions. Rather, its effectiveness would depend on the agreement of big business and big labor to cooperate, on the fairness of its guidelines, on the publication of the reports to it by big business and big labor justifying proposed or actual price or wage increases and, in special cases, a board recommendation against such increases or for a rollback. It should, however, have power to subpoena records for use in extreme cases.

The board's responsibility might properly be limited to pricing in the more concentrated industries. The legislation setting forth its powers and responsibilities might specify, for example, that the board must be concerned with substantial price increases by any business having assets of, say, one-half billion dollars or more and with any business supplying, say, 30 per cent of any substantial market.

It might also be concerned with price increases by business enterprises having, say, \$100 million assets or supplying, say, 10 per cent of any substantial market provided that either the business voluntarily accepts such guidance or a board examiner makes a finding that such guidance is essential to the success of the program.

The board should be empowered to require that any business or union subject to its emergency guidance should file an economic justification for any substantial price or wage increase involving a substantial volume of output. In order not to be overwhelmed with an excessive number of cases, the board would need to develop procedures for selecting the more significant cases which require board judgment and recommendation, those to be handled through public hearings and attendant publicity and those for which staff consultation and negotiation would appear sufficient.

Large institutions, corporate or union, are not immune to public opinion. Their leaders know that their very size makes them vulnerable. The findings of a distinguished board are likely to have considerable persuasive effect. It is reasonable to expect that, for the limited duration of the emergency, they would respond with the degree of cooperation necessary to make this an effective device for restraining administrative inflation.

#### THE LONGER HAUL

The emergency measures should not be expected to resolve the long-term problem of administrative inflation which will still persist after the emergency has been overcome. In the absence of some new program, the country will constantly be faced with the dilemma of inflation and unemployment. Actually, an economy which is running well should have neither inflation nor serious unemployment.

Those who suggest that a 2 or 3 per cent annual rise in prices is acceptable are simply not looking for a well-running economy. Likewise, those who accept 3.4 per cent unemployment as anything except an interim goal are accepting a badly running economy.

They are saying that, rather than interfere with the abuse of market power, they are satisfied that there should continuously be more than 2½ million workers looking for work and unable to find it; that the country should aim to throw away some \$20 billion of potential production a year, and that the burden of avoiding inflation should be placed on those least able to bear it.

The emergency guidance program and its success or failure should give us clues as to the permanent institutional changes which might be needed to provide a well-running free enterprise system in the presence of substantial market power in the more concentrated industries.

### NINTH ANNUAL OHIO VALLEY JAZZ FESTIVAL

#### HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, back in August I had the pleasure of attending the ninth annual Ohio Valley Jazz Festival, and in going through some files while packing up my office, I came across these news articles which recalled that happy event. I thought my colleagues might like to share a little in that memorable occasion and so take this opportunity to insert in the RECORD an article from the Cincinnati Post and Times Star of August 17, 1970, and one from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the same date:

#### ONSTAGE AND BACKSTAGE AT JAZZ FESTIVAL

(By Jerry Stein)

Some "Giants" returned to Crosley Field on Saturday and Sunday but they were not of the San Francisco variety nor did they play baseball. They came to play jazz at the ninth annual Ohio Valley Jazz Festival before a crowd of 19,000 who sat under moonlight Saturday to listen and 6,000 who succeeded in wishing away drizzles on Sunday.

The excitement actually started on Saturday several hours before the music began for producer George Wein who acted as emcee for the two concerts. One of his ticket outlets was robbed of \$5000.

As the grandstand and the \$10 seats on the field filled, George was ready to revive plans for a three-day festival next year. By Sunday when many of the seats held nothing but air, he was back down to two concerts for '71.

The Saturday evening show was definitely the night for serious jazz fans to attend. The list as headed by Herbie Mann, the Pan of jazz, who received rapt attention from the crowd with his virtuoso playing.

In the program Mann was listed last. I asked Herbie if that is not a bad spot because audiences are likely to be exhausted by the final set (Saturday's concert despite respectable pacing went five hours).

"I'm not playing last," said the Mann who sported a white brocade vest suit. "In programs there are three ways to place you: Alphabetically, in order of appearance or the way the printer thinks it will look better.

"It is more difficult to be the first coming on but other than that I don't mind. If you're good enough, you can off-set fatigue." He was good enough.

While Kenny Burrell Quartet was treating the audience to the sophisticated, cool sound and Sonny Stitt took up his saxophone, singer Roberta Flack who had donned a gold metallic Afro-sheath and barefeet for the occasion paused to discuss the songs she sings.

"I really don't consider myself a jazz singer," Roberta explained, "jazz overlaps into so many areas. There are many so-called jazz singers but really only a few sing jazz such as Carmen MacRae."

Roberta paused to pet a dog that had not only gotten himself in free but also a couple hundred fleas that were using him as a kind of fur-lined taxi. "I don't sing anything I don't feel. My philosophy about choosing songs is this: I must be able to personally identify with it or I must be able to relate to it.

"For instance, 'Love for Sale' is a song I can relate to. I think of the woman in the song as a woman who is forced to sell her body to make a living. My interpretation is that she is doing it out of necessity maybe to support her family. I grew up around that. I knew of women who had to do those things."

Despite a sound system that is excellent for small groups but not for vocals and the big band of Buddy Rich, Roberta Flack provided the festival with its most dramatic moments.

While the Eddie Harris Quartet and Cannonball Adderley's Quintet were in session, Les McCann had arrived on the scene with his Jose Greco gaucho hat crowning him. He was on a hand shaking and kissing tour of the backstage area.

He eventually singled out one young thing who was dressed in a Jean Harlow satin sheath that had been tie-dyed with an end effect that suggested the young lady had slipped in a raspberry patch. Together, they turned centerfield into a lovers' lane. Now, that his lips had been exercised he went before the spotlights to limber up his fingers on the piano.

Sunday's concert seemed to underscore Roberta Flack's remark about increased over-lapping of various musical styles. In fact, some of the acts in the final concert simply weren't jazz at all.

The opening act El Chicano was Top 40 style with a Latin beat in the tradition of Brazil '66. The Jazz fans were unresponsive and the drummer John DeLuna knew it.

"I'm sorry we were unable to warm up the crowd," he said later, "but we had a concert in Tucson Friday night and we drove through without stopping. We didn't get here to 12:30 p.m. (yesterday) and then we couldn't find anyplace to stay."

Buddy Rich, who would receive a standing ovation for an outstanding peer in the evening, settled himself on tom-tom drum case for a chat. He was smaller than I expected but when he opened his mouth to unleash that blunt, fiery manner of speaking there was no mistaking him.

He snapped his fingers for a cigaret and an aide appeared almost out of the air to hand him one. Buddy makes no adjustments in his music to tailor it to a crowd.

"There's no struggle moving young people, I play what I like, I don't ask the audience. If you play well enough, you could play in a sewer and get a good audience."

I asked him what caused him to be so independent. "I was born like that," he said. "I was an independent boy and now I am an independent man. I was a rebel . . . against a lot of things a long time before a lot of other people were.

"I always do what I want to do and if they don't like it they can go . . . In 1966 I organized this band when all the smart guys were saying, 'You're nuts. Big band sound is dead.' Now, I'm making 1975 music and they're all telling me I'm right."

In addition to Buddy Rich only Mongo Santamaria's band with its hypnotic beat

stirred the audience to dance in the aisles during "Watermelon Man."

Bobby "Blue" Bland is a soul group and really seemed out-of-place in a jazz concert and Tony William Lifetime has a heavy electronic sound that emphasizes the experimental corners of jazz.

While the two-day jazz festival was considered a financial success by its promoters, the booking especially in the second concert was too inclusive and smacked of some economic corner-cutting. The concerts are still too long.

The jazz festival had excellent moments but it just may be too much of a musical bargain.

#### QUEEN CITY "ARRIVES" WITH BIG JAZZ FESTIVAL

(By Dale Stevens)

It took a lot of years, but Cincinnati made it this year.

It made it as one of the major jazz festivals, now taking its place with Newport in the East and Monterey in the West.

And good old provincial Cincinnati might not wake up to the fact for another few years but those 22,000 people at Crosley Field had to come from somewhere. They weren't all from Cleveland, and Evansville, and Charleston and Louisville and Indianapolis and Dayton.

And yet it can't be judged only from the attendance, though producer George Wein, top jazz promoter in the country, couldn't quickly think of any jazz festival crowd that has topped Saturday's here, estimated at 17,000 paying customers.

The real judge of what happened here Saturday and Sunday is the music. It started lightly on Saturday, but by the time Roberta Flack reached the crowd and her rapport was expanded by Cannonball Adderley, Herbie Mann and Les McCann, it was obvious that the performers were offering that little something extra.

Last night it really happened.

With the eager, young El Chicano group from the West Coast that offered heavy Brasil '66; on through a driving set from organist Jimmy Smith; the Latin jazz sounds of Mungo Santamaria, and then—the moment this year will be remembered for—an incredible powerhouse performance by the Buddy Rich orchestra.

That made it a memorable night and not even the fine singing of Bobby (Blue) Bland and the unusual rock-jazz efforts of Tony Williams could quite measure up after Rich.

The youthful-looking Buddy Rich band looking like a commune with long locks and colorful poor-boy cloths played with the kind of precision usually achieved only by clever recording engineers. Several times their ability to cut a note off as violently as they had punched it to begin with was brilliantly emphasized by a surprise rest measure between phrases.

All the while Buddy, still thin and wiry and dapper, was spurring them on with an exhibition of big-band drumming that no other drummer around can equal.

He played only one solo, a lengthy, precise and technical bit of brilliance that drew a standing ovation, the kind of ovation in which almost everyone in the audience instinctively leaps to his feet at the same moment.

It was the kind of performance that has you laughing after ——— believe your own tension. And it made me realize a moment later that what makes the Rich band so ——— that the band is as good as Buddy.

This was the ninth year for the Ohio Valley Jazz Festival. The two-day box-office take, which was about \$120,000 according to coproducer Dino Santangelo, was well beyond that of any of the first eight years.

And there already is talk of turning it back into a three-day event, which happened only

in its first season at Carthage Fair Grounds in 1962.

This might sound odd but, I think, after two nights of jazz, before responsive musicians and responsive audiences, that the real essence of this year's success was due to the times we're going through.

The audience was heavily black. The black musicians worked with a definite touch of pride that bordered on militancy. That came through, the customers really picked up on it, and it kept things in an "up" mood all the way.

Looking back here are some of the highlights:

Guitarist Keeny Burrell's sensitive reading of "God Bless The Child," backed by bowed bass.

The unusual vauderville jazz sound, achieved by Eddie Harris, who plays an electronic tenor sax in front of electric piano and electric bass and fine drumming by Robert Crowder.

Cannonball Adderley's humorously high-frown hip talk, the funny blues singing of brother, Nat, and the marvelously understated blues piano of Austrian Joe Zawinul.

Herbie Mann's trick of building to suspense by riding a repeating phrase on flute, with Cincinnati Steve Mendel on Fender base.

Les McCann's profanity at the condition of the world, his own touch of musical rebellion that struck a chord with the crowd.

The vocal by Ersi Arvizu of L Chicano on "Yesterday I Heard the Rain."

Jimmy Smith's sharply aggressive playing on "Mack the Knife" and the drumming behind him by ex-Cincinnati Candy Finch.

Mungo Santamaria's showmanship and the dancing in the aisles that sent the photographers scrambling into the stands.

And certainly, the stylish dress of the people in the audience whose main theme was bare is beautiful I'm going back tomorrow.

#### MANY AMERICANS ARE PROUD OF OUR FIGHTING MEN

##### HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, at a time when unjustified criticism is being directed toward American fighting men in Vietnam, when even leading Members of the U.S. Senate refused to allow the passage of resolutions paying tribute to the courage of soldiers who risked their lives in a rescue mission for prisoners of war, this body ought to take note of those who recognize the tremendous contribution to world freedom being made by those serving their country and the cause of liberty on the battlefield.

Each of us, I am sure, knows of industrial advertisers who have put aside commercial ventures long enough to recognize the sacrifices being made by the officers and enlisted men now serving in Southeast Asia, as well as those who have made the supreme sacrifice. An advertisement which was recently brought to my attention was published by the Central Bank & Trust Co. of Birmingham, Ala., expressing thanks for the valiant men who during the Thanksgiving season were helping others retain their liberty in that faraway land.

Mr. Speaker, I hereby insert the text of that advertisement in the RECORD so that all Members of this and the other

body, as well as the general public, may see that there are after all many Americans who are proud of our fighting men and who put duty and loyalty to country above all else:

#### SGT. MARTY ANDREWS LEFT BIRMINGHAM A YEAR AGO FOR VIETNAM

He left a brand new baby and his wife. This month he came home . . . just in time to spend Thanksgiving with his family. A lot of his buddies were not that lucky. Over 40,000 of them will never return home to their families. Any war is hell. Innocent and decent persons are the first casualties. Families are separated, many of them forever. Vietnam is even worse because it has divided our country. The great debate about its justification and value has toppled Presidents, ignited campus riots, and unleashed ten thousand speeches by angry politicians who oppose or who support the war. But beneath the speeches and violent demonstrations and international intrigues, one thought needs to be foremost in all our minds: Men like Sgt. Andrews leave their homes and their children and their wives and their parents to defend the liberty of our beloved America. It is not an easy job. It is not a pleasant job. But . . . somebody has to do it . . . somebody has always had to do it. We can think of no greater blessing to be thankful for during the 1970 Thanksgiving Season than that of living in a free land. America may not be perfect. But we think it is in "first place" by a long shot in bringing God's blessings to its people . . . in respecting the dignity of its citizens . . . in providing moral leadership in the free world. We are glad Sgt. Andrews is home for Thanksgiving. We are thankful that the spirit of defending the motherland still burns fiercely in the breasts of men like Sgt. Andrews. While we cannot share their sacrifices, we can salute their courage. While we cannot experience their suffering, we can pray for their safe return. While we cannot bring those who gave their lives for their country back to their families, we can remember that the fate that has overtaken them shows us the meaning of American citizenship in its first revelation and in its final proof.

CENTRAL BANK AND TRUST CO.

#### AN ECONOMIC MILESTONE

##### HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 16, 1970

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in these closing days of the 91st Congress, we have been so preoccupied with the crush of legislative business that proper accord has not been paid to the fact that about noon yesterday our annual gross national product reached the level of \$1 trillion.

This momentous occasion occurred while President Nixon was unveiling the new GNP clock installed in the Department of Commerce. This clock will provide the American people with a minute-by-minute record of the growth in our economy.

The achievement of this economic milestone has been made possible by the capitalist system. Free enterprise has been the cornerstone of our success.

Attaining the \$1 trillion mark is a monument to the heights that man's striving for economic well-being can reach in a free society.