

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL EDU-
CATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES TO
VIETNAM WAR WIDOWS**HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct an inequity in the law which prevents the widow of a soldier killed in Vietnam from obtaining proper educational assistance to support her children.

Members of the Business and Professional Women of Alexandria, Va., recently called my attention to the fact that many young Vietnam widows with small children are unable to obtain gainful employment because of the lack of a few special courses or special training. As young mothers, most are unable to take advantage of the educational benefits now available to them, completion of formal training on campus at recognized schools and colleges. Somehow the Congress seems to have overlooked the fact that most young widows have small children.

War widows receive payments according to the rank of their deceased soldier-husband under veterans death compensation statutes. In addition, the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act provides for additional assistance for education on a full-time basis or for an equivalent amount on a part-time basis. The present amount for full-time study is \$130 per month and \$60 per month for half-time study. These rates are all comparable to the educational assistance allowance provided for veterans under the GI bill. Payments are not provided, however, for educational assistance allowances for programs of education taken on a less-than-half-time basis or by correspondence under the War Orphans' and Widows' Educational Assistance Act. In fact, section 1723(c) of the act prohibits approval of "any course to be pursued by correspondence," in contrast to the GI bill for veterans which provides assistance for such courses.

The Vietnam war widows are penalized because the tender age of their children and the small pensions they receive make it nearly impossible to pay for baby-sitters, maintain homes, and go to college. Often were it possible to pay for such services it would be difficult to find suitable help to adequately care for their children while they go to school.

Most young widows want to work to supplement their pensions, either immediately or when their children are older. Most need additional or refresher training before they can qualify for positions that will enable them to support their families. The Business and Professional Women of Alexandria advise me that they consider it important that these young women be able to stay at

home and care for their children while preparing themselves for employment through correspondence courses. After completing correspondence courses such as bookkeeping, accounting, typing, and so forth, they will be able to take responsible jobs, afford their baby-sitters and raise their families decently.

Mr. Speaker, I urge enactment of this bill, to entitle widows of persons who die of service-connected disabilities incurred in Vietnam to educational assistance for courses pursued by correspondence.

PROJECT CONCERN

HON. JOHN BRADEMÁS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Speaker, we talk about service but what are we actually doing? This simple question prompted a young California doctor, Jim Turpin, to change his career and become involved in a life of service. With the help of some of his associates in an adult church school class, he founded Project Concern in November 1961. Since that time, this nonprofit medical relief program has helped over a half million people to solve their medical needs.

Mr. Speaker, Project Concern serves people in Hong Kong, including a floating clinic; in South Vietnam's central highlands; in Tijuana, Mexico; and in Appalachia, U.S.A. This spring, climaxing on May 2, 1970, across America, there will be hundreds of Walks for Mankind. Many will be organized and run by Explorer Scouts of the Boy Scouts of America, Bob Benedicts' TEEN Corps of Minnesota, junior and senior high school students, service clubs, civic organizations, and church groups. Any group might be the organizer for a walk, or organize a community group to run the walk on a cooperative basis. Secure the organizational booklet from Project Concern to get the details, Mr. Speaker, briefly, the plan goes like this:

THE "WALK" PLAN

A walk route—20 miles—is selected and promoted. Walkers of all ages are signed up. Between the time they decide to walk and the actual walk they seek sponsors. Each sponsor agrees to contribute to the work of Project Concern an amount related to the distance its walker covers. For example, the sponsor—friends, family, business firms, organized groups, and so forth—agrees to pay 50 cents for each mile walked. If the walker covers 15 miles, the sponsor would send \$7.50 to Project Concern's medical voluntary relief and education program.

If, with the help of your unit, enough sponsors and walkers can be secured, the 200,000 patients anticipated in 1970 will be adequately served. Funds are needed annually to operate the project's two hospitals, six clinics, feeding stations, and many traveling medical and dental

teams in South Vietnam, Hong Kong, Mexico, U.S.A.'s Appalachia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and New Mexico's Navajo Indian area.

Walks of this kind have been extremely successful in Europe and Canada. Obtain the plan for organizing and conducting a Walk for Mankind by writing Project Concern, Post Office Box 2468, San Diego, Calif. 92112.

Students and sponsors will assist Project Concern by giving direct on-the-scene service. On a limited basis your post can volunteer its manpower in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mexico, or Bisti, N. Mex., to assist in building projects or providing other services. For project and service information write to Project Concern headquarters in San Diego. A superservice commitment for on-the-scene service calls for a strong committee of youth and consultants. Be sure to allow enough time for planning arrangements, financing, transportation, lodgings, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, Project Concern with its inspiring humanitarian goals represents a unique and meaningful opportunity for service by all American youth.

MRS. TALLU FISH NAMED JEKYLL
ISLAND HISTORIAN**HON. W. S. (BILL) STUCKEY**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. STUCKEY. Mr. Speaker, Georgians are proud of Jekyll Island which is one of the most beautiful resorts in the country.

And, Georgians are also proud of Jekyll's history and of a great lady who founded the Jekyll Island Museum.

I would like to include at this point an article from the Jekyll Islander which describes the reception which was held in honor of Mrs. Tallu Fish who was made curator emeritus of the Jekyll Island Museum, archivist and historian for Jekyll Island.

The article follows:

MRS. TALLU FISH NAMED JEKYLL ISLAND
HISTORIAN

Very few people, perhaps short of royalty, have three titles given them at one time. But Jekyll Island's Mrs. Tallu Fish did when Secretary of State Ben Fortson, Jr., and the Jekyll Authority honored her at a reception for 15 years of service as curator of the Jekyll Island Museum.

She was made Curator Emeritus of the Jekyll Island Museum, Archivist and Historian for Jekyll Island.

Mr. Fortson announced at the same time that a room was being prepared in the Jekyll Club Hotel to be used for the data and historical information which Mrs. Fish has collected over a period of years as the archives department. There he said, "she would have a room to meditate, and a new challenge."

Some 200 persons came out for the gathering, which was held at the present Museum, the Claffin-Porter Cottage.

Mr. Fortson told the group that the millionaires had a dream when after months of

research they selected Jekyll for their winter vacationland. But Mrs. Fish's dream in founding the museum was more important to the state of Georgia. He said that she probably knew more about Jekyll Island than any person in the state, and one of its best "salesmen".

His speech was concluded with the presentation of an official citation citing "appreciation and love in the development of Jekyll Island. In gratitude for your devotion and assistance in maintaining the museum for so many years."

The response to his speech was made by Mrs. Howard Scott of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Fish's daughter. Others to speak were Dewey Scarborough, one of the first residents of the island; Mrs. Horace Caldwell, Jekyll Island Authority director and Jim Ferguson, president of the Jekyll Island Promotional Association.

Following the ceremony guests were invited to the dining room for refreshments. The table was centered with a beautiful pastel mass arrangement.

Those assisting in serving were Mrs. Iris Blitch, Mrs. Kathleen Soyars, Mrs. Leonard Sullivan, Mrs. Roy Massey, Mrs. Walter B. Yeager. Mrs. Roger Beedle kept the guest registry.

SEATTLE: GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, Seattle and the Ports of Puget Sound in the State of Washington are the closest on the mainland United States to the Orient, and this developing gateway is swiftly being realized as such.

Yet, there are steps that still are to be taken to accomplish this great potential for our great land, and one of these is the opening of the air route from Seattle to Tokyo to other air carriers.

Three airlines have filed for this service to add to the single-airline service presently offered on this route. They are United Air Lines, American Airlines and Pan American World Airways. Mr. Speaker, I urge prompt and positive attention to this matter by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Meanwhile, the senate of the State of Washington has passed a resolution calling attention to the importance of this short, economical route to the Orient using Seattle as the gateway. For the attention of my colleagues, I include the aforementioned resolution at this point in the RECORD:

SENATE RESOLUTION—1970 Ex. 29

To the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Department of Transportation and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Whereas, The Pacific Northwest Ports of Puget Sound, state of Washington have been historically closer to the Orient over great circle routings than any other United States ports in the contiguous forty-eight states; and

Whereas, The Seattle-Tacoma International Airport now shares this unique position as an aerial port for movement of passengers and cargo; and

Whereas, Air passenger transportation has already largely replaced sea transportation and air cargo and air mail transportation is

growing faster than any other segment of the explosive air transportation industry; and

Whereas, The potential for air transportation of passengers and mail and cargo between the United States and the Orient is virtually untapped and will undergo unprecedented long-range growth and development, by the most conservative predictions; and

Whereas, Air transportation is undergoing rapid technological change which now as never before and in the future will encourage passenger, mail and cargo transportation over the shortest, most economical, great circle distance between the major aerial ports of the United States mainland and the Orient; and

Whereas, President Nixon recently recommended that the Civil Aeronautics Board eliminate from consideration competitive air service between Seattle-Tacoma and Tokyo, the shortest and most direct route linking major cities on the United States mainland with the Orient;

Now, therefore, The Senate respectfully prays that franchises for both United States domestic and foreign-flag carriers will be approved and issued to promote the greatest possible competition over the shortest, most economical route for passengers, mail and cargo between the United States mainland and the Orient. This is the route between Seattle-Tacoma International Airport and Tokyo, Japan and other major oriental air gateways; and

Be it resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States; William Rogers, Secretary of State; John Volpe, Secretary of Transportation; the members of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and each member of Congress from the state of Washington.

I, Sidney R. Snyder, Secretary of the Senate, do hereby certify this is a true and correct copy of the Senate Resolution No. 1970 Ex. 29, adopted by the Senate February 9, 1970.

SIDNEY R. SNYDER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, no part of the world today is more important than the Middle East because, unfortunately, this area could so easily become the source of a devastating, direct confrontation among the major military powers. Equally as important is the need to guarantee the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every nation in the area and each inhabitant's right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force.

Therefore, it is obvious that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem is essential to world peace and to the continued progress and development of all nations in this area.

In the quest for such a peace, though, I think we in the United States must keep one very important factor in mind: nations not directly involved in this conflict cannot impose the terms which will resolve it. The conflict can be resolved

only by the parties whose future security and integrity are contingent upon the provisions of a mutually negotiated peace.

It is for this reason that I am convinced our wisest course of action lies in firmly supporting the resolution which was adopted by the United Nations Security Council in November of 1967. This resolution, which is very similar to one that I introduced in the House of Representatives on June 29 of that year, provides a clear framework within which the conflicting parties themselves can reconcile their differences and negotiate the establishment of a permanent state of peace and sense of security.

Specifically, the resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal of all claims to and armed forces from occupied Arab territory but only within the context of a mutually accepted peace settlement. This resolution also affirms the necessity for: guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem; and insuring the territorial inviolability and political independence of every nation in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones. In addition, it requests the Secretary-General to designate a special representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the states concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles of this resolution. This frustrating post has been admirably filled for the past 2 years by Dr. Gunnar Jarring and his efforts to accomplish this mission are highly deserving of our continued, full support.

In other words, the provisions of this resolution are based upon a clear recognition that the disastrous mistake of 1957 must not be repeated. At that time, the major powers imposed a settlement which required Israel to withdraw but which did not provide adequate guarantees for her integrity and security since the Arabs were not required to negotiate and enter into a direct peace commitment with her. Therefore, the fundamental causes of their state of belligerency were left unresolved and subsequently led directly to their 6-day war 10 years later.

The obvious lesson to be derived from this tragic 1957 error is a firm reemphasis of the fact that the major powers cannot impose an outside settlement; they can only encourage negotiations between the two sides.

For this reason, then, I have serious reservations about the Nixon administration formula for an Israeli-Jordanian settlement which was submitted to the Four Power conference 2 months ago. This 12-point formula far exceeds the role of encouragement because it preempts the basic reason for negotiation by addressing itself in too specific detail to virtually each and every item of contention between the two nations. For example, it would obligate both countries to determine procedures and a timetable—including the use of a

map—for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from substantially all of Jordan's west bank which was occupied during the 1967 war. It also details specific solutions to the problems of frontiers, Jerusalem, and refugees.

Consequently, I think it is obvious that this formula goes far beyond the proper and acceptable purpose of providing a foundation for talks. Instead of being confined to a constructive listing of the items to be negotiated, as the United Nations resolution is, it attempts to supersede the negotiation process by imposing preconditions and arbitrating virtually each and every item in dispute. It thereby would remove any real reason or incentive for the two nations to negotiate since almost nothing of any meaning or substance would remain to be resolved.

However, in spite of this formula, which fully deserved the renunciation it received from both sides, I still believe that the major powers can play a vital role in the search for a comprehensive and stable Middle East peace. In fact, since the current situation is so flammable, it is my view that the major powers not only can, but must, play a catalytic role because of their incumbent obligations and responsibilities to peace as members of the United Nations Security Council. I am convinced that their efforts can be very helpful in encouraging and stimulating the parties in conflict to talk and to attain a level of communication which will produce clear and stated intentions by both sides, along with a genuine willingness to bring about basic changes in the attitudes and conditions which have created the present confrontation.

Obviously, though, these aims cannot be effectively achieved unless the four major powers—the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union—can, first, reach agreement among themselves on how negotiations on the United Nations resolution can best be induced and, then, maintain this accord during the entire consultation process. Without this united resolve, the tendency among the Middle East nations will be to delay the opening of negotiations and, failing that, to avoid reaching any meaningful reconciliations because each side will be striving to improve its bargaining position beforehand by obtaining greater support from the major powers than the other side has.

Therefore, I do support our current attempts to consult directly with the Soviet Union about this situation. These attempts can do no harm and could prove to be very beneficial in aiding in the creation of a climate which will motivate the parties in conflict to successfully reach an agreement among themselves.

As far as U.S. economic and arms assistance to Israel is concerned, I believe that we must strike some sort of reasonable balance between an unrestrained flow of arms into the Middle East and an impression that Israel will have to face unassisted the continuing Arab buildup of armaments which are being supplied by the Soviet Union and other countries. It is clearly not to the advantage of

world peace to permit the impairment of Israel's deterrent strength; neither is it in Israel's best interest to let her assume the full burden of a defense effort which has already diverted her human and material resources from productive pursuits.

Therefore, I will continue to strongly support all possible U.S. economic assistance to Israel and any necessary arms assistance which is based upon full consideration of her problems and the relative strength of each side.

In conclusion, what I am advocating is the establishment, by all governments in the Middle East of a permanent peace which will outlaw belligerence, define final boundaries, end boycotts and blockades, curb terrorism, promote disarmament, facilitate refugee resettlement, ensure freedom of navigation through international waterways, and promote economic cooperation in the interests of all people.

MORE ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, in the February 1970 issue of Social Action, a publication of the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, there appears an article on the subject of conscientious objection and the effect upon parents whose draft eligible sons have emigrated to Canada. The article follows:

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION: FREEDOM OF WHOSE
CONSCIENCE?

A few weeks ago I watched a late movie on TV (the hour was late, not the movie) which you may have seen. It was entitled "Friendly Persuasion," with Gary Cooper playing the head of a Quaker family in southern Indiana, during the Civil War. As the Confederate Army is approaching, the families in the area are getting ready to defend their lands and the Quaker family is challenged to help in that defense. Although the father, played by Gary Cooper, refuses to take up arms, the eldest son decides to do so. The mother appeals to the father to stop their son from violating their pacifist beliefs. The father replies, "I cannot stop him. I am only his father," I cannot be his conscience."

Today there are parents all over America who find themselves in a similar situation—but in reverse. Today the parents are opposing the pacifist beliefs and actions of their sons who have fled to Canada and elsewhere as either draft resisters or defectors. Today many of these parents have failed to say, as the Quaker said, "I cannot stop him. I am only his father, I cannot be his conscience." Today too many parents insist that their son's actions be consistent with the parent's conscience. Whereas many are appalled at the fact that an estimated 60,000 draft age young men have fled to Canada, I am appalled at the fact that an estimated 90% of them have left behind hostile parents and thus total alienation from their families.

It is ironic that, whereas our religious and constitutional heritage places a high value on freedom of conscience, those who exercise it are condemned by their own family in the name of what they regard as a higher value—patriotism. This is not to deny that

many exiles may be acting out of motives which are selfish, cowardly, based on self-preservation, and wholly unrelated to conscience. The point is—who is to say which are which? Why must we assume that most of them are cowards for going to Canada rather than conscientious for doing so? Who can presume to separate the cowardly from the courageous?

Even if we assume that what these young men have done was wrong, this does not mean that they should be required to starve for lack of food, freeze for lack of clothing, or become vagrants for lack of housing. There is a human need for the bare necessities of life which must be met. Thank God there are individuals in Canada who have demonstrated more humanitarianism toward these young men than has been shown by most of their parents. We, of the churches from which many of these young men come, have an obligation to support those who are now facing social ostracism for acting on the precepts the church has taught. The church taught them that the will of God is above the will of the state and, when the two conflict, conscience requires that we act in a way we believe is consistent with the will of God, even though to do so may be contrary to the laws of man.

What does a young man face when he flees to Canada? He must reconcile himself to a prison sentence if, and whenever, he returns. He subjects himself to charges of disloyalty and cowardice, not only from those in his community, but even from his own parents and other members of his family. He has gone to a strange land, among strange people, into a very uncertain future. Why would a person do such a thing? Some might be that afraid and irresponsible. Most, I believe, might be that conscientious.

This gets us back to the parents who have cut their sons off for such action. Please give your sons the benefit of the doubt. If you really believe in freedom of conscience, grant that freedom to your own son. If you don't, you can't expect others to. Remember, you may be his parents, but you cannot be his conscience.

LEWIS I. MADDOCKS.

MORE ABOUT EXILES

America's draft exiles will be the theme of the March issue of Social Action. Major articles will be contributed by Dr. Charles Forsyth, social action executive of the United Church of Canada; Richard Killmer, of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam; and L. William Yoltan, director of the United Presbyterian Emergency Ministry on Conscience and War.

THIS KID PROGRAM WORKS—A LA ARCHIE MOORE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, many people talk about the problems of our youth and the need to provide strong adult leadership and friendship to the young, but few do more than talk. In San Diego we are deeply proud of a man who does much more. Former light-heavyweight champion Archie Moore has dedicated his time and energy to working with boys of all races and creeds to help them develop into self-respecting, self-reliant adults and I am pleased to be able to share some of Archie's activities with my House colleagues:

THIS KID PROGRAM WORKS—A LA ARCHIE MOORE

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Following the riots and violence which wracked more than 100 U.S. cities in 1968, Archie Moore's reasoned voice stood out as a beacon of hope for black and white Americans alike. Said Moore in an article in the April 15, 1968, Newsletter: "Law and order is the only edge we have." He also discussed his ABC program designed to teach youngsters that "there is greatness in America." This is a progress report on the Moore program.)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Oil to spread upon the troubled waters of the United States may be found in abundance in the Pledge of Allegiance, suggests boxing immortal Archie Moore.

Moore's work with disadvantaged, unsettled youths in his Any Boy Can (ABC) program has drawn national attention. He feels that the 31 words of the pledge embody the ideals and hopes of a democracy.

"It's a contract among the citizens of the United States," he said in a recent interview with the Newsletter in his San Diego home. "Every man, whatever color, whatever hue, when he recites the pledge commits himself to this litany. Listen."

And the old Mongoose—so-called because of his hypnotic, floating bob-and-weave in the ring—stood up abruptly behind his cluttered desk. He straightened out the big fist which had clubbed scores of men senseless in a 27-year career, 10 of them as light-heavy-weight champion, and thumped it firmly over his heart. He spoke the phrases with thespian intensity:

"I pledge allegiance to the flag—of the United States of America—and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation—under God—indivisible—with liberty and justice for all!"

Then the rigid expression relaxed and he asked, "Have you ever heard it that way? When the answer was no, he commented:

"That's the trouble, you know? Most kids today, they just make a humdrum nothin' out of a beautiful thing. They don't understand it. They don't feel it. They don't believe in it. But these words can be made to work."

To date, some 700 boys between ages 8 and 15 have joined the ABC program since a worried Moore founded it five years ago in Vallejo, Calif., to cure a very costly rash of vandalism in a new housing tract.

Moore had been hired by realty men to sell houses in the 800-home development. But bands of youths almost nightly swept through the unoccupied homes, smashing windows and ripping out fixtures at a cost of \$7,500 per month—a conservative estimate, says Moore.

Something about the wanton desperation of the youths struck a responsive chord in Moore, in whom had been smouldering a desire to help boys in trouble ever since his own 22-month sentence to a St. Louis reformatory at age 15 for stealing \$7 out of a streetcar coin box.

Now was Moore's chance to reach out.

"I set up a speed bag outside and was workin' away on it. Pretty soon I saw this little boy watchin' and watchin.' He piped, 'I can do that.' 'All right,' I said, 'you come back tomorrow with some other kids and we'll see.'"

With the same gulle he used to ensnare 'opponents into a hall of jabs and hooks, he spun a web around the boys. In a few weeks, Moore had a troupe of youths coming to his house, practicing self-defense and repeating an elaborate ritual entoning good sportsmanship, scholastic achievement, self-respect, and a firm belief in God. He taught them that rioting, vandalism, stealing and taking drugs were beneath their dignity. The vandalism dropped to less than \$70 a month.

When all the houses were sold, Moore went to Washington to work with the Job Corps. But he wasn't happy there. "The Job Corps is rehabilitation of school dropouts," he declared. "My field is prevention. ABC will keep boys in school."

Moore came back to San Diego, his home of 30 years. With the help of the community, especially supermarket chain owner Gerald Awes, he established a second ABC program there. Awes gave the boys a store in a shopping center. A donated boxing ring, pool and Ping-Pong tables, showers, lockers and a handball court were installed. There are now more than 300 boys in the San Diego program.

But though the success of the program is obvious to even the casual observer—Moore has scores of praising letters from all over the nation—it has failed to bloom as well in other areas.

Moore is not discouraged. He hopes eventually to charter ABC programs in all large cities.

DISLOYALTY AND DISHONESTY DO PAY OFF—IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, having been interested for a number of years in the operations of the U.S. State Department, I find it hard to register surprise or shock at new revelations of double-dealing and duplicity issuing from that Department. Regardless of the administration in power the hierarchy at State continues on its merry, self-perpetuating way, laughing at feeble congressional attempts at administrative oversight. Presidents from Herbert Hoover to the present day have publicly expressed the need for overhauling this Department, but the job has never been done.

Recent press accounts indicate once again the necessity for vast corrective action. The veteran newsman and columnist of the Chicago Tribune, Willard Edwards, in his column of February 5, 1970, brought to light still another tale of State Department skulduggery. During the Kennedy-Nixon Presidential campaign of 1960, Candidate Nixon was blasted with the theme that U.S. prestige abroad has declined during the Eisenhower administration thereby impugning the ability of a Republican administration to adequately handle foreign affairs.

A later investigation disclosed that a secret report had been supplied to the Democratic candidate by two Federal employees and had been received by a public relations man in the Democratic camp, William H. Brubeck, to support the loss-of-prestige charges. After the Democratic victory Mr. Brubeck joined the State Department and advanced rapidly in the Foreign Service. Ironically, under the administration of the man he helped to sandbag in 1960, Mr. Brubeck was to assume greater responsibilities. According to the Edwards' account, Mr. Brubeck was recently appointed as chief of a task force to reorganize the Foreign Service Institute of the State Department. Needless to say,

the two Federal employees who supplied the secret report to Brubeck are still ensconced in important positions with this administration.

At the present time a blue ribbon panel is at work at the Department of Defense revamping the vast operations of that Department. A similar body whose goal would be an objective and dispassionate overhaul of the State Department could well be a first step in the right direction.

The Willard Edwards column was followed by a more complete treatment of the above account in Human Events, the Washington newsweekly, in its February 14 edition, both of which are inserted in the Record at this point:

[From the Chicago (Ill.) Tribune, Feb. 5, 1970]

A FOREIGN SERVICE SUCCESS STORY

(By Willard Edwards)

WASHINGTON, February 4.—When the state department announced last week that William H. Brubeck, a foreign service officer, had been given a top role in its reorganization, some veterans marveled at a unique success story.

Other heads shook in wonderment. It was noted that Brubeck's comparatively brief career is peaking under President Nixon, who might have reached the White House nine years ago except for the "leaking" to anti-Nixon newspapers of a secret report late in the turbulent presidential campaign of 1960.

An official investigation of that leak established that two federal employes took a copy of the report to the Democratic national committee, where Brubeck was handling public relations for John F. Kennedy.

Publication of the material, consisting of foreign polls taken by the United States information agency and revealing that the prestige of the United States had declined in comparison to that of the Soviet Union, has been generally recognized as one of the major factors in Nixon's loss of the Presidency that year by 112,803 votes.

In an election decided by so narrow a margin that a shift of 1 per cent would have altered the results in 11 states, no agreement will ever be reached on the predominant cause of Nixon's defeat.

But Brubeck certainly has reason to claim as much credit as any other Kennedy staff aid for the result. In the campaign, Kennedy pounded a central theme—the need for strong leadership to reverse the nation's declining prestige abroad.

When Nixon asserted that United States prestige had never been higher, Kennedy, after leaking of the secret report, was able to retort that the Eisenhower administration's, own "suppressed" findings contradicted Nixon's claims.

The U-2 incident in May, 1960, followed by the breakup of the Big Four meeting in Paris and cancellation of a proposed trip to Russia by President Eisenhower, had already weakened the confidence of voters in Republican skill in handling foreign affairs. The secret polls seemed to provide clinching evidence in support of Kennedy's charges.

Brubeck's services were promptly rewarded after Kennedy was inaugurated in January, 1961. The Democratic party's publicity man was launched on a state department career thru appointment as special assistant to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. He advanced rapidly and, in 1965, was made a class 1 foreign service officer.

The two employes who broke regulations to supply a secret report to unauthorized persons are still resting comfortably on the federal payroll, one in the commerce department, the other in the USIA.

Now, Brubeck has been appointed by Undersecretary of State William B. Macomber

Jr. as chief of a task force to reorganize the foreign service institute.

His friends call this recognition of his talents. To many in the department it is additional proof that holdover officials from the Kennedy and Johnson regimes, many of them unfriendly to Nixon, still run the state department and have been put in charge of the cleanup promised by Nixon in his campaign.

FOXES IN THE CHICKEN COOP

White House sources were known to be stunned last week when it was revealed that Under Secretary of State William B. Macomber Jr. had appointed a former John F. Kennedy public relations director—a man who had significantly helped to destroy Richard Nixon's chances of getting elected in 1960—to head a task force to reorganize the foreign service. The man's name is William H. Brubeck.

The story, broken by the *Chicago Tribune's* Willard Edwards, has startled and even alarmed some Republican lawmakers who normally seem placid about the failure of the Administration to clean up the State Department.

The original connection between Brubeck and Nixon dates back to November 1960. Early that month, prior to the national election, a special committee appointed by President Eisenhower and headed by Mansfield Sprague, pulled together data it had gathered concerning United States prestige abroad. Included on the Sprague Committee were such distinguished men as Allen Dulles, George Allen (then head of USIA), Gordon Gray and C. D. Jackson. Much of the data supplied the committee had been prepared by government employees serving with the State Department or the USIA.

The final document, dubbed the "Sprague report," revealed that polls taken in foreign countries showed that the prestige of the United States had declined in comparison to that of the Soviet Union. The supporting material for this report and the report itself were classified "Secret" under standards governing the protection of information relating to the national defense.

Notwithstanding the restriction placed on the report, which should have precluded its dissemination outside the federal government, the Sprague report was leaked to the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* shortly before the November election.

The published reports on the polls proved to be politically explosive and unquestionably contributed to John F. Kennedy's razor-thin victory over Richard Nixon.

An official investigation into the leak established that two federal employees had arranged to take copies of the Sprague report to the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, where it was given to the committee's public relations director: William Hurst Brubeck. Thereafter, with the assistance of Robert Kennedy, Brubeck furnished the report to the *Post* and the *Times*.

The two persons who had helped deliver the report to Brubeck were Roy F. Gootenberg and Pat Bidgood. The investigation revealed that both were partisan Democrats who were using their official position to prevent the election of Richard Nixon.

Nixon was defeated by a scant margin of 113,000 popular votes and many political experts believe the "prestige" issue may very well have been the final push that put JFK across the top. The importance of the issue, for example, was stressed by liberal columnist Carl Rowan, who became director of the USIA in the Kennedy regime.

In a *Washington Star* column in October 1966, Rowan remarked, "The late John F. Kennedy raised the issue of America's declining prestige shrewdly and effectively during the 1960 presidential campaign. Using

polls gained surreptitiously, he documented his charge that the American image suffered under the Eisenhower Administration. There can be no doubt that this gambit won Kennedy some precious votes."

In February 1961, soon after Kennedy's inauguration, William Brubeck's star began to rise dramatically.

He moved from his post as publicity man for JFK to the State Department, where he became a special assistant to Secretary Dean Rusk. He advanced to head of the Executive Secretariat and in 1965 was given the protection of a career employee when he became a Class 1 Foreign Service Officer.

The "merit system" did not work so swiftly and efficiently for other career officers who had come up through the ranks. "But then," notes a career government official familiar with Brubeck's case, "they had not done so much to contribute to the defeat of Mr. Nixon."

Brubeck's good fortune continued in August 1968 when he was returned to Washington from a prestigious assignment in London to attend the coveted Senior Seminar.

When the seminar was completed, the State Department, now under the Nixon Administration and Secretary William Rogers, rewarded Brubeck again. They observed the "merit system" by making him director of the Special Staff for Nigeria. And now Macomber has permitted Brubeck to head a foreign service task force which could have great bearing on the future of both the State Department and the foreign service.

In short, JFK's former public relations director—the man who played a crucial role in defeating Richard Nixon for the presidency in 1960—has been thrust into a key position to help President Nixon fulfill his promise of cleaning up the State Department.

And what has become of the two persons who helped feed Brubeck the damaging material? Though USIA Director Frank Shakespeare is undoubtedly unaware of Pat Bidgood's previous activities, she is listed as Chief, Executive Secretariat for the USIA. In this position she is permitted to handle sensitive information submitted to the director.

At the time of his participation in the disclosure of the prestige poll back in 1960, Roy Gootenberg was on detail from the Bureau of the Budget to the State Department. Today he is listed as Director, Trade Missions Division, of the Bureau of International Commerce.

PARAPSYCHOLOGY, ENERGY, AND YOUR LIFE—PART III

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am inserting in the RECORD the third of the contemplative philosophical lectures given by Mr. Irving Laucks, of Santa Barbara, Calif., over Los Angeles radio station KPFK:

PARAPSYCHOLOGY, ENERGY, AND YOUR LIFE: PART III—HOW ENERGY OPERATES AND WHAT OF IT

(By Irving Laucks)

We talked last week about the aim of The Cooperators to change human nature. The Cooperators have been much encouraged since the start of this new decade by well-known writers who agree that human nature must be changed. *Look Magazine* announced

January 13th its intention to work for the "human revolution" in the 70's. The Cooperators are offering a specific method of change. Cooperation is a more basic universal force than competition. Competition is a force mainly suitable for low forms of intelligence. It was necessary for the lower animals because of natural scarcity on this planet, forcing them to eat one another. Man, however, is emerging from this low state and should be preparing for future phases of existence in which cooperation is the rule.

Man, however, has imagined that competition is the rule of the Universe—of all abodes of life like Earth. This may be far from true. There is no reason to suppose that psychic energy—the energy of mentality—is only associated with the kind of matter that human bodies are composed of. Psychic energy—supreme intelligence—was anciently attributed by many races to the sun, for example. Nor is there any reason to suppose that Earth is a fair sample of the billions and billions of other planets in this vast Universe of which astronomy has as yet only found a small part. The natural scarcity of Earth may be an accident of the First Evolution. Competition may not be necessary on other abodes of life; cooperation may be the rule.

Since the basic competition that determined human nature was the struggle for food The Cooperators believe it is very important soon to relieve this scarcity. They believe that cheap energy can be turned into human food by the chemist in time to save much of the world from impending starvation.

There is no intrinsic reason why human nature should not be changed. Has history any instances of such change? Two great changes at once come to mind. Up until a few centuries ago the enslavement of less clever human beings had been regarded as right and proper for thousands of years. Americans were almost the last people (who called themselves 'civilized') to change their nature about slavery; as a matter of fact, the change that started with a terrible civil war a century ago is not yet completed in this country. Perhaps now that our isolation from other civilized nations is ended we may learn faster.

Another great change has been in respect to the status of woman. Although there is plenty of evidence of early matriarchy (and it still survives in many places) it was some thousands of years ago supplanted by patriarchy—probably when the male's natural inventiveness created more efficient weapons and intensified inter-tribal competition. Woman was then forced into a subsidiary position, which human nature has accepted for most of the historical period. Only in the last century has human nature changed very decidedly in respect to women's rank in civilized Earth Society. The Cooperators rely chiefly on women to save the world. Not only is she the main element in the continuation of the life process (biochemists are finding ways of activating the female ovum without the help of the male) but she further is primarily interested in the welfare of her children. The males of many species actually devour their offspring—the tom-cat, for example. The male *homo* is a little better, but still he is liable to be so interested in competition that he leaves the care of the children to his wife. So I say "women must save the world."

What are the prospects that competition may become the subject of change? The Cooperators say that competition originally started because of natural scarcity—perhaps of natural food. Only the lowest forms of life—the vegetable world—could find its food in the natural matter of the planet. When the liveliest animals, much later, were evolved, they obtained their energy by eating the species that were in turn vegetable eaters.

So first we might say that if scarcity were eliminated there would be no need of fighting. Until a few years ago there seemed no hope of such elimination. There was just so much matter on this Earth. Matter was the important thing. True, it was recognized that vegetables did receive needed energy from the sun, but there were only certain areas where food vegetables could be grown, and the number of eaters was increasing faster than more suitable land could be found.

And then science found that matter was not of prime importance after all—matter was simply a form of energy in such enormous quantity that competition for the relatively small amount that humans would ever need was just silly. But then man is a silly creature in many ways. Instead of at once going to work to find out how to use this enormous supply on which he had been sitting for a million years, what did he do? He at once began to scheme how he might play his old game of competition by making use of this new find of energy. He demonstrated at Hiroshima, and since then he has spent effort measured by trillions of dollars in perfecting his first demonstration. The Cooperators believe that if he had spent these trillions on constructive instead of destructive uses of this new find of energy, by this time he might be very close to eliminating scarcity the world over.

Of course, some attention has been paid to the constructive use of nuclear and atomic energy, but there is still a long way to go before present methods can be safely used. Meantime it is a constant threat to the very existence of mankind in case of accident or of a general nuclear war. Those who say it couldn't happen might ask themselves: Suppose Hitler, shortly before his enemies began pressing in from all sides had had a button to press unleashing a thousand concealed nuclear bombs. Would he have pressed it? The answer is obvious; so would any other dictator when he saw defeat imminent.

Don't forget you need not be directly underneath one of these bombs when it explodes. Its poisonous after-effects may extend over a great area.

Of course I do not mean to say that the leading nations of the world are now competing and threatening each other with destruction because of lack of food. I do say that this is the ancient course of competition and aggression, inherited even from our animal ancestors as an instinct. But since man's unique intellect has shown him that scarcity need no longer exist, making competition no longer necessary, he is just a plain damfool if he does not turn his attention to something more useful than competing for things that his intellect can make abundant, especially when his competition has become so dangerous as to be intolerable.

This dirt-cheap energy may result in a modified economic system. But this is far less to be feared than a nuclear war, or even the horrors of inflation which are now upon us. The depression of the 30's was only relieved by the advent of World War II, and the effect of billions of dollars spent by the "military-industrial complex" ever since. We are now faced with a worse horror than the Great Depression—inflation—resulting from the waste of a trillion dollars in the last twenty years. The only remedy for inflation is to stop throwing money away. But an economic system which has produced with considerable regularity a "panic" as it used to be called—now a "depression", every ten years for the last 150 years, and needs a war to conceal it instead of curing it, can certainly stand a lot of improvement.

Experts in efficiency say that production processes now necessary can be carried on using automation with less than ten per cent of the labor force now required. Why then should human beings be allowed to

continue on useless or needless labor? The change-over from hand to machine labor has been going on ever since the latter part of the 18th century. Competition eagerly adopted the inventions that then started and have been continuing ever since. In this respect competition in the main has coincided with progress.

The major part of the problem is what to do about the human labor that is displaced by machines. There is an old saying: "Satan always finds work for idle hands to do." This undoubtedly is being verified by the great increase in crime in the last few decades.

The Triple Revolution of which I was a co-instigator, a few years ago advocated the principle that every child born had an inherent right to a fraction of the Earth's available energy. At first scorned, this principle has now become substantially accepted in this country and much of the Earth. Man for thousands of years has been taught differently: that every child must, on the contrary, fight for his needs of energy, and devil take the hindmost. If now he is to live under the principle of inherent right, what will he do with his time? He cannot stand boredom—said to be man's worst disease. His education has been directed toward competition. He cannot be expected to change quickly.

Furthermore, there is in him perhaps an instinctive urge that his labor must be to some purpose. There is an old story about an English landed proprietor who attempted to relieve a depression by hiring idle men to dig holes and fill them up again. But after a few days the men rebelled even though they needed the wages. They could not stand useless work.

Maybe they rebelled at useless work because of the evolutionary urge of their primal energy to accomplish change. Doing something and then undoing it is not evolutionary: it is not change. Man rebels at useless action—at action that does not accomplish—because of the properties ingrained in him by his infinite past.

True—but man is also fearful of change. So The Cooperators believe he must be differently educated in order to acquire different interests, in the modes of the Third Evolution, involving changes of energy, evolution in psychic energy, progress in intellect, rather than in matter as in the past—and even a change in human nature. Such education will provide great numbers of people as teachers with interesting employment for long years to come. And if a certain degree of competition is a necessity, such a competition with Satan may even relieve him of his job.

As an aid to intellectual evolution, cybernetic aids have only lately been invented, opening new avenues of advance hitherto blocked because of the great labor involved. New systems of mathematics are also being glimpsed—suitable or necessary for the Third Evolution. Our present mathematics is sufficient only for material needs. For energy we need new systems.

Thus may human nature be changed.

The change in education will go a long way towards solving the problem of harmony in race relations. There is no longer any reason why there should be separate races on this small Earth, which originated because of barriers to communication. These differences have been perpetuated and intensified by competition. Backward peoples have been used as agents to promote the competition of the more forward peoples.

These barriers to communication are now disappearing; miscegenation is a cure and is proceeding. But it is proceeding fast enough to escape the continued multiplication of race conflicts? I have advocated a definite reward or honor system as a stimulant to miscegenation in the United States to speed the natural process.

Here again, new methods of education are

necessary for success all over the world, requiring all the effort and labor that the saving by machines can supply. If the trillions of dollars spent in the last twenty years in destruction and preparation for total destruction had been used in education we might well have no unemployment problem today—but instead be faced with a shortage of labor.

THE CHICAGO 7—COMMUNIST AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA—II

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, prior to the announcement of the verdict in the Chicago riot and conspiracy trial, I felt it desirable to call to the attention of the House the program of subversive agitation which we could expect as a result of the criminal sentences imposed. See page 3340 of the RECORD.

In the past 4 days we have witnessed the predicted agitation. Riots, euphemistically referred to as "demonstrations" by the friendly news media, immediately broke loose in New York, Chicago, Seattle, and elsewhere.

The contemptuous lawyer, Kunstler, addressed a meeting in—of all places—a Chicago church, and urged that mobs be organized to make similar trials impossible wherever and whenever they were scheduled to occur.

Probably under the guise of "free speech" protected by the first amendment, a hand grenade was thrown into the Federal courthouse in Seattle—by an amateur who forgot to pull the pin.

Riots "spontaneously" happened at Ann Arbor, Mich.; at Lawrence, Kans.; at Iowa City, Iowa. Those at Iowa City seemed to be following Kunstler's advice as they filled a courtroom to chant what are called antiestablishment slogans.

More violence, disorder, and subversive agitation can be expected to take place from one end of the land to the other, whenever and wherever it serves the purposes of the subversive high command to use their agitation weapon.

Here in the District of Columbia we have not been immune.

When decent Americans bore arms against real live enemies in defense of our liberties, we came to know such terms as D-day and H-hour, meaning the inception of a calculated course of action at a time yet unknown.

Handbills without a union label were prepared here in Washington, and were then circulated. They called for action on TDA—"the day after" the verdict. They were prepared so far in advance that they even referred to the Communist code number as "the Chicago 8" instead of the "Chicago 7" as they became early in the trial when the judge severed the case of a Black Panther leader.

These scab handbills, of course, did not call for any overt acts of violence or illegality. They simply announced what was referred to as the "First People's Tour of the Watergate" and suggested that someone "Indict the Ruling Class."

They then described the ownership, management, and layout of the apartment complex, and listed the residents.

It is probably only a coincidence that both the Attorney General of the United States, whom the subversives blame for the prosecution in Chicago, and the Democratic National Committee, against whose convention they incited to riot in Chicago, are tenants of the Watergate.

I include the described handbill at this point:

TDA—THE DAY AFTER: THE VERDICT COMES DOWN ON THE CHICAGO 8; FIRST PEOPLE'S TOUR OF THE WATERGATE INDICTS THE RULING CLASS; JOIN THE CONSPIRACY, 3 P.M., TDA, BEHIND GEORGE WASHINGTON LIBRARY AT 20TH, 21ST & H NW.

WATERGATE TOUR BASIC INFORMATION

The four building Watergate apartment, hotel, and office complex was constructed on a ten acre site on the banks of the Potomac at the cost of \$70 million. The complex was designed by an Italian architect, developed by Watergate Improvements, Inc., is managed by Randall Hagner Corp. and Riverview Realty Co. The Watergate is owned by Societa Generale Immobiliare. SGI controls \$200 million in assets and also owns the nearby Potomac Plaza Terrace. Until recently somewhat in excess of 20% of SGI's stock was owned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Quaintly referred to as White House West by its residents, the Watergate is a 2 minute cab ride from the White House. The complex has an intricate internal security system including a closed circuit TV. Apartments range in cost from \$21,500 for an efficiency to \$250,000 for penthouses. Average monthly maintenance charges are \$1700 and garage spaces are \$3500 per car. (One resident bought four). The apartments are rather standard so the management company relies on "snob appeal" to sell & lease them.

The complex is a self contained environment. A wide range of services are available including a Safeway, liquor store, restaurant, hairdresser, swimming pool and sauna, travel agency, Riggs Bank, post office, florist, bakery, boutique, a People's Drug Store, doctors, dentists, psychiatrists and maid service. The residents need only make their way to work in a chauffeur driven limousine to avoid the pressing problems of a deteriorating, poverty stricken colonial city.

WATERGATE RESIDENTS

John Mitchell, Attorney General, United States.

John Volpe, Secy, Dept of Transportation; founder, Volpe Construction Co (Pres, 1933-1960; Ch. of Bd., 1960); Federal Highway Admin (1956-7); Mass Comm on Public Works (1953-56); Gov of Mass (1961-3, 1965-7).

Maurice Stans, Secy of Commerce; investment banker; former Dir, Bureau of Budget (1958-61).

Anna Chennault, fund raiser for Republican Party and VP of Flying Tiger Airlines (Taiwan).

Walter Pfortzheimer, top CIA official.

Sidney James, VP of Time-Life, Inc.

Laurence Wood, VP of General Electric (Washington).

James Keogh, Special Asst to Nixon; Sr. Editor, TIME (1956-61).

H. Dale Grubb, Special Asst to Nixon.

Martin Anderson, Special Asst to Nixon.

Rose Mary Woods, personal secretary to President Nixon.

Nancy Lammerding, presidential press secretary.

John W. Kern, former Judge, US Tax Court (1942-61); Chief Judge, Tax Court (1949-55); his son was recently appointed to the DC Court of Appeals.

Oliver P. Easterwood, Jr., former US District Court Judge in Oklahoma and Maryland; now a partner in McNutt, Dudley and Easterwood, (one of their clients is the Okinawa Chamber of Commerce).

Joel Barlow, partner with Dean Acheson, former Sec of State, in prestigious law firm of Covington and Burling.

Joseph S. Farland, special agent, FBI (1942-44); Deputy, Mutual Security Affairs, Dept of State (1956-57); US Ambassador to Dominican Republic (1957-60); US Ambassador to Panama (1960-63).

Charles R. Simpson, Judge on US Tax Court.

Byron Skelton, Associate Justice on US Court of Claims; Member Democratic National Committee (1956-64); Delegate to Dem. National Convention, (48, 56, 60, 64).

Senators: Russell Long, D., La., Alan Canston, D., Calif., Jacob Javits, R., NY, Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., Gordon Allott, R., Colorado.

Representative Ross Adair, R., Ind.

Michael DiSalle, former Governor of Ohio; partner in law firm of Chapman, DiSalle and Freedman.

Frank Shakespeare, Director of USIA.

Emil (Bus) Mosbacher, Jr., Chief of Protocol, Dept of State.

Kenneth Davis, Asst Secy, Domestic and International Business, Commerce Dept.

Robert Podesta, Asst Secy for Economic Affairs, Commerce Dept.

Mary Brooks, Director, Bureau of the Mint; former assistant chairman of GOP National Committee.

Eimer T. Klassen, Deputy Postmaster General.

Walter D. Innis, Rear Admiral, USN (ret). Lt. Col. P. H. Baker, (ret).

Lt. Col. John J. Costello.

Capt. Eugene V. Jobe, USN.

Capt. Clifford A. Messenheimer, USN.

Col. Luke C. Quinn, Jr. (ret).

Col. R. M. Caldwell, USAF (ret).

Paul L. Dudley, Rear Admiral, USN (ret.).

Capt. Robert C. Morton, USN.

This is only a cross section of residents. There are other judges, lawyers, corporate executives, federal officials and military personnel not listed. The Democratic National Committee has its offices on the 6th floor of the Watergate Office building.

ATOMIC ENERGY—II

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in today's RECORD two more statements from the hearing on atomic energy and its effects on the environment which my distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York (Mr. WOLFF) and I held on February 6.

The statement by Dr. W. Mason Lawrence, deputy commissioner of the New York State Conservation Department, was delivered by Mr. Albert C. Jensen, assistant director, division of marine and coastal resources, New York State Conservation Department.

I believe that my colleagues will find the statement by Dr. Charles W. Huver of the Department of Zoology, University of Minnesota, particularly interesting. In it, he discusses the biological hazards of tritium and suggests that the radiation protection regulations should be re-

vised and based on the nonthreshold concept.

The material follows:

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND REGION

(Statement of W. Mason Lawrence, deputy commissioner, New York State Conservation Department, at public hearing on atomic energy plants and their effects on the environment)

The New York State Conservation Department in carrying out its overall responsibility for the protection and management of the State's Fish and Wildlife Resources participates actively in the review and evaluation of proposed nuclear plants and in the monitoring of the operation of nuclear plants. The Conservation Department, however, does not have regulatory authority in relation to radioactive and thermal discharges from nuclear facilities.

During the period 1926 through 1939, the Conservation Department made a biological survey of all the waters of the State. In the years since 1939 this information for our most important waters has been repeatedly updated on the basis of research studies and surveys carried out by our field biologists. The Department has also acquired a large reservoir of information on our wildlife resources from research studies and surveys by our wildlife biologists. This information on our fish and wildlife resources provides a basis for assessing and estimating the possible effects of proposed nuclear installations on these resources.

Radioactive discharges are controlled by the regulations of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The New York State Health Department has the responsibility for monitoring these discharges. The Conservation Department works closely with the Health Department in its monitoring function, particularly in assisting with the collection of samples of fish and wildlife for analyses.

Thermal discharges are governed by water quality standards established by the New York State Water Resources Commission. The standards for Thermal Discharges are "None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperatures as to be injurious to fish life . . . or impair the waters for any other best usage . . ." (6NYCRR 701.3 et seq). The Commission has also adopted "Criteria Governing Thermal Discharges (Heated Liquids)", a copy of which is attached.

A nuclear plant is required to obtain a discharge permit from the New York State Health Department before it can make a thermal discharge to a water. The Conservation Department works with the Health Department in its processing of an application for a discharge permit to determine whether with the proposed design of facilities and proposed operations the nuclear plant can meet the standards for thermal discharges.

New York has as high standards for controlling thermal discharges as any state in the nation. It is the first state to develop specific and detailed criteria governing thermal discharges. With reference to Long Island Sound, the Criteria recognize that the Sound may have the characteristics of either coastal waters or estuaries. The Criteria also authorize the Commissioner of Health to impose limitations and/or conditions in addition to the stated criteria where he determines that such additional limitations and/or conditions are necessary to maintain the quality of the receiving water for the best usage classifications and standards assigned by the Water Resources Commission.

New York has taken a further step to provide additional protection against thermal pollution by enactment of Chapter 1140 of the Laws of 1969. This bill requires anyone hereafter intending to construct a nuclear steam-electric plant to file an environmental

feasibility report with the Department of Health at the same time it files its Preliminary Safety Analysis Report with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The bill also requires a utility that constructs or operates a new nuclear steam-electric plant or increases the capacity of an existing plant to obtain a permit to make a thermal discharge from the Department of Health prior to the construction of the plant. Under previous law, application for the permit did not need to be made until the outlets were built. The Conservation Department works with the Health Department in evaluating both the environmental feasibility report and the application to discharge.

The New York State Atomic and Space Development Authority is authorized to select and acquire sites for nuclear electric power generation and to make them available as needed to electric power generating organizations through leases or other contractual arrangements. The Authority has appointed a Nuclear Power Siting Committee, consisting of myself as chairman, and members representing the State Departments of Health and Commerce and the electric power organizations. The function of the Committee is to advise the Atomic and Space Development Authority in the selection of sites for future use for nuclear power generation. The Committee has approved a procedure for site review which provides for full consideration of all aspects of public interest, including requirements of public health and safety, protection of the environment, development of recreational opportunities and achievement of aesthetics compatible with the site's surroundings.

In summary, New York State has taken positive steps to protect the environment against adverse effects of thermal discharges. The State is cooperating fully with the United States Atomic Energy Commission in enforcing the regulations pertaining to radioactive discharges. The State agencies concerned with the effect of thermal discharges on the environment are alert that experience, new information, or new developments may indicate a need to change present criteria or add new ones. Such changes or additions can be and will be made promptly to insure that the quality of our environment is not compromised.

[Adopted by New York Water Resources Commission, July 25, 1969, filed with Secretary of State, Aug. 12, 1969]

PART 704: CRITERIA GOVERNING THERMAL DISCHARGES (HEATED LIQUIDS)

(Statutory authority: Conservation Law, Sec. 429)

Sec.

- 704.1 Criteria governing thermal discharges (heated liquids)
- 704.2 Additional limitations or modifications
- 704.3 Rules and regulations
- 704.4 Extent of applicability of criteria to existing discharges
- 704.1. Criteria governing thermal discharges (heated liquids)

The standards for Thermal Discharges (heated liquids) to the waters of the state are "None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperatures as to be injurious to fish life . . . or impair the waters for any other best usage . . ." (6NYCRR 701.3 et seq.) and shall be applied, under Water Pollution Control Act, Public Health Law Article 12 as follows:

DEFINITIONS

1. A thermal discharge is one which is at a temperature greater than 70°F. A discharge at a lower temperature will also be a thermal discharge if it results in a temperature rise of the receiving water above the permissible temperature rises listed below.

2. The term "addition of heat of artificial origin" as used throughout the criteria shall include all heat from other than natural sources. In the event of multiple discharges, consideration shall be given to the cumulative effects of such discharges.

3. Coastal waters are those marine waters within the territorial limits of the state other than estuaries.¹

4. Estuaries are the tidal portions of all rivers and streams, the bays of the south-shore of Long Island and Peconic Bay.¹

FRESH WATER

Streams

Non-trout Waters

The water temperature at the surface of a stream shall not be raised to more than 90°F at any point. Further, at least 50 percent of the cross sectional area and/or volume of the flow of the stream including a minimum of 1/2 of the surface as measured from shore to shore shall not be raised to more than 5°F over the temperature that existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin or to a maximum of 86°F whichever is less,² except during periods of the year when stream temperatures are below 39°F. A greater than 5°F increase may be authorized under "Additional Limitations or Modifications" (post). For the protection of the aquatic biota from severe temperature changes, routine shut down of an entire thermal discharge at any site, should not be scheduled during the period from December through March.

Trout Waters

No discharges at a temperature over 70°F will be permitted at any time to streams classified for trout. From June through September, no discharges at any temperature will be permitted that will raise the temperature of the stream more than 2°F over that which existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin. From October through May, no discharges at any temperature will be permitted that will raise the temperature of the stream more than 5°F over that which existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin or to a maximum of 50°F whichever is less.

Lakes

The water temperature at the surface of a lake shall not be raised more than 3°F over the temperature that existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin, except that within a radius of 300 feet or equivalent area³ from the point of discharge, this temperature may be exceeded. In lakes subject to stratification, the thermal discharges shall be confined to the epilimnetic area.

Coastal Waters

The water temperature at the surface of coastal waters shall not be raised more than

¹The waters of Long Island Sound and its bays or portions thereof have characteristics of either coastal waters and/or estuaries. The criteria to be applied to any particular project will depend upon the site location and all other relevant facts. The applicable criteria will be determined as provided in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of "Additional Limitations or Modifications".

²It is recognized that because of widely varying conditions in streams and estuaries, the Commissioner will establish, where necessary to meet the standards for thermal discharges, a lower maximum surface water temperature and a greater zone of passage under the procedures set forth in "Additional Limitations or Modifications".

³It is recognized that a radius of 300 feet or equivalent area may be too liberal or too restrictive and that a lesser or a greater area may be required or permitted under the procedures set forth in "Additional Limitations or Modifications".

4°F over the monthly means of maximum daily temperatures from October through June nor more than 1.5°F from July through September except that within a radius of 300 feet or equivalent area⁴ from the point of discharge this temperature may be exceeded.

Estuaries or Portions of Estuaries

The water temperature at the surface of an estuary shall not be raised to more than 90°F at any point provided further, at least 50 percent of the cross sectional area and/or volume of the flow of the estuary including a minimum of 1/2 of the surface as measured from water edge to water edge at any stage of tide, shall not be raised to more than 4°F over the temperature that existed before the addition of heat of artificial origin or a maximum of 83°F, whichever is less.⁴ However, during July through September if the water temperature at the surface of an estuary before the addition of heat of artificial origin is more than 83°F, an increase in temperature not to exceed 1.5°F, at any point of the estuarine passageway as delineated above, may be permitted.

704.2. Additional limitations or modifications

1. The Commissioner of Health may impose limitations and/or conditions in addition to the stated criteria where he determines, in the exercise of his discretion, that such additional limitations and/or conditions are necessary to maintain the quality of the receiving waters for the "best usage" classifications and standards assigned by the Water Resources Commission pursuant to Public Health Law, Article 12, § 1205.

2. The Commissioner may authorize a conditional modification of the stated criteria upon application. Upon receipt of such application the Commission shall confer with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and shall transmit to that agency information to enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill his responsibilities under Federal law. The applicant shall have the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Health that one or more of the criteria are unnecessarily restrictive as to a particular project in that a modification of such criterion, or criteria, as the case may be, would not impair the quality of the receiving waters so as to adversely affect them for the "best usage" classifications and standards assigned by the Water Resources Commission. The Commissioner may, when he determines it to be in the public interest, hold a public hearing upon the application.

3. Any such modification shall be conditioned upon post-operational experience. Plans for additional treatment of, or change in, the thermal discharge shall be developed and submitted as part of the application to the Commissioner which shall be implemented upon order of the Commissioner in the event that post-operational experience shows a trend toward impairment by the discharge of the quality of the receiving waters for the assigned "best usage" classifications and standards.

704.3. Rules and regulations

The Commissioner may adopt rules and regulations with the approval of the Water Resources Commission governing the procedures prescribed or authorized herein. Such rules and regulations may include the methods and procedures for the making of tests and analytical determinations hereunder and the notice and hearing procedure to be followed in administering "Additional Limitations or Modifications", above.

704.4. Extent of applicability of criteria to existing discharges

In determining whether a discharge existing prior to the adoption of the above criteria complies with the applicable stand-

⁴ See Ante.

ard for thermal discharges ("None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperature as to be injurious to fish life... or impair the waters for any other best usage...") (6NYCRR 701.3 et seq.), these criteria are intended only to be a frame of reference.

Moreover, the procedures described in Public Health Law, § 1223, shall apply in any application of the criteria to discharges existing prior to the adoption of these criteria without regard to whether such discharges began prior to or subsequent to the enactment of this State's Water Pollution Control Act, (now Public Health Law, Article 12).

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS OF TRITIUM

(By Charles W. Huver)

Tritium is one of the heavy and unstable isotopes of hydrogen. It has a half-life of 12.26 years, an atomic weight of 3, and decays with the emission of a weak B-particle. It was found in nature in minute quantities (3×10^{-18} gram of tritium per gram of hydrogen-1 in the atmosphere) before atomic explosions and emissions of relatively large quantities from nuclear reactors increased its prevalence in the environment.

Because tritium is the predominant isotope released to the environment in the liquid waste discharges of light water reactors, it requires careful consideration of its biological effects. This is an especially serious matter for there is no practical method for filtering or removing tritium from the liquid effluents of nuclear plants which may in cases of unfortunate siting discharge their liquid radioactive wastes a short distance upstream from the public water supply intakes of a major metropolitan area. For instance, it has been estimated (Abrahamson and Pogue, 1968) that the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant above Minneapolis will discharge 30,000 curies of tritium to the Mississippi River during its first year of operation. Whether there will be a tritium contamination problem of magnitude will depend on the amount of diffusion through the fuel elements into the primary coolant (Jacobs, 1968).

In cognizance of the dominant position of this radioisotope in the effluents of nuclear reactors, it would be irresponsible for persons charged with the protection of public health or with providing consultation on the safety aspects of nuclear discharges to ignore the biological effects of tritium in the intracellular environment.

There has been a tendency, especially among those concerned with the promotion of the nuclear industry, to ignore or to minimize the biological significance of tritium. However, there is now such a large body of evidence available in the literature of radiation biology that to continue to ignore tritium would be an admission of a serious lack of knowledge of nuclear safety.

Tritium generally enters the body in the form of tritiated water (THO) and is transported through a variety of metabolic pathways to become widely distributed and incorporated into a wide array of biological molecules. It is now generally recognized after the work of Robertson and Hughes (1959), Goodheart (1961), Strauss (1958), and Kunkel (1962) that tritium incorporated into molecular species, such as nucleic acids, may produce a much greater amount of injury to the cell from ionizing radiation than a more generalized distribution of equal amounts of energy from exogenous radiation.

Because tritium becomes incorporated in the DNA molecule (among others) the problem of genetic mutation and chromosome damage has to be faced. For instance, Gray (1959) has reported the remarkable result that β -rays of the energy of tritium are about 2.5 times as effective in producing chromosome breaks as are γ -rays. Plaut (1959) attributes the remarkable chromo-

some breakage ability of tritium as compared to C^{14} to its higher ionization density ($200/\mu$ as compared to $30/\mu$).

It has been proposed that chromosome breakage is mainly produced by densely ionizing secondary electrons as they near the end of their tracks (Wimber, 1964). Chromosome breakage would then be more influenced by the number of secondary electrons per unit volume than to the total dose. High energy electrons from X- or γ -rays yield secondary electrons that have energies of about 20 kev. Considering that the mean energy of β -rays is 5.7 kev, then tritium should be about three times more likely than X- or γ -rays to produce chromosome breaks per unit dose. Data provided in Gray's table (1954) are in fairly good agreement with Wimber's above hypothesis on the mechanism of the observed chromosome breakage by tritium.

In 1957 Furchner studied the internal toxicity of tritium to mice and demonstrated that tritium β -rays were about 1.7 times as effective as γ -rays in producing mortality in mice. Consistent with the above findings, Furchner *et al.* (1953) demonstrated that tritium β -rays were more effective than γ -rays in causing damage to the bone marrow of rats. Similarly, Worman *et al.* (1954) found that tritium β -rays were more effective than γ -rays in producing thymic and splenic atrophy in the mouse. The deleterious effects of tritium on the blood forming organs should be studied in relation to a possible role in the etiology of leukemia.

That tritium can cause increased tumor formation in mice has been well demonstrated by Lisco *et al.* (1961) and Baserga *et al.* (1962). Upon injection of a $1 \mu\text{c/gm}$ dose of H^3 -thymidine, they found that significantly more of these animals died from tumors than controls.

Radiation effects of tritium have been demonstrated to be more severe in tissues and cells that are undergoing active proliferation such as forming blood cells and certain of the germ line cells in the male gonad. Bender *et al.* (1962) treated human leucocyte cultures with $1 \mu\text{c}$ of H^3 -thymidine or H^3 -uridine per millimeter for only 25 minutes; the leucocytes showed a chromosome aberration frequency of between 3 and 7 times that of control cultures. The remarkable finding of this experiment was that it took a dosage of 24-103r of acute X-rays to produce the same amount of chromosome damage as shown by the tritium-nucleoside treatment.

Rapidly proliferating germ line cells of the testes have shown a high degree of radiosensitivity to tritium exposure. Studies by Oakberg (1955) and Johnson and Cronkite (1959) showed that the incorporation of H^3 -thymidine into developing mouse spermatogonia from doses as low as $1 \mu\text{c/gm}$ produced damage to spermatogonia and spermatocytes when examined 4 days after injection.

The few reports in which the damaging effects of tritiated water and H^3 -thymidine are compared reveal a similarity of types of effects with tritiated water showing relatively less damage than H^3 -thymidine Painter *et al.* (1958) studied the relative influence of THO and H^3 -thymidine on the growth inhibition of HeLa S3 cells in tissue culture; the results showed that approximately equal growth retardations resulted from treatment with $5 \mu\text{c/ml}$ H^3 -thymidine and 5mc/ml THO. In view of the high levels (about 2000 pc/l in Upper Mississippi River according to U.S. Geological Survey, 1968) of tritium in many municipal water supplies due to man's nuclear activities, it is highly desirable that the relative biological damage of THO and H^3 -thymidine be better understood so that intelligent water quality decisions can be based upon the highly significant laboratory experiments with H^3 -thymidine and living cells.

Doubtless, the most serious type of biological damage which has been demonstrated for tritium is that of genetic mutations. The fact

that certain tritiated compounds become preferentially incorporated into DNA has led to the expectation that tritium within the chromosomes may cause high mutation rates. This predicted increase in mutation rates has been shown by Kaplan and Sisken (1960) and Strömnaes (1962) who induced sex-linked lethal mutations in *Drosophila melanogaster* by means of tritium-nucleosides. Dominant lethals in mice leading to a 30% reduction in reproductive rate of offspring of H^3 -thymidine treated parents have been reported by Greulich (1961). By means of injecting H^3 -thymidine into the testes of male mice, Bateman and Chandley (1962) found a definite increase in abortions and estimated that 1% of the tritium disintegrations produced a dominant lethal mutation in the sperm. Even though this figure appears to be an overly high estimate of tritium-induced mutagenic activity, based upon genetic grounds caution should be taken in protecting municipal water supplies from contamination by tritium discharges.

It is clear that based upon the biological evidence that tritium is a serious nuclear contaminant of the environment. When taken inside the body by injection or via drinking water in sufficient quantities, it can produce a variety of biological damage including chromosome breakage, genetic mutation, growth inhibition, haemopoietic deficiency, cancer, cellular and organismal death. It appears that the energy spectrum of the B emission of tritium is such that it can create an inordinate amount of damage when the radioisotope is located within the structure of the DNA molecule.

The laboratory experiments were performed with higher concentrations of tritium than would be expected in natural waterways subjected to nuclear plant effluents; however, the time of exposure was much less than in the case of populations subjected to a rise of tritium levels in their drinking water. The principal of the cumulative effect of ionizing radiation on biological systems is well established (see Blatz, 1964) and his particular relevance to the problems of raising the radioisotope levels of municipal water supplies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Because of the large population subject to radiation risk and the irreversible consequences of too liberal standards, it is recommended that radiation protection regulations be based upon the nonthreshold concept: this concept is consistent with the results of most radiobiological and cancer epidemiology studies.

2. In view of the abundant evidence illustrating the serious biological effects of tritium and in view of its dominance in light water reactor liquid effluents, it is strongly recommended that the routine release of tritium effluents from reactors and fuel-reprocessing plants be prohibited in favor of off-site disposal of such wastes at AEC storage areas.

3. Closed cycle cooling on a 12 month basis would provide for a more concentrated liquid effluent (Tsvoglou, 1969) making the off-site disposal of such wastes more economically feasible. That such a disposal plan is economically and technologically practical was recently stated at a legislative hearing by Albert D. Tuttle, Vice President and Chief Engineer of New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (Save Cayuga Lake Newsletter, 1968), who testified that it was technologically possible to eliminate all radioactive discharges to Cayuga Lake from the Bell Station reactor, and that to do so would cost the utility about \$100,000 annually, or less than 20 cents a year for the average customer.

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NEED FOR TRAINED MEN

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, Col. Alpo K. Marttinen, a constituent of mine who has served as a colonel in two armies, the U.S. Army and the Finnish Army, has requested that I insert into the RECORD for him a copy of a letter that appeared in the Thursday, January 15, 1970, Washington Post. Since this letter does contain another point of view from an individual who has served in the Army of two nations, I thought his observations might be of interest to my colleagues.

The letter follows:

NEED FOR TRAINED MEN

President Nixon plans to abolish the draft; the commission headed by former Defense Secretary Thomas Gates Jr. backs establishing an all-volunteer force; Brig. Gen. Hugh B. Hester (in his letter to the editor of Jan. 8)

advocates "the abolition of military conscription, an evil and illegal form of involuntary servitude."

This is idealistic nonsense. Any national emergency, domestic or foreign, nuclear or conventional, requires that our men be trained in use of arms and have the will and understanding to defend their country and themselves. Our manpower potential is already mismanaged. One out of five men serves in our armed forces. On the other hand Russia trains and indoctrinates every able-bodied man in the use of arms and transfers every year some one million trained men to her 47 million military manpower pool.

It appears that we are relying on super-weapons—which may never be used—and are forgetting the importance of the trained man. As a nation, we cannot escape our responsibility with money. Are we trying to be like the Roman Empire, which had plenty of money and fine weaponry, and paid soldiers? The paid soldiers were unable to defend the empire, democracy was destroyed and the Roman Empire fell.

Our senseless involvement in Vietnam—the misuse of our armed forces—has confused the main issue; the safeguarding of our national survival. We must get out of Vietnam, where we may be serving Kremlin interests more than our own, establish controls over our self-seeking military and civilian empire-builders, and concentrate on our own suffocating internal problems. We must re-accumulate the moral and material energy now wasted in Vietnam and other self-generated "counterinsurgency" activities.

This, our national survival, requires that we "keep the powder dry," and our men trained, willing and ready to use it. Abolition of the draft and reliance on a paid military force, without universal training of American men, is inviting national suicide.

COL. ALPO K. MARTTINEN,
U.S. Army and Finnish Army (Ret.).
FALLS CHURCH.

SPACE AND BUTTER

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the editorial in *Industrial Research* magazine of January 1970 strikes an important note on the significance of continued technological progress and pre-eminence of this country while recognizing the need for solution of our social problems. This brief but informative editorial does much to place our national space program in the perspective of current day needs. I commend this editorial to my colleagues and the general public:

SPACE AND BUTTER

"Big deal! So Bean, Conrad, Armstrong, and Aldrin have bounced around on the moon for a few hours. This was worth \$25-billion? For this we let families starve in Appalachia and breathe polluted air and live in dirty, congested cities? It's about time we used that money for something worthwhile."

Comments like this have been increasing in the emotional letdown after the first landings on the moon. The average American is quite unconvinced that space exploration is worth the cost.

How long has it been since someone said to you: "Come on, you're in research. What good is the moon; shouldn't this money for space be spent to solve social problems?"

"Well, uh. . ."

The answer is that the ultimate social benefits of research, which embraces space exploration, more than repay the cost of the investment. The basic and applied research performed in the space program greatly improves the nation's technological ability. The principal benefactors of this activity are the citizens of the United States who enjoy the world's highest standard of living.

Furthermore, the question simply is not an "either-or" proposition. It is not a case of guns or butter; of beating rockets into plowshares. The money cannot easily be switched from one pocket to another. And even if it could, the \$25-billion spent by NASA since 1961 to get to the moon represents only 5% of the total antipoverty funds spent during that period. This sum hardly could have a decisive influence on a problem that will take many, many years to come.

The conscience of the country against poverty, pollution, urban ghettos, and transportation problems is becoming so strong it almost is a tangible entity. At the same time, the young seem disillusioned with the ability of technology to work for the good of mankind.

The question is whether President Nixon has the imagination to direct public outrage and youthful rebellion toward a constructive goal the way President Kennedy directed American outrage at being beaten in space by the Russians.

What really is needed to solve the social problems is the commitment, spirit, and goal-directedness that have characterized the space effort since Kennedy's challenge in 1961.

Goals should be set by this country for the next decade and should be a mixture of space and social achievements. Poverty and isolation of minority groups should be eliminated. A fulltime colony should be established on the moon to investigate the lunar environment for research and manufacturing. Problems of urban sprawl and population increase should be tackled in a massive effort. A man should be landed on Mars. Pollution in all forms should be eliminated.

Each goal is attainable in the next 10 years if adequate direction and inspiration is given today. Elimination of social strife will make life better for all men. Extension of human life into the universe will elevate men's spirits and create a way of living far better than that of today.

CREPE-HANGERS SHOULD BE LAUGHED OFF SCENE

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I would like to include an article by Maj. Gen. Perry B. Griffith, USAF, retired, entitled "Crepe-Hangers Should Be Laughed Off Scene." This article appeared in the *Redlands, Calif., Daily Facts* of February 11, 1970.

The article follows:

CREPE-HANGERS SHOULD BE LAUGHED OFF SCENE

(By Maj. Gen. Perry B. Griffith)

At one time during WW II, my outfit had its morale knocked down to zero, all because of a well-intentioned but idiotically over-zealous and misguided chaplain.

Flying long range patrols out of a microscopic dot of a Pacific Island, we kept gainfully employed each 24 hours, and personal

difficulties were forgotten. That we were rationed to one gallon of water per day—for all purposes—and subsisted mostly on C rations discouraged no one. Occasionally a Navy plane or ship dropped off some beer—they never seemed to lack for such things—and we trapped langosta, caught fish and landed sea turtles. So, hunger was no problem. We were doing our job with no complaints. Then this dynamic sky-pilot descended upon us.

The German Army has an old saying: Beware of the stupid and energetic officer. This guy was the archetype of the saying. Filled with a wondrous kinetic energy, he circulated everywhere, approaching every man, regardless of assignment, the same way. He would stride up to an airman—hip-deep in an engine nacelle, coaxing a few more hours from an overworked B-24 power plant—divert him and ask, "What are your problems, son? Let your hair down. Why are you unhappy?" Like as not, the kid hadn't been unhappy since he shipped out from mechanics school. He'd been too busy.

"Well, padre, I guess I don't have any worries."

"Son, you've gotta have worries. Just level with me."

Then he would leave the youngster all clanked up, worrying about his folks or his girl or wife or his crew or mail or the war. So he would crawl down from his engine, leaving a half finished job and a handful of tools adrift in the cowlings, to sink to his bunk, bury his head in a pillow and bawl a potful of self-pitying tears.

Some detective work ferreted out the genesis of such catastrophes, and within hours the chaplain was off the island, as far away as possible—just before the morale of the group completely engulfed my ankles. If you tell a man forcefully enough that he's being put upon, he'll find problems he never considered before. You can, in fact, leave him as a quivering, gelatinous vegetable.

Today, a segment of government, much of the news media, social workers, preachers, bleeding-heart intellectuals and radicals are hammering so hard on this theme it's a wonder, we all don't drive off the nearest cliff into the sea.

One hears we are decadent: that democracy is shop-worn and out-moded; that ghetto dwellers are so driven into the ground they can never hope to rise; that cities must be razed and rebuilt; that millions are starving; that crime can't be coped with: in short, that nothing can be evolved—all must be revolted.

This is balderdash. Our form of government has lasted longer than any such type in history. The Constitution can work, once a Supreme Court shows some bravura through legal, not sociological, decisions. The poor needn't stay poor. There's a job for anyone who will work (and isn't physically impaired—and then there's medical care, once the case is made known). A man who can't write his name can't be a nuclear physicist, nor even a jet mechanic. But he can work.

Cities needn't be torn asunder. Look at Britain. Instead of ripping a street such as San Pedro's Beacon Street to shreds, it can be preserved and repaired, as was Washington's Georgetown. But the first thing is to find some leadership to police up existing litter, then keep it clean.

There may be malnutrition in the U.S., but a Red Chinese soldier fights on 900 calories daily—about the same as a bag of potato chips. Once we revise our eating habits a lessening of hunger (and heart disease, incidentally) will follow. Crime needn't be a problem either. But more firm measures than we've seen for a decade are necessary. And the cops must be reassured in their efforts and, if properly executed, backed to the hilt. We need no more farcical Chicago trials, either. This thing should have been settled weeks ago.

Our domestic situation can't be solved in a minute. But we'll never win a point until we stop crying the blues and feeling sorry for ourselves. Like the chaplain, professional crepe-hangers—most of whom are on campuses and never earned a fought-for dollar—need to be laughed off the scene as disloyal, inexperienced misfits.

Otherwise they'll never retrench. They're more articulate than most of us, and don't care what they say, or how. They've seized the podium and won't let go easily. But when they run into forthright firmness, through unimpeachable authority, they can't stand up. They give in. They've done it every time.

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION WARNS OF THE THREAT OF ORGANIZED CRIME

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, recently key leadership elements of the private sector have taken significant actions to acquaint businessmen and the public generally with the dangers of organized crime. One such action which is particularly impressive, because of its nationwide effect, is that taken by the National Automobile Dealers Association. The association has devoted the February 1970 edition of its publication *Cars and Trucks* to warning its members of how organized crime might seek to prey on them or to infiltrate their businesses.

An article from the publication, entitled "Pressures of Organized Crime on Businessmen" is a succinct and perceptive analysis of the threats posed by organized crime, and of steps that businessmen can take to combat it. Because it is so informative I am submitting it for the RECORD. I know that it will be of great interest to the Members. The article follows:

[From *Cars & Trucks*, February 1970]

CRIME IN THE DEALERSHIP—PRESSURES OF ORGANIZED CRIME ON BUSINESSMEN

The old protection game, normally associated with the late, late show, is a fact of life in many parts of this country. The offenders no longer carry machine guns in violin cases and dress in pinstriped suits, and their victims aren't necessarily elderly owners of the corner candy store. Today extortion, blackmail and other strong-arm tactics play a major role in the multi-billion dollar business of organized crime.

There are many ways organized crime can infiltrate your business which include assault, blackmail, bribery, corruption, counterfeiting, coercion, extortion, forgery, homicide, sabotage and theft.

According to Justice Department sources, a typical infringement into dealership operation could begin through the new or used car salesman. Because of their direct dealings with the public they are the ones most likely to be approached. In most cases, the criminal effort comes after well-based intelligence reports. A check on the personal backgrounds of the salesmen usually determines which is most likely to respond to an offer.

The target salesman might be in debt. He could have incurred these debts justifiably or they could be gambling debts. Initially he is approached about a loan. The procedure seems simple to him. There are usually no

papers to sign and all goes well until the first payment. At this time the victim finds that his interest rates may have gone up or the time for his next payment advanced. Penalties for late payments are often calibrated by the loan sharks into hours and minutes with exorbitant rates charged.

If the victim cannot meet these demands, the pressure increases to the point of threats against his person or his family. At this point, the victim may be ripe for an arrangement with the loan shark. The "favors" that could be asked of a new or used car salesman in return for reduced pressure by the underworld are almost limitless but certainly include such things as knowingly accepting stolen cars as trade-ins, unauthorized use of demonstrators and outright cooperation in the theft of new and used cars.

Because of the nature of their jobs, salesmen are probably the most accessible dealership employees but they are by no means the only ones contacted by the underworld. Mechanics, parts men and office personnel are often victimized by organized crime with attendant losses to the dealership. Using the same methods of intimidation, service and parts men and bookkeepers also are targets of extortionists and other criminals.

There are cases on record in which sales managers and service managers are involved and in some instances the dealer himself falls prey to the loan sharks and eventually loses control of his business.

Direct confrontations are also to be expected. As businessmen, new and used car and truck dealers are particularly vulnerable. Symptoms of the protection game often include:

Sudden damage to property or equipment.

The appearance of pickets for no apparent reason.

Threats made through the mails or over the telephone.

The sudden appearance of a representative who offers to solve labor management or property loss problems.

Rumors are spread that other businesses have joined a new organization.

An approach is made asking the dealer to join the new organization.

According to the *Deskbook on Organized Crime*, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, perhaps the best defense against being coerced into a racketeer-dominated organization is through your own state dealer association. Working as a group, it can keep the lines of communication open to other dealers and work with the authorities in taking corrective action.

However, if the threat exists, it would be good advice to rehearse a reaction to such a visit. If and when it comes, the main thing is to keep calm and not give in immediately. If possible, try to gain time to make a decision and use the time to contact the proper authorities.

The primary sources of assistance in this instance would include the local District Attorney, State Attorney General and the local or regional Crime Commission. If these are unsatisfactory, contact your nearest U.S. Attorney, or the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (202) 737-8200; or the Federal Racketeering Field Office (Department of Justice Strike Force) in your area.

The official source of assistance at the Federal level is the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (OCRS) of the Department of Justice which is responsible for supervision of criminal statutes specifically designed to suppress organized interstate illegal activity.

At this time there are Federal Racketeering Field Offices (Strike Forces) located in Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, New York, Newark and Philadelphia. Manning these offices are Justice Department lawyers, FBI agents and professional personnel from the Internal Revenue Service,

Securities and Exchange Commission, Post Office Department, Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics, Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Labor.

The forces of organized crime in this country today constitute an ever-increasing threat to business and industry. A small amount of research on the subject readily reveals that no industry or business, regardless of its product or service, size or location, is immune to organized crime.

Familiarize yourself with the situation in your city or community. Take the time to explain the situation to your employees and offer counsel for those who may be involved already. Cooperate with the authorities in all cases and keep the lines of communication open. If no satisfaction is obtained at the local level, do not hesitate to request Federal assistance.

Complete cooperation with proper authorities and early disclosure of any symptoms could spell the difference between success and failure of an effort to permeate and perhaps take over your business.

HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, a group of residents in northern Baltimore County recently agreed to form a "help your neighbor" organization to provide free help to any person within the community who needs it. In these troubled times when we often hear of man's inhumanity to man—of his lack of concern for his fellows—it is both refreshing and inspiring to see the spirit of giving still flourishing. I should like to honor Baltimore County residents today by including the following article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CITIZENS IN NORTHERN AREA OF COUNTY HELP THOSE IN NEED

A group of concerned citizens of North Baltimore County, under the leadership of Mrs. Reid MacCallum, Manor Road, Phoenix, have banded together to form a "help-your-neighbor" organization. They are members of FISH (taken from an ancient Christian symbol) and will respond to emergency needs within the communities of Glen Arm, Baldwin, Hydes, Long Green, Phoenix and Monkton.

The idea is to circulate a phone number throughout this area so that anyone, regardless of affiliation, status or race, will be able to appeal for help on a 24-hour basis. FISH will respond when a person has no one else to turn to.

The group has already been able to supply clothing and household effects to several families. Representatives from nine churches and several other interested individuals are working together in this organization.

FISH workers strive to show their concern for their fellowman by responding to his need as a good neighbor and offering a friendly hand. It is manned entirely by volunteers and there is no charge for its services.

It needs many workers willing to give of their time and energy. Beside actual FISH duty, it depends on many resource people for food, clothing, emergency shelter, transportation and professional advice. There is an area in FISH for service for most anyone.

FISH is supported wholly by volunteer contributions. As soon as enough helpers are found and sufficient money is pledged

to finance an answering service, FISH will go into full-time operation.

A training session for prospective workers will be conducted at Chestnut Grove Presbyterian Church, Sweet Air Road, Jack-sonville, on Sunday, February 15, at 7:30 P.M. The meeting will be conducted by the Rev. Phillip B. Roulette of the Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore City, who has been instrumental in arousing interest in FISH in other areas. Anyone who would like to serve their neighbor through FISH is welcome to attend this session.

The mailing address of FISH, North Baltimore County, is Box 10, Phoenix, Md. 21131. For further information about the training session call 592-9701.

SOUTH AFRICA

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, the recent decision of the South African Government to deny a visa to Arthur Ashe, America's greatest tennis player, is shocking and deplorable. Talent and sportsmanship admit of no color barriers and, in fact, international competition in tennis and other sports is an important means of facilitating communications between peoples. The Pretoria government's decision is but another tragic indication of South Africa's withdrawal into isolation.

The National Union of South African Students has issued a statement on sports following the Arthur Ashe incident, in which the group makes plain that it is "totally opposed to racial discrimination in the selection of sport teams." NUSAS urges "the government to keep politics out of sport, and to allow sport teams to be selected on the basis of merit."

Once again, I salute these courageous and principled young South Africans for taking a stand based on their convictions, often at great personal risk.

I am including their statement in the RECORD at this point:

STATEMENT ON SPORT ISSUED BY NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS, FEBRUARY 9, 1970

Below is the statement issued on sport by NUSAS after a standing comm. and executive meeting of 30th January, 1970, which we forward for your information.

APARTHEID IN SPORT, AT UNIVERSITIES AND GENERALLY

As the elected representatives of our centres we wish to note:

1. That we are totally opposed to racial discrimination in the selection of Sport teams, whether at the universities, provincially or for Springbok teams.

2. That sporting criteria such as skill, ability should be the only criteria for the selection of teams, and that political and racial considerations should play no part in the selection of such teams.

3. That black sportsmen should be allowed, and should be encouraged to play sport at all levels where possible, university and sport generally.

We urge students, sportsmen and the public to support the recent statement by prominent South African sportsmen, and to leave

South African sport open to all South Africans.

We urge the political parties to support the right of sport administrators to select their teams on the basis of merit; or failing this, to clarify their present sports policies.

We give notice that we will make endeavour to ensure:

That students at our universities and colleges, and all South African students, will be able to play in South Africa student' teams without discrimination.

That student teams going overseas will be selected on a non-racial basis;

That we support the founding of a committee for the promotion of open sport in South Africa.

We wish further to note:

(1) that overseas student demonstrators are opposed to apartheid and to apartheid in sport in South Africa and not to South Africa as such;

(2) that as long as their demonstrations are legal and orderly, and are aimed at keeping politics and apartheid out of sport they are justified;

(3) that we condemn acts of vandalism, and violent demonstrations both overseas and in South Africa.

Finally, we urge the Government to keep politics out of sport, and to allow sport teams to be selected on the basis of merit.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT—CONTINUED

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, as I have done the past 2 days, and shall do again next week, I wish to include in the RECORD the statements of two of the witnesses who appeared at the recent hearing on the environmental impact of atomic energy which I held with my colleague from New York (Mr. REID).

Today I am including the statements of Frank Tooze, who spoke on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and William E. Wall, of Consolidated Edison of New York:

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK TOOZE

My name is Frank Tooze and I am appearing before this hearing on behalf of IBEW Local 1049 and make the following statement:

We of Local 1049 look forward to the construction, by Long Island Lighting Company, of an atomic powered electric generating plant near Shoreham on the north shore of Long Island on Long Island Sound.

We have listened to and read statements by men who have spent years in the study of nuclear energy who see great benefits to be derived from atomic power.

We believe deeply, that the Atomic Energy Commission and its staff have carefully and scientifically considered their actions and activities in the development of safe atomic power.

We consider that the men of industry and commerce who produce the machines and tools to harness atomic energy for producing electric power to be men of good will, integrity and foresight.

We decry those non-experts who take unfounded statements and charges and offer them as bonafide arguments to stay this necessary development in our progress to better things and ways of moving forward.

To declare a moratorium in the building of nuclear driven electric generating plants

is to continue the methods we pursue today, which everyone appears to agree upon leaves great room for improvement, environmentally and aesthetically.

Long Island continues to grow rapidly in population. But more than additional people, our present population uses more than 70% of all added electric generation for their own growing use. If we are to prosper and develop as a modern community, and provide the machinery for development and growth, we must have adequate power. Electric power is the very essence of our economy.

Adequate power is vital to industrial and commercial growth. Industry and commerce means jobs for our people and for their children when they are ready to assume their roles in our economy. An area inadequate in power supply for the tools of production stagnates and dies.

We of Local 1049 urge that the building of nuclear fueled electric generating plants be encouraged, and not be stopped or delayed by a useless moratorium. 1049 believes emphatically that nuclear plants are clean, quiet, reliable and very safe, and that the fears so generally expressed are not substantially supported.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. WALL, VICE PRESIDENT, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, CONSOLIDATED EDISON CO., OF NEW YORK, INC.

Mr. Chairman, Congressmen, my name is William E. Wall. I am Vice President, Public Affairs, Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. I want to thank you for this opportunity to come before you.

As you know, Con Edison, under the regulatory jurisdiction of the New York Public Service Commission, has the privilege and duty of supplying energy to the nine million people of New York City and Westchester County. While we supply natural gas and steam to parts of this territory, I will, in view of the focus of this hearing, merely outline our electric operations.

Last year we produced and distributed over 30 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Large as this number is, it will grow still larger in the years to come. We estimate a need to increase annually our generating capacity which now stands at approximately 8,500,000 KW by an additional 375,000 KW. Put differently, and allowing for adequate reserves, we will need to build a new plant of 1,000,000 KW capacity every two years to meet the growing demand for power in this region.

Con Edison must—and will—meet this demand. But in doing so we confront special problems not faced by every utility. For one thing, we serve one of the most densely populated areas on earth. And one consequence of this is polluted air, as the products of combustion from countless furnaces, incinerators and automobiles mingle with air-borne pollutants from adjacent industrial areas.

Because we saw—and still see—in nuclear energy the best long-term solution to eliminating our contribution to New York City's air pollution problem—a contribution we have cut in half in the last few years by other measures, including the use of low sulfur fuels—we were the first utility in the nation to seek and obtain a construction permit from the AEC to build a nuclear power station.

Indian Point No. 1, with a capacity of 285,000 kilowatts, came on the line in 1962. Since then it has safely and satisfactorily produced over 9.3 billion kilowatt hours of electricity for this region.

It also has provided us with a rich reservoir of knowledge and experience that we have drawn upon in advancing our nuclear program.

Today, immediately next to Indian Point No. 1 on the north, is our second unit. Nearing completion and expected to be in pro-

duction next year, this plant has a capacity of 873,000 kilowatts. On the other side of Unit #1, to the south, work is proceeding on our third unit. Number 3 has a capacity of 965,000 kilowatts, and is scheduled to come on line in 1973. All three units at Indian Point are pressurized water reactors.

We also are planning a fourth plant of about 1,000,000 kilowatts at a site about one mile south of Indian Point on the Hudson River at Verplanck. This is tentatively estimated for completion by 1977. In addition, we hold an option for a fifth, a duplicate of #4, which also could be sited at Verplanck.

To provide for future sites as for many as four nuclear generating units of the 1,000,000 kilowatt size, Con Edison has purchased from the City of New Rochelle, David's Island, known as Fort Slocum, in western Long Island Sound.

We are, of course, not alone in looking to nuclear energy to meet present as well as future customer demand. Across the nation, indeed, throughout the world, men and nations are turning to the atom for clean, safe, abundant power. In this country there are fifteen plants in operation, forty-eight under construction and reactors ordered for thirty-two more. By 1980, the capacity of nuclear generating plants has been estimated at 120 to 170 million kilowatts, or about 25% of the nation's total.

In selecting Indian Point and other reactor sites, Con Edison, assisted by a number of distinguished independent consultants, has performed and is continuing to perform detailed studies of the environment to insure their suitability for safe operation. These studies include the meteorology, geology, and seismology of the area as well as analysis of the body of water from which cooling water is to be taken.

Probably the most publicized problem regarding nuclear units today is the effect of warm water discharges, or as it is sometimes called "thermal pollution". It should be emphasized this problem is not unique to nuclear fueled plants. It would exist to a considerable degree even if only large conventional plants were to be built in the future. This is because for all essential purposes, in a nuclear plant, fission serves as a substitute for burning coal, oil or gas to produce heat. From that point on, the processes used are identical with those in a conventional fueled unit—the heat produces steam which passes through a turbine-generator, and then through condensers. Large quantities of water are needed to cool the condensers, whether the plant is fossil-fueled or nuclear fueled. Needless to say, the water passing through the condenser tubes does not come into physical contact with the nuclear portions of the plant. Except for the occasional addition of small quantities of chemical to prevent undesirable growths in the condenser tubes—again this is common to fossil-fueled units as well—the water passes through the condenser tubes unchanged except for a rise in temperature. Depending on the particular plant design, this temperature increase will generally average between 10 and 20 degrees. The principal difference between fossil-fueled and nuclear plants is that fossil-fueled plants have a higher thermal efficiency and discharge some of their waste heat through their smoke stack. The thermal efficiency of a fairly new conventional plant is about 40 per cent, while the thermal efficiency of a nuclear unit is approximately 30 per cent. Incidentally, the latter approximates the thermal efficiency of an older fossil-fueled unit.

Depending on weather and river flow conditions, a waterway will lose to the atmosphere the heat it picks up cooling the plant condensers. But in the time and distance required for this heat loss to be accomplished there exists a potential effect upon aquatic life. This effect may not always be adverse.

But our concern with any possible effects—good or bad—has caused us to initiate a number of studies. Before describing them, I would like to note that we have placed both water and air discharge management under the direction of Mr. George T. Cowherd, who holds the post of environmental engineer at Con Edison. His extensive experience as assistant chief engineer of the Interstate Sanitation Commission has proven a valuable addition to our program.

Several studies have been and will be conducted in order to determine the optimum location and design for submerged, cooling water discharge structures at Indian Point and to insure that operation of the three units will meet the temperature requirements specified in New York State's thermal criteria. The Alden Research Laboratory of Worcester Polytechnic Institute has conducted model tests for Con Edison to study the combined effects of the three proposed units on the adjacent portion of the Hudson River. Northeastern Biologists, Inc., has conducted a survey of river temperature near Indian Point while Indian Point Unit #1 was operating close to maximum capacity. Texas Instruments, Inc. has conducted an aerial infra-red thermal survey of the Indian Point area. Information developed from these studies and surveys to date has been used as the basis of an analysis conducted by Quirk, Lawler & Matusky, environmental science and engineering consultants. The results of this analysis, which uses a mathematical model, confirm that the three units will not exceed New York State thermal requirements.

Also, a number of ecological studies have been undertaken. A professor of biology at New York University has conducted a survey of the river fishery in the vicinity of Indian Point Unit #1 while the unit was in full operation. The results showed no effect on the fishery.

A Hudson River fishery study, undertaken in connection with Con Edison's proposed pumped storage project at Cornwall, has recently been completed. The study was financed by the company and was carried out by a Policy Committee which included the U.S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service and the New York and New Jersey Conservation Departments.

Con Edison has recently announced that it will sponsor a Lower Hudson River Cooperative Fishery Study, a research program developed by the Policy Committee mentioned above. This extensive program will monitor environmental changes resulting from nuclear plant operation at Indian Point.

The field work and analysis, carried out by the Raytheon Company, will investigate the density and seasonal distribution of fish and other organisms; the effects of temperature rise and other changes on the survival and behavior of fish and other organisms, and the characteristics of the water area before and after the start of operation of each unit. In addition, Con Edison is supporting independent ecology surveys in the Hudson River by the New York University Institute of Environmental Science.

With respect to radiation, a nuclear plant will produce radioactive waste products during normal operation. Minute quantities of these are released to the atmosphere and to the water discharged from the plant. These releases are carefully measured and controlled and are subject to regulatory limits set by the Atomic Energy Commission. The releases from Indian Point Unit No. 1 have been a tiny fraction of those limits. This is also expected to be true for the combined releases from all three units at the Indian Point site when they are in operation. Our proposed design for the fourth and fifth units also contain special features to reduce releases of radioactivity to the atmosphere to very low levels compared to regulatory requirements.

An extensive environmental monitoring program is being conducted in the vicinity of Indian Point to provide additional assurance that operation of Unit 1 will have no deleterious radiological effect on the environment. This program includes the monitoring of river water, reservoirs, vegetation, marine life, soil and airborne particulate, and permits a comparison of data obtained before and after reactor operation began. This program is being expanded to take into account operation of Units 2 and 3. It is carried out in close cooperation with the State of New York, which also conducts extensive environmental monitoring in the area.

Con Edison is proposing a "package study" survey in the vicinity of David's Island in western Long Island Sound, which will include the hydrological, meteorological, ecological, and radiological aspects of the area.

Finally, in the search for long-range answers to the thermal question Con Edison will be engaging in a cooperative study with Westinghouse Electric Corporation directed at finding beneficial uses for waste heat in urban areas.

ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT FALTERING

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in view of the continuing concern of a number of our colleagues about the deteriorating administration of the government of the District of Columbia, I insert an article by columnists Robert S. Allen and John A. Goldsmith, dated January 17, 1970, with regard to the subject.

The article follows:

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1970.—The White House would like to get a new mayor for the nation's voteless Capital—with a population of more than 800,000, of whom 74 percent are negro.

Mayor Walter Washington, who has held the \$40,000 job since 1967, is deemed sadly inadequate to cope with the city's numerous and increasingly explosive problems.

In the hush-hush inner council discussions, it is readily acknowledged Mayor Washington is impeccably honest, a scholarly and kindly gentleman and sincerely well-intentioned. But while fully conceding these admirable personal qualities, strongly held against him is a long list of complaints as a demonstrably limited, fumbling and ineffectual administrator.

It is held that in temperament, training and capacity he lacks the decisive leadership and drive urgently needed to direct the turbulent affairs of the federal city.

But replacing Mayor Washington is a lot easier talked about than done. That involves numerous personal and political obstacles and complications.

To begin with, Washington is a negro hold-over from the Johnson Administration. He was installed as mayor (official title Commissioner) in a reorganization of the District government that the former President put through by executive order. When President Nixon took office, Washington was reappointed primarily for two reasons:

(1) No negro was included in the cabinet presented by the President in a nationwide telecast; (2) no acceptable replacement, especially a negro, could be found for Washington.

The latter problem of finding a high-powered successor still remains. A number of names have been mentioned in the White House discussions, but none inspired any sparks. All are unknown quantities. On the other hand, while Washington has manifest shortcomings and weaknesses, he is a known quantity, congenial and conscientious, and is generally well regarded by the Capital's overwhelmingly predominant black population.

POLITICAL BOOBY-TRAP

This is where politics enters in a big way—on two scores:

First—because he is a negro and the circumstances under which he was reappointed, Mayor Washington can't be jettisoned out of hand. Before he can be replaced, a prestigious position has to be found and he has to be persuaded to take it—that is, agree to be "kicked upstairs."

Second, 1970 is a crucial election year that will determine the partisan control of the next (92nd) Congress and fill thousands of state and local offices throughout the country. The Nixon Administration, already under fire on racial issues, has to tread very warily regarding Mayor Washington. Anything savoring of the ax would instantly be seized upon by political and racial opponents to rant and rage for ballot box retribution against the GOP.

So while there is serious talk in inner White House councils about the increasingly pressing need for a stronger and more forceful head for the District's government, it remains to be seen when and if anything is done about it.

A number of dynamite-loaded dilemmas have to be solved, and that takes time.

EAGER ASPIRANT

One ambitious prospect for Mayor Washington's job is City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn, Jr.

A prosperous lawyer, member of a prominent local mercantile family, and former District of Columbia Republican Chairman, he was named head of the Council by President Nixon. In that office, he has consistently leaned over backward to conciliate the dominant black community, and on occasion been stridently abrasive in dealing with others.

Among them is Mayor Washington. While there have been no public clashes between them privately there are strains and tensions. Each would be glad to see the other go.

Why Hahn would want the thankless job of mayor is known only to him. While it pays \$40,000 he doesn't need the money. His modicum of wife is unabashedly social, and that may be a factor. The mayor outranks the chairman of the City Council—albeit very little.

Hahn's real ambition is to be named to the bench. It's possible he may think his chances of realizing that would be better as mayor than as councilman.

You never know how yearning politicians rationalize and why.

GRIM RECORD

Meanwhile, the Capital's crime rate continues to soar, its budget to skyrocket and problems and difficulties to multiply in complexity and intensity. Whoever succeeds Mayor Washington will be confronted with a Pandora's box of grievous evils and tribulations.

Following are a few stark highlights from the record:

In 1968, murders in the federal city reached a record high of 209—30 are still unsolved. In 1969, this shocking total soared to 292, with 44 unsolved. In the first two weeks of the new year there have been eight killings, three still open.

Last week, uniformed policemen were stationed in each of the city's 46 junior and senior high schools, following four shooting

incidents in which one student was killed and two others wounded. In grade schools, teachers have been threatened and assaulted, students robbed of their lunch money and abused in other ways, and vandalism is rampant.

D.C. Library Director Harry Peterson has officially notified Mayor Washington that many of the branch libraries will have to be closed unless immediate and drastic measures are instituted to put an end to "widespread disorders, harassment, theft and vandalism." Library personnel and patrons have been harassed and assaulted by packs of young negroes, and books, typewriters and other equipment stolen. In at least one instance an incendiary fire was set in a library rest-room. Also hypodermic needles have been found in several branch libraries. In one week, 18 separate disorders were recorded in 10 of the city's 19 branch libraries.

At the same time, Washington now has the largest police force for a city of its size in the U.S.—4,100. This does not include more than 3,000 other security personnel—a special police force of 800 created by Congress last year to protect the 117 foreign embassies and missions, the guards of the scores of government buildings, the park police, Capitol police and White House police.

Despite this massive array of police, a report by the Senate D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Senator William Proxmire, D-Wis., scathingly declared, "The level of crime in the nation's Capital is a national disgrace."

Equally denunciatory was the House Committee on the District of Columbia, headed by Representative John McMillan, D-S.C., on the city's steadily skyrocketing budget, as follows:

"The facts are almost unbelievable. In a very short period (1964-1969), the total D.C. annual budget doubled, from \$358.5 million in fiscal 1964 to \$713.8 million for fiscal 1969. During the same short time, the total federal payments to the District have increased 168 percent, \$255 million for 1969 as compared to \$94.95 million in 1964.

"In practically every department and agency of the D.C. government, annual operating expenses have increased from 40 percent in some agencies to as high as 109 percent. Significantly, all this expansion and increase in expenditures for additional employees and services have occurred during a period when Washington experienced an actual loss in population.

"Not only does the city have one of the highest incomes per capita of any of our cities, but huge benefits from the payroll of many of the 215,000 federal employees who work in the District. The federal government, meaning the taxpayers of the whole government, are currently contributing over 26 percent of the total annual operating expenses of the District of Columbia.

"Employment by the D.C. government has had an astronomical increase, almost 100 percent, since 1954. In that year, there were 19,818 authorized positions, with a gross payroll of \$82.6 million, as contrasted with 34,927 in 1968, and 38,016 authorized positions for fiscal 1969.

"Even more startling is the fact that with 34,000 authorized positions in 1968, the turnover rate was so high that actually 54,147 were employed during that year at a gross payroll of \$257.5 million.

"It is also pertinent to point out that at present there are 325 full-time and 99 part-time D.C. government employees paid at the rate of \$18,000 or more per annum."

Another striking fact cited by the McMillan committee are these startling contrasting figures: In 1960, the federal's direct contribution to the D.C. government was \$25 million. Ten years later, it amounted to \$105 million, plus another \$5 million to reinforce the struggle against crime.

And Senator Proxmire brought out the revealing fact, in hearings before his Appropriations Subcommittee, that in the previous fiscal year Mayor Washington spent more than \$16,000 for chauffeur hire. That included \$6,385 in regular pay and \$10,566 in overtime pay—at time and a half.

At the same time, his deputy mayor spent \$12,000 for this purpose and the then-chairman of the City Council \$13,000.

THE DEATH OF INTEGRATION

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, Tom Wicker, the associate editor of the New York Times, is an eloquent spokesman for many Americans who feel, increasingly, shame and alienation and shock at some of the more convulsive events and actions of our time.

His column this morning is about the Senate's approval yesterday of the Stennis amendment retreating on school desegregation, and, by implication, about the Whitten and Jonas amendments this House will vote on today. No comment of mine could improve upon the sentiments he expresses, nor could I state them with greater conviction and sadness.

I am inserting Mr. Wicker's column in the RECORD at this point, in the hope that Members will heed its message:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1970]
IN THE NATION: THE DEATH OF INTEGRATION
(By Tom Wicker)

WASHINGTON, February 18.—The Senate of the United States has now cravenly abandoned the policy of racial integration—sixteen years after it was born in a Supreme Court decision, ninety-four years after the Civil War "Reconstruction" ended in a similar sell-out, and less than a week after President Nixon, on Lincoln's Birthday, gave the signal of surrender.

When all the apologetics have been set aside, that is the meaning of the adoption of the Stennis amendment, to the concept of which Mr. Nixon extended his blessing at the crucial moment. It pressures against school segregation must "be applied uniformly in all regions of the United States without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation," then they are not going to be applied anywhere, because there is neither the manpower, the money, the knowledge nor the will to do the job.

WHAT SEGREGATIONISTS WANTED

Although the effort cannot be made everywhere, it now cannot be limited to the South either. That is exactly what the South's segregationists wanted. That is what their ally in the White House is willing to permit. That is what their dupes in the Senate have approved.

The justification is ready at hand. Integration, it is now contended by both black and white leaders, is a failure. In many cases this is demonstrably true; in other cases it is unquestionably false. Just today, there were reports of a successful reshuffling of student patterns in Greenville, S.C. To say that integration has failed is to ignore and denigrate the thousands of Southern citizens who in the past decade and a half have faithfully tried to obey what they believed was the law of the land. It is to abandon to their fate those local and state political leaders who courageously led the integration move-

ment, sometimes at peril and even sacrifice of their lives.

INEFFECTUAL REMEDY

But even if integration has failed—and to say that it has is not only false but an assertion of the bankruptcy of American society—what is suggested in its place? Stewart Alsop, quoting those who say integration has failed, tells us in Newsweek:

We must "open up middle-class jobs and the middle-class suburbs to Negroes." We must "make the schools good where they are"—that is, pour money and attention into the ghetto schools. The fact is that despite the pleas of the Kerner Commission, the Eisenhower Commission and every other reputable body that has made any good-faith effort to gauge the situation; despite the empty rhetoric of the Nixon Administration about "reforms" and new programs, despite the hypocrisy of those Northern Senators who supported Southern segregation under the guise of attacking Northern segregation—despite all this, there is not the slightest indication that the American people have any intention of doing any of these things, or that their fearful leaders will even call upon them to do so.

Mr. Alsop's strategists also insist that the nation not "sell out integration where it's been successful." That is precisely what Mr. Nixon and the Senate have done: what will happen now in Greenville, and in other cities where courageous, good-faith efforts had been made? Whatever those black leaders who say integration has failed may think, what will the millions of black people believe as they see starkly confirmed one more time—after so many precedents—the unwillingness of white Americans to make good on their commitments and their ideals?

"The Union," wrote C. Vann Woodward in *The Burden of Southern History*, "fought the Civil War on borrowed moral capital. With their noble belief in their purpose and their extravagant faith in the future, the radicals ran up a staggering war debt, a moral debt that was soon found to be beyond the country's capacity to pay, given the undeveloped state of its moral resources at the time." For eighty years there after, Mr. Woodward pointed out, the nation simply defaulted, until "it became clear that the almost forgotten Civil War debt had to be paid, paid in full, and without any more stalling than necessary."

IN DEFAULT

That is clearer than ever, because we are not dealing in 1970 with five million ignorant field hands in the cotton South, as we were in 1876. But once again, the Union is defaulting; once again its capacity to pay has been found grievously wanting; and still its moral resources are sadly undeveloped.

Poor old Union! Its great and generous dreams falling one by one to dusty death.

THE ECONOMIC FORUM SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, with the growing concern about the Nation's economy, I believe it wise for the Congress to have before it the views of as many economists and financial and business experts as possible to aid us in our deliberations.

Thus, I do hereby place in the RECORD an article by Mr. Martin R. Gainsbrugh, senior vice president, and chief econ-

omist of the National Industrial Conference Board. Mr. Gainsbrugh's article is an abridgment of the official summary of the consensus of the Economic Forum of the NICB which convened in November of 1969. Mr. Gainsbrugh was chairman of the forum.

The article follows:

THE ECONOMIC FORUM SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

(By Martin R. Gainsbrugh)

By year-end, 1970, the Economic Forum's average estimate of Gross National Product is \$1005 billion. That is a gain of about \$50 billion over year-end 1969, or an increase in GNP in 1970 of only 5.3%. For the year as a whole, the anticipated rate of expansion is somewhat higher: 5.7%. This contrasts with a rise of 7.7% in 1969 and 9.1% in 1968. Clearly, we envision the year ahead as one in which business in general will still be moving up, but at a much slower pace than in the past two years. The tempo should pick up a bit in the second half, but not markedly so.

A companion measure of business activity that is often sought is the Index of Industrial Production. For the fourth quarter of 1969, the Forum expects this index to be 172.9—a bit lower than the October figure of 173.3. By the end of 1970, it should have moved up to average about 174.5. For 1970 as a whole, the group's average estimate is 172.8—the same as at present.

Should prices outstrip the rise in current dollar output in 1970, that would justify the label of recession. The Consumer Price Index for the fourth quarter, 1969, we put at around 130.8, and for mid-1970 most of the Forum anticipates some moderation in the upward trend.

By the end of the year, the consumer price index should reach 136, 4% higher than it is now. That means less of a leap in our price thermometers, but the patient's temperature is still rising and disturbingly so.

The Wholesale Price Index shows far more improvement. The Forum's estimate of the fourth quarter is the same as in November: 114.5. For the middle of 1970 the group estimates 116, and by year end, 117. This definitely suggests a most welcome easing in wholesale prices with the increase in 1970 slowing to about 2%.

Finally, the Implicit Price Index. That index is used to deflate GNP and hence gives some indication of the rate of real growth expected by the Forum. It stands at about 130.5 currently. We expect it to be about 133 by mid-1970. We anticipate prices in general will be rising at a 4% rate in early 1970, but by only 3.5% as 1970 nears its end.

In combination, the Forum expects the current dollar GNP to rise by 5.7% in 1970 while the IPI moves up by 4.3%. We are thus left with an increase of real product of about 1.4% for the year as a whole and 1.6% by year-end 1970.

The quarterly relationship between the Forum's estimate of GNP and IPI is directly pertinent to the views others have expressed about the imminence of recession. In no single quarter does the group foresee a greater rise in prices than in the value of output:

QUARTERLY RISE IN 1970, PERCENTAGES

	GNP in current dollars	Implicit price index
1 Q 1970	1.24	1.00
2 Q 1970	1.21	.91
3 Q 1970	1.27	.83
4 Q 1970	1.54	.89

In the first half of 1970, the anticipated unemployment rate is disturbingly high—so much so that it may not be politically ac-

ceptable in a Congressional election year. To repeat an axiom of earlier years, business forecasts must not only be sound in their economics but also politically realistic. What we are suggesting for mid-1970 is an unemployment rate that may range from a low of 4.3% to as high as 5%. The mid-year average as a whole is 4.6%. At the end of 1970, the unemployment estimate of the Forum, however, is 4.3%.

A second way of looking at where the Forum thinks we will be is to depart from the general consensus to look at expectations for the four major sectors of GNP. Very often, we have found a considerable difference between the sum of the parts, as seen by the various members of the Forum, and our collective expectations for GNP as a whole.

Ira Ellis and George Hitchings expect personal consumption expenditures to rise by about 6% in 1970. By fourth quarter 1970, consumer outlays on this basis would total \$625 billion (annual rate, seasonally adjusted). Ellis and Hitchings see little if any increase in durables. Services, however, should be up again by at least 8%. Non-durables should increase about the same as total GNP or about 5%. That should serve to underscore the strength prevailing in the consumer sector throughout 1970.

The second largest GNP sector is the governmental component. This is expected by James Knowles to increase to nearly \$230 billion in terms of purchases of goods and services in the GNP accounts. What this assumes is a small decline in total Federal purchases. A cut in defense spending of about \$5 billion will be largely offset by a hike in Federal civilian expenditures, particularly in the second half. State and local expenditures should expand again, by another \$13 billion. The public sector, then, shows almost as much growth in 1970 as in 1969, even with softness in defense outlays.

The third and most important component cyclically is gross private domestic investment. Let's start with investment in residential structures: Walter Hoadley estimates only \$31 billion (seasonally adjusted, annual rate) by year-end 1970—about the same amount as presently. Further softness in housing demand in the opening part of 1970 would be offset by a rise in the second half of 1970.

Turning to fixed business investment, Louis Paradiso's expectations are for about a 5% increase in capital outlays in 1970—let us say \$106 billion for-end 1970. Note the striking contrast here to the patterns of weakness in capital spending in past periods of business recession.

Putting all three forms of investment together (including inventories), gross private domestic investment by the end of 1970 might then be in the neighborhood of \$143 billion, or at least as high as it is currently. What is happening in late 1969, and what we suspect will be continuing in 1970, is that private investment will shift from being the strongly expansionary factor that it was in 1968, and much of 1969, to being strongly sustaining in 1970.

To complete the GNP scorecard, Roy Releron estimates that the net exports of goods and services will hold at \$2.5 to \$3 billion—about where it is.

Summing up the four sectors yields a fourth quarter GNP in 1970 of \$1003 billion, thus providing strong support for the Forum's earlier consensus of a GNP of \$1005 billion.

Our last test of GNP involves labor input and output per manhour in 1970, and this is where the Forum's estimates of unemployment take on considerable significance. As Jules Backman suggests, the increase in the labor force next year may be somewhat on the high side. If 2.5% is assumed, that would give us a labor force of about 82 million in 1970. Unemployment would also be higher,

say 4.5% on the basis of the expectations of the Forum, one percentage point higher than in 1969. Employment, or the net increase in labor input, therefore, would rise by about 1.5% above its counterpart in 1969. Resort to overtime and the average hours of work would undoubtedly decline in a period of rising unemployment. Total national man-hours input should therefore rise even less than the projected 1.5% increase in total employment.

What about national productivity? There has been virtually no increase in output per manhour for the nonfarm private sector this year. And from past experience, there is little reason to believe that productivity moves up at its long-term pace when the rate of increase in real output is declining. The prospect of a rise of 1.5% in labor input, at best accompanied by static national productivity, thus lends strong support to the Forum's expectations that real national growth in 1970 will be well below average. Even a limited gain in national productivity, however, would serve to lift real output well above the group's expectations. A rise in productivity of only 1.5%—half the long-term annual gain in productivity—and the cross-multiplication with labor input would yield a rise in real growth of 2.25% as compared to the Forum's expectations of only 1.4% for the year as a whole.

We should not only be in "trillion dollar land" in 1970 but, even more in point with the expected moderation in price rises as the year runs its course, we should have a significantly higher rate of real growth as the year ends than at its beginning.

Projected sector accounts, fourth quarter, 1970

[In billions of dollars ¹]	
Personal consumption expenditures...	627.0
Durables	93.0
Nondurables	263.0
Services	271.0
Gross private domestic investment...	143.0
Housing	31.0
Plant and equipment.....	106.0
Inventories	6.0
Net foreign exports, goods and services	3.0
Government	230.0
Federal	100.5
Defense	75.5
State and local.....	129.0
Total gross national product...	1003.0

¹ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate.

NORTH TEXAS AREA PROSPERS FROM SPACE-RELATED INDUSTRY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ray Zauber of the Oak Cliff Tribune of Dallas, Tex., has written a number of highly interesting articles on the importance of the space program not only to specific sections of the Nation but to the Nation as a whole and to the world. One of Mr. Zauber's recent articles dealt with the effect of our national space program on the prosperity and growth of the north Texas area. This same story has been repeated in numerous localities

throughout the United States and portrays a number of the benefits which we are deriving from our national space program. Because this is not only a story of the north Texas area but of many parts of the United States, I am including this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

NORTH TEXAS AREA PROSPERS FROM SPACE-RELATED INDUSTRY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—On a recent trip to NASA in Houston, with Cong. Olin E. Teague, Ray Zauber talked to several scientists, astronauts, technicians and administrators. Rep. Teague also provided him with a wealth of material on the subject. This data has been carefully sifted for a series on the race to space, which Zauber considers perhaps "the greatest story of all times.")

North Texas, especially the Fort Worth-Dallas area, is one of the greatest beneficiaries of the space program.

While Houston is home of the astronauts, Mission Control and Manned Flight departments of NASA, North Texas has received billions of dollars in space contracts.

The aerospace industrial factories of Dallas and Fort Worth are deeply involved in development, engineering and manufacturing of space equipment.

Ling-Temco-Vought, Texas Instruments, Bell Helicopter, Varo, Collins Radio, Consolidated Vultee and dozens of lesser manufacturers have shared in developing military and space hardware.

Some of the most sensational scientific discoveries of the times come directly from the space investment in the industries of North Texas. Collins Radio and Texas Instruments have developed improvements in radar and radio which have been fundamental to United States superiority in sky probes.

LTV has been involved in design and manufacture of much equipment actually used in space ventures. Engineers of the LTV astronautics division are working on new programs and more sophisticated components for spaceships.

It behooves the leadership of this area to support the space program in every possible way. Even if there weren't direct benefits to the North Texas economy from the huge payrolls and purchase of supplies, boosting space would be justified for the overall good of the country.

Space has created teeming industry in Texas along with its unending stream of fringe benefits. In addition to the prosperity, space has brought brilliant and dedicated scientists, engineers, technicians and administrators to the state.

It has fed funds into our universities and technical laboratories for development of new materials, new ideas, new hope. The parameters of space present challenges almost beyond comprehension just a generation ago.

Some of the ideas expressed in Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon were held inconceivable as late as 1960. There were eminent scientists and educators making flat declaration that man would never escape his planet.

The prospects for interstellar travel are exceedingly bright. If man doesn't destroy himself in nuclear holocaust landings on other planets and distant stars will be effected in the years to come.

Perhaps many of the secrets of the universe will be unlocked as the probes of space push deeper and deeper. And how exciting it is to know that much of the technical and scientific knowledge necessary for these future space sorties emanates in our own area.

The ramifications of space in North Texas go beyond economics. The highly-educated leaders and highly-skilled workers assembled by the astronautics industries have contributed substantially to the society in which we live.

From aerospace and the related industries have come political, cultural, religious, civic,

educational and social leadership. Some deserving charities have benefited from the civic consciousness of the space tycoons. And their philanthropies have thrilled the area time and time again.

It is difficult to comprehend the subtly changing attitudes of Dallas people toward the welfare state when free enterprise stands as such as a pillar of the Big D economic phenomenon.

If ever rugged individualism and ingenuity built a great city, Dallas would be a shining example. Aerospace has to be part of the foundation on which this pillar is anchored.

A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASS TELLS IT "LIKE IT IS"

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 20, 1970

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, several weeks ago I received a publication written by class 8-202 of the John S. Roberts Junior High School in Manhattan entitled "A City Is." This magazine most accurately describes ghetto life circa 1970 with its garbage-filled streets, rat- and roach-infested tenements, abandoned businesses, drug addiction, rampant crime, and with a majority of the population too poor even to be able to escape.

This is the everyday life which confronts these students and not the green-lawned, white-fenced community of Dick, Jane, and Spot, which we would like to believe. The magazine produced by room 8-202 is their plea to those in authority to keep their promises to change such an environment. I ask unanimous consent that several excerpts from this magazine be printed in the Extensions of Remarks so that my colleagues may have the opportunity to hear these students.

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

A CITY IS . . .

(NOTE.—A series of essays written by Class 8-202 of the John S. Roberts Junior High School in New York City.)

THE PARK

(By Aurea Matos)

Once upon a time there was a beautiful little park with swings, games to play and lots of nice things. But some people used to come, write on the walls, spit and break the swings and bottles. Then the junkies started to enter the park just to shoot up. Some of them used to leave their needles on the ground. The little kids used to pick them up and play with them.

One day a junkie came to look for his needle and he found a little boy playing with it. The junkie got mad and said "Hey! What do you think you're doing with that? Give it to me." The kid said, "I'm gonna tell my daddy to beat you up." So the junkie took the kid and killed him with a knife.

They told the owner of the park "Tear down that crazy park before the junkies start really looking for trouble." So the owner had no choice but to tear it down.

Now look at the way it is. Now the junkies don't have to worry about anything but their needles and dope. That's how the junkies mess up the whole park.

YOU CAN'T TELL

(By Joseph Melendez)

Look inside this building and all you'll see are a couple of rats, a few roaches and don't forget about the garbage.

The people, that's right, the people, let's go to the people in the building. That man standing there, he doesn't look too old, but what is he? I think he's a man standing there doing nothing. Is he lazy? Now the rest of the people in there, are they half junkies? Maybe they're not. Maybe it's just a decent place with decent people.

Some buildings are like this and good, but . . . how are we to know?

MY IDEAL SCHOOL

(By Raphael Pagan)

My ideal school wouldn't be a school with bars or chicken wire on the windows. It also wouldn't be so small and crowded. My ideal school would be much bigger than the one we have now. And it would be at least sixteen stories high, with elevators. It would have two gyms, one for the girls and one for the boys. It would also have a swimming pool, but one a little bigger than the one we have now. And the gyms, the shops and the pool would be in a building all by themselves. There would be a small tunnel to go from building to building. There would be a parking lot for the teachers, one big enough to hold about one hundred and fifty cars. And there would be about three to six buildings. In all, the school should hold at least nine thousand to eleven thousand kids. That's what I would like for my ideal school.

FOUR BAD GUYS

(By Lillian Cruz)

Once upon a time there were four boys who were really bad guys. Since they didn't have anything to do, they wandered around until they saw a dirty basement full of garbage. So, having nothing to do, they took everything out of the basement and put the garbage inside a broken car and all over the streets. Then this nice boy came along and told the guys: "Hey! Guys! You seem as if you don't have anything to do when you do this. . . . Why not fight till they build a nice park for us to play in?" So the guys listened to the school boy and bugged the government until they got a beautiful park where they could play now instead of going around being vandals.

THE BUILDING

(By Edward Cosme)

Once upon a time Fiorello Laguardia put up a building in East Harlem. People were clean and kept it in good condition. After a few years, other people moved in and didn't take much good care of it. All of a sudden there was filth and blight all over the building and the backyard. Then, people started to move out of the building and soon it was abandoned. The kids of the block started breaking all the windows and that only made the building look worse and gave the block a worse impression than it already had. Then the building was condemned. They tried to renew the building though it was a waste of time. Now all that is there is a vacant space.

HOW A BUILDING FALLS APART

(By Nereida Mendez)

Would you like to know how a building falls apart? Well, let me tell you.

A year ago a big apartment building was a nice building. The people who lived there lived like one whole family. The landlord was a nice man who cleaned the halls and stoops.

But one day a junkie moved in and the people were upset. Then more junkies started coming in and the landlord stopped carrying

his responsibilities. The building became a slum building. So what! The junkie did not care!

Next to the big building was a one family house. It was one of the nicest buildings around. All white on the inside, red and green on the outside, with brown on the edges.

Well, these junkies in the big building were sick. They needed money. So when the people who lived in the small building were out, the junkies drilled themselves through the wall and stole everything from the small house.

The people from the small house are now far away, and their house is now half up and half down. Children take it down piece by piece.

This is how a building falls apart.

THE RINGS

(By Gennaro Russo)

Why isn't there any electricity for telephones on 117th Street, between First and Second Avenues? Because right after somebody burned down the lumber yard and the two buildings next to it, kids started playing in the rubble. Then, when they knocked down a building next to that, kids went and played with the telephone poles. They cut the cable off with a knife and then took the colored wires from inside to make rings.

One of the kids was my friend. He is a student in this school. He goes to that block every day because his father works in a little mechanic's shop there.

He went to where the telephone poles were and wanted to break them with his hands. He couldn't do it, so he went and got a big scissors and started to cut the wires. He gave some to his friends to make little rings.

And now, the whole block has no telephone service.

THE LITTLE ICE CREAM TRUCK

(By Joseph Gonzalez)

This is the story of me, an icy truck.

It was a beautiful day and my owners, two teenagers, came to get me. They carried me downstairs, bought a small piece of ice, and put it inside of me. Then they put some bottles of colored water in me. Then they started pushing me away. They pushed me for a mile, then we went into an alley where we met two other guys. One of the guys said, "Where's the stuff?" "In the truck." (There was something strange about these guys.) The other guy asked, "How much?" "\$50." Then my owner took a bag out of me.

As he pulled out the bag, the two guys pulled out guns and cops came at them from both sides. My owner threw the bag in me and gave me a hard push. I hit a couple of cops and kept on going. As I rolled off, an officer picked up a bag that fell out of me and went back to the alley.

When I stopped, a man came and chained me to a gate. The next day he took me out and we sold ices. Free at last! Now I'm a real icy truck, not a dope truck.

THE LITTLE ICE CREAM TRUCK

(By Gennaro Russo)

Hello. I am a little ice cream truck. Every morning my master takes me around the neighborhood to sell ice cream for people that are thirsty and feel hot. I am not like you kids, thinking that you live in a clean place. I think you kids are very wrong because every day I go around the neighborhood and I see that half of each block is messed up. There is garbage all over the streets, there are vacant lots and even condemned buildings.

If I were a human and I were rich I would first go around the block I live in and try to knock down some buildings and put up new ones. I would try to make a little park

for kids of all ages to play in. I would put up swings and a little basketball court. And I would then go back to being an ice cream truck and I would go around the park selling ice cream.

SALT LAKE CITY VA HOSPITAL INTENSIVE CARE UNITS UNDERSTAFFED—DENTAL CARE FUNDS LACKING FOR UTAH VIETNAM VETERANS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in December 1969 the Committee on Veterans' Affairs undertook an investigation of the VA medical program because of complaints received from many sources that VA hospitals were underfunded and understaffed. One of the most consistent complaints which I heard was that our Vietnam veterans were not receiving timely dental exams and treatments. Another was that intensive care units, in many instances, were not completely staffed—some not at all—to render proper round the clock treatment for seriously ill veterans.

Mr. Speaker, the nationwide survey of VA medical facilities which the Veterans' Affairs Committee undertook revealed a substantial shortage of funds for Vietnam veterans' dental care. For instance, at the Salt Lake City, Utah, hospital, the director indicated to the committee in December 1969 that he was about \$100,000 short of dental care funds. In January he reported to the committee that he had been allocated over \$133,000 in additional funds to reduce his overall operating deficiency for fiscal year 1970 of \$400,000 but only \$8,700 had been allocated to reduce the dental deficiency. Part of the problem apparently is the lack of VA clerical personnel to issue the dental authorizations. Unless these Vietnam veterans are willing to risk having to pay for the cost of dental care out of their own pockets—which the Government should pay—they must wait many weeks and sometimes months for the VA to perform the service or issue an authorization to the veterans' private dentist to perform the service.

Mr. Speaker, this is most unfair to our returning Vietnam veterans who received inadequate dental care while serving in the Armed Forces. In large measure, this situation could be promptly corrected if the Bureau of the Budget would—today—allocate to the VA higher personnel ceilings and ask—now—for sufficient supplementary funds to pay for the fee dental work which is needed—today—mostly for Vietnam veterans. I believe that there would be an immediate favorable response from the Congress to this request.

Mr. Speaker, the Salt Lake City hospital director also reported to our committee in December that the medical and surgical intensive care units should have 14 more full-time positions which would cost about \$67,000 annually. As far as I can determine, he received no staffing relief for the intensive care units which

means that the personnel manning these units are unable to monitor, on a timely basis, the vital life signs of patients committed to their care or else the units are not being used to their fullest potential.

Mr. Speaker, in December 1969 Hospital Director W. E. Stonebraker reported to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee a total funding deficiency for fiscal year 1970 of about \$400,000 at the 530-bed hospital. More than \$275,000 was needed to support 25 on duty hospital personnel. He stated he was also short another \$25,000 to provide for consultant and attending physician fees to augment the professional staff at the veterans hospital.

Director Stonebraker stated that unless additional funds were provided to meet recurring operating needs of the hospital that he would have to divert approximately \$175,000 budgeted for equipment and maintenance to alleviate the funding deficiency primarily in salaries. Included in a long list of items of equipment and maintenance and repair projects were the following which would have to be deferred to another year: a mobile resuscitation cart, \$3,700; electrocardiograph cart, \$175; an anesthesia machine with accessories, \$7,600; and a general-purpose microscope costing \$3,700. Maintenance and repair projects previously approved that would have to be deferred included surgery air conditioning controls costing \$9,900, a new roof for one of the buildings which would cost \$11,500, installation of an emergency generator at \$10,000, expansion of the fire sprinkler system costing \$15,000 and smoke barrier and door repairs costing \$11,000.

The hospital also reported that special treatment facilities for Utah veterans at the Salt Lake City hospital were inadequate in scope because of lack of sufficient employment ceiling and funding during fiscal year 1970. These included the medical and surgical intensive care units which Stonebraker reported should have 14 more full-time positions at a cost in excess of \$67,000 and the electron microscopy program which should have one other position costing \$9,000 annually.

The community nursing home care program under the jurisdiction of the Salt Lake City VA hospital would require approximately \$27,000 more according to Stonebraker to implement the provisions of Public Law 91-101. This new law provides for continuation of service-connected veterans in community nursing homes at VA expense without regard to the 6-month limitation previously imposed.

To achieve the minimal staffing ratios which I advocate for general hospitals, the Salt Lake City hospital would require approximately 260 more positions at an annual cost of \$2.5 million. Stonebraker reported that the hospital had a staffing ratio of 1.51 to one patient as of September 30, 1969.

Director Stonebraker later notified the Veterans Affairs' Committee that subsequent to review and consideration by the VA's Central Office of his budget plan and reported funding deficiencies for fiscal year 1970, that he received a supplemental allotment totaling \$133,750. Of this amount, Stonebraker said \$8,750 was restricted for fee dental exams and

treatments to apply against his previously reported \$100,000 deficiency in this activity.

Stonebraker said that as a result of the additional \$125,000 for personnel services and the strict fund control operations that were necessary during the first 7 months of the fiscal year, that the funding deficiency had been reduced from \$277,000 to approximately \$48,000 for salaries of personnel. The funding adjustments which the Salt Lake City hospital received still left a shortage of \$139,000 in personnel salaries and fee dental activities. The previously reported funding deficiencies in the community nursing care program and for the specialized medical programs were unchanged.

Mr. Speaker, some curtailment of VA funding and staffing has been blamed on the "war on inflation." I take the position that the Vietnam veteran has contributed enough when he fights the shooting war. He should not be expected to fight the war on inflation at the expense of his health. I am most grateful to my colleagues in Congress who, over the years, have demonstrated a bipartisan attitude for our veterans program and I feel certain that this same sentiment will prevail in the months to come as we attempt to improve medical care for America's veterans.

THE BUSING OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, February 20, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Tuesday, February 17, edition of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot included an interesting editorial on the subject of busing schoolchildren to achieve racial balance.

The editorial points up an often-neglected aspect of this situation; namely, the high cost involved in transporting pupils for great distances to change the racial composition of schools.

The editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot is Robert Mason.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "The High Cost of Busing," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Virginian-Pilot, Feb. 17, 1970]

THE HIGH COST OF BUSING

Congress was well advised when passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide "that nothing herein shall empower any official or court of the United States to issue any order seeking to achieve a racial balance in any school by requiring the transportation of pupils or students from one school to another in order to achieve such racial balance . . ." As Irving R. Melbo, dean of the School of Education of the University of Southern California, wrote last year: "Busing is very costly and takes money from the educational program. It is not a permanent solution [to the segregation problem] and can be upset by mobility. . . Busing encounters parental resentment, particularly among parents of girls and younger chil-

dren. . . . Furthermore, there is loss of time in riding. . . ."

Dr. Melbo's article appeared well before pupil-busing became a political issue. Currently Senator Stennis of Mississippi is sponsoring amendments to a school-funding bill that would frustrate busing and require that school desegregation standards "shall be applied uniformly to all regions of the United States without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation." Under Federal policy, which the Supreme Court is yet to rule upon, the South is treated differently from the rest of the Nation because its segregation patterns grew out of state laws which have been invalidated; the Justice Department insists that even the 1964 Congressional ban on busing does not apply to the South.

We have examined the North-South politics involved here on several occasions, and without satisfaction. Hypocrisy is on both sides. Economics, not politics, should be the basis for settling the busing debate. For funds that go into busing are bound to be subtracted, in some degree, from funds that should go into education, and the quality education is not receiving nearly enough attention in the school desegregation hassle.

U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman was impressed by the cost factor when late last year he declined to order massive busing as a part of Norfolk's long-range school desegregation plan. "The budget for the construction and operation of the public school system is prepared by the School Board and, after review and modification by the City Manager, is submitted to the City Council for approval, rejection, or modification," he noted. "Thus far, the cooperation between the School Board and City Council has been excellent. We wonder what the result will be if the Board is required to ask the City Council for \$4,000,000 capital investment for buses and \$800,000 annual operating expense for the same item."

Los Angeles, where *de facto* segregation is as acute as in Southern cities, last week was ordered by a California state judge to prepare a school integration plan for employment next year. School Superintendent Robert F. Kelly said the order would require the busing of more than 240,000 of the district's 674,000 students at a cost of \$40 million in the first year and \$20 million every year thereafter. The district already is facing a deficit of about \$34 million.

A showdown on busing is developing in North Carolina. A Federal judge there has issued a desegregation order for Charlotte and Mecklenburg County requiring massive busing. But a 1969 state law sponsored by a Mecklenburg legislator prohibits "involuntary busing for the purpose of creating a balance or ratio of race . . ." Governor Robert W. Scott has said he will refuse to allow public funds to be spent on Mecklenburg busing until the Federal-State legal conflict has been resolved.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg and North Carolina can no more afford to pay for massive busing than Norfolk and Los Angeles can. In any valid list of educational priorities, busing would have a low place. The busing question should not be Federal-state domination or North-South differences. It should be getting the greatest good out of the school dollar.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday the President sent to Con-

gress a U.S. foreign policy for the seventies.

Its keys are partnership, strength, and negotiation.

In the preface of his message the President makes these points:

Peace requires partnership. Its obligations, like its benefits, must be shared.

Peace requires strength. So long as there are those who would threaten our vital interests and those of our allies with military force, we must be strong.

Peace requires a willingness to negotiate. All nations—and we are no exception—have important national interests to protect. In partnership with our allies, secure in our strength, we will seek those areas in which we can agree among ourselves and with others to accommodate conflicts and overcome rivalries.

Mr. Speaker, the security of the free world and, for that matter, the fate of the entire world rests on a realistic and reasonable American foreign policy.

The President's message makes it clear that in the seventies we have both.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a privilege to join with my esteemed colleagues in commemorating the 52d anniversary of the declaration of Lithuanian independence.

I am certain that the commemoration of this event in the U.S. Congress will continue to serve as an inspiration to the millions of Lithuanian people still subjugated by Soviet Russia. Further, the commemoration of the Lithuanian people's history of independence is intended not only to encourage the determination for freedom in the hearts of Lithuanians, but also to serve as an incentive to rekindle patriotism in our own hearts.

Recent events in Eastern Europe and even within the U.S.S.R. itself serve to confirm that the love of freedom is very much alive within the hearts of the peoples of the captive nations, despite decades of Communist efforts to enforce regimentation and imposed obedience.

Oppression and oppressors can never eradicate the yearnings for political and social freedom that motivate mankind. Actually, history is a chronicle of these human desires and values, these qualities of the human spirit that ultimately mark the destiny of man.

It is for this reason that the courage and sacrifices for liberty that we can recognize in Lithuania and elsewhere in Communist-controlled lands serve as an inspiration and example for all of us.

The Lithuanian people continue to hope for, and patiently await the day when liberty and national independence will be restored to them. Their determination and dedication is of the same intensity as has often before changed the course of history.

Mr. Speaker, on the 52d anniversary of their Declaration of Independence, it is my sincere hope that all freedom-loving Americans join with the coura-

geous people of Lithuania in their prayers and aspirations for freedom from oppression and domination.

CHEEKTOWAGA PUPILS URGE ALL PUPILS IN UNITED STATES TO JOIN IN SIMULTANEOUS FLAG PLEDGE

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, we hear and read much about the adverse goings-on in our schools and colleges. Adversity, confrontations, disputes, demonstrations—all these things make good copy for the media.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to call the attention of the House to a favorable and noncontroversial matter which made not only the front page of one of our local daily newspapers, but also has received attention from the other media as well.

I refer to the initiative of a third grade class in a suburban Buffalo, N.Y., school—Cleveland Hill Primary School—in seeking the cooperation of pupils all across the Nation in a simultaneous recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance on April 30.

The initiative in itself is heartwarming; the personal letter that I received from one of the pupils asking my cooperation is most gratifying. Eight-year-old Lisa Hanley who wrote to me typifies the spirit of dedication which these young people have.

The children are extending their appeal to everyone through every possible means of communication.

ECHO THROUGHOUT LAND

I hope sincerely that the echo of these voices will indeed be heard throughout the land.

A year ago today, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the explanation of the Pledge of Allegiance as given on national television by Red Skelton, one of the world's great clowns. Mr. Skelton recalled from his childhood how his teacher had explained the meaning of the separate phrases in the Pledge.

I commended Red Skelton for reminding us of the significance of familiar words which escape us temporarily.

The project of the Cleveland Hill pupils is in the same realm of attention which Red's teacher gave to Red and his schoolmates years ago.

Mr. Speaker, the letter to me from Lisa Hanley, one of the Cleveland Hill students, speaks for itself. It reads:

CLEVELAND HILL PRIMARY SCHOOL,
Cheektowaga, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: I, Lisa Hanley, am 8 years old and I'm in third grade in Cleveland Hill Primary School in Cheektowaga, New York. I want all the boys and girls to know how important it is to say the Pledge of Allegiance. We understand what it means. It means a promise of faithfulness to our country which represents the 50 states—ruled by the people under God's protection. We enjoy accepting responsibilities and opportunities. Every man is given what he deserves in fairness and rightness. When I

recte I feel a chill going down my back. That is how I feel when I recite.

Will you please help our Third Grade Class get our project accepted throughout the United States of America? Please read our request and give it your support.

Yours truly,

LISA HANLEY.

Mr. Speaker, following is the text of the petition which the class is circulating across the country:

TEXT OF PETITION

We, the boys and girls of Mrs. Irene Priore's Third Grade Class, of the Cleveland Hill Primary School, Cheektowaga, New York request that April 30, 1970, 1:30 E.S.T. be set aside in all the schools of the United States of America, so that all the boys and girls of our nation may recite the "Pledge of Allegiance to Our Flag" at the same time. We request the cooperation of all radio and television stations in synchronizing the time, so that the children's voices may echo throughout the land.

Mr. Speaker, beneath a five-column picture of the third-grade class reciting the pledge, the Buffalo Evening News ran the following story which elaborates upon the project:

CHEEKTOWAGA PUPILS ASK OTHERS IN U.S. TO JOIN IN PLEDGE TO FLAG

When you're eight years old and for half of your life it has been impressed on you that you live in a good land, a great country, it's upsetting to read about a controversy over whether children ought to pledge allegiance to the flag of that country. You've been doing it ever since you entered a school-room, and perhaps before that.

Most 8-year-old—third-graders—would just be somewhat upset and then go about their studies, reading, playing or watching TV.

But the children in Mrs. Irene Priore's class in Cleveland Hill Elementary School thought that something more should be done.

NATIONAL PLEDGE-IN

They believe that boys and girls throughout the country feel the same way they do, and they'd like to join in a nationwide demonstration of that fact.

They are calling on all schoolchildren to join in the recitation of the "pledge of allegiance" at 1:30 PM, eastern time, on April 30.

"We request the co-operation of all radio and television stations in synchronizing the time, so that the children's voices may echo throughout the land," says the petition signed by 27 children.

Some of the spirit behind the request for a demonstration is evident in a letter by one of the class members:

"Dear Sir:

"I, Susan Sommer, an 8-year-old girl from Mrs. Irene Priore's class in the Cleveland Hill Primary School, Cheektowaga, New York, want to help other children realize that the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag is important.

"THINK OF BETSEY ROSS

"The Pledge of Allegiance is a promise of our loyalty and devotion to our own land under God's protection. The Pledge of Allegiance is a promise to accept responsibilities and opportunities giving every man what he deserves, such as rightness and justice. The 50 states that I can recite are ruled by the people.

"Our class enjoys saying the Pledge of Allegiance to our flag. I think of Betsey Ross sewing that grand old flag for us to live under with God's protection.

"Will you please help our Third Grade Class get our project accepted throughout the United States of America. Please read our request and give it your support."

"Yours truly, Susan Marie Sommer."

Mrs. Priore said that the children have

been sending their proposal to the President, Gov. Rockefeller and every important person they can.

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

"Our dream is to have the President leading the pledge with all the nation's children joining in," she said.

The children used an arithmetic class to calculate the proper time for reciting the pledge that would enable children in different time zones, as far as Hawaii, to take part.

They settled on the date by doing historical research in which they discovered that George Washington was inaugurated the first president on April 30.

"It's become the most important thing in their young lives," Mrs. Priore said.

The group includes Sharon Arth, Lisa Hanley, Valerie Hilburger, Lisa Ritz, Holly Morris, Anne Burckhardt, Anne Pytel, Laurel Ens-menger, Joan C. Jimerson, Carrie Robinson, Mary Beth Roehm.

Also, Gary Bestehorn, James Bihajski, Gregory Mancini, Alan Brzoskowski, Wayne Maracle, Peter Conway, Danny Leichten-schlag, David Karun, Kenneth Mecca, Fred Purry, Bruce DeWitt, Jeffrey Michaels, Peter Mandel and Deon Whited.

PITTSBURGH PRESS OLD NEWSBOYS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, there are many charitable organizations in this Nation which, through various means, raise funds to help the needy. One of the most unusual, however, is a group sponsored by the Pittsburgh Press, one of several fine newspapers in Pennsylvania. The group is known as "The Pittsburgh Press Old Newsboys" and in its 37-year history it has raised nearly \$6 million for the benefit of crippled children.

The Old Newsboys was started in 1926, the idea being to raise a few hundred dollars for orphans at Christmastime. However, in 1933 its leaders decided the money would be used more satisfactorily to help youngsters whose bodies were twisted by disease or physical deformity.

The credit for founding the Old Newsboys is given Max Silverblatt, one-time sales director for the Press. Funds for the benefit were raised through a 1-day sale of a souvenir edition of the newspaper.

Today, however, the Old Newsboys is comprised of prominent people in public and business life who volunteer time and unstinting effort in the collection of funds for Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the Nation.

Each year these men strive to outdo their mark of previous years. Each year, it seems, they succeed. In 1969 the Old Newsboys collected \$333,400, an alltime high, and brought their grand total to \$5,975,288.

Approximately 700 patients at Children's Hospital can be expected to benefit from last year's fund drive. But that is only part of the whole story. The funds also will pay for 40,000 visits to the hospital's outpatient clinic and several hundred children will receive corrective shoes and braces free of charge.

Funds for the Old Newsboys drive are raised through various events and personal appeals. Sports activities, a gourmet dinner, movie premieres, radio and television broadcasts all play a role in the drive to help crippled children whose parents can pay little or nothing for their care.

A keen rivalry has developed among the organization's members to see who can collect the most money each year. The top 10 fund raisers in 1969 were:

Thomas J. Forester, Allegheny County Commissioner, \$41,050; Michael Tynan, circulation director for the Press, \$15,-758; Joseph Sabel, president of Amalgamated Food Employees Union, Local 590, \$15,220; Robert Friend, county controller, \$12,227; Alvin Rogal and Arthur Fidel of Rogal Insurance Co., \$10,550; James W. Slusser, former superintendent of Pittsburgh Police Department, \$8,480; Judge Henry Ellenbogen of Common Pleas Court, \$4,580; James Clarke, county prothonotary, \$3,928; William G. Klare, an insuranceman, \$3,329, and Brig. Gen. J. Milnor Roberts, \$3,059.

Mr. Speaker, I deem it a privilege to call to the attention of my colleagues this outstanding record compiled by the Pittsburgh Press and the Old Newsboys, now led by John Troan, editor and president, respectively.

ALASKAN NATIVES DESERVE JUSTICE

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the struggle between the white man and the Indian over the control of the Indian land is by now a familiar and shameful part of our Nation's history. But too few of us realize that the last chapter in this history is now being written as Congress resolves the Alaskan Native claims issue.

In recent years, the people of my State have become increasingly aware of the needs and concerns of Minnesota's 30,000 American Indians. This awareness, in turn, has made many Minnesotans sensitive to the need for dealing equitably with the claims of Alaska's 60,000 Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians. The Alaskan claims represent the Federal Government's last opportunity to preserve the territorial rights of a large group of native Americans before these rights are violated by economic exploitation.

Unfortunately, this issue will not be easily resolved. The parties involved—the Interior Department, the State of Alaska, and the Alaskan Federation of Natives—each have their own position. The following editorial from the Minneapolis Tribune urges support for the legislation now pending in the House and Senate Interior Committees, which embodies the position of the Alaskan federation:

ALASKAN NATIVES DESERVE JUSTICE

The dispossession of the American Indian from his native lands as the white settler moved westward is an integral part of this nation's history. It is rife with examples of broken promises, ignored treaties and exploitation of the Indian.

But Americans who think all that is part

of a distant past, manifested occasionally now only on the late movie, ought to look at what is happening today in Alaska.

Some 60,000 natives (Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts) are in danger of losing most of their native land and its potentially valuable mineral rights. Although Congress acknowledged their rights to some 340 million acres, or 90 percent of Alaska, when it established a territorial government in 1884, title to the land has never been transferred from the public domain.

The natives' rights have been upheld in a number of federal court decisions and were recognized again by Congress in the statehood act of 1958. But that law also gave Alaska the right to select 103 million acres for the state.

In 1966, after the Department of Interior granted Alaska title to 6 million acres of native lands and the state began to claim royalties on federal oil and gas leases on that property, then—Secretary Udall froze further transfers. The new secretary and former governor of Alaska, Walter Hickel, will begin transferring native land to the State unless Congress acts by the end of 1970.

The natives are asking little enough—a total of 40 million acres spread around the 180-some native villages; mineral rights to that property; cash compensation of \$500 million over a nine-year period; and a 2-percent royalty on revenue from the land they would give to the federal government. Two other bills, one embodying Hickel's view, are also before Congress; each proposes much less.

The native acreage request seems small; the natives feel it is a rock-bottom amount. It represents only slightly more than 10 percent of the land for that 20 percent of the people who have a valid claim to nearly all the land. The \$500 million is about \$1.50 per acre and equals only half of state receipts in September alone from oil company bids for exploration rights on just 430,000 acres.

Simple justice demands that Congress accept the natives' request, it seems to us. Upper Midwest congressmen should make it plain that they support this request, and that they do not want still another repeat of this nation's all-too-frequent exploitation of its native citizens.

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, with pleasure I express my best wishes to the Pharmaceutical Association of New Jersey on the completion of its 100th year of service to the pharmaceutical industry and our State.

Since its founding in 1870, the association has served the people by regulating the drug market and screening inferior and adulterated drugs and domestic manufactures. It has improved the art of pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge, fostering pharmaceutical literature, cultivating talent, stimulating discovery and invention, and encouraging production and manufacture in all aspects of drug industry.

These efforts and those of the medical profession have been invaluable in benefiting the health and welfare of New Jersey citizens. The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association deserves thanks for their undying struggle against human

misery. However, the job is not complete and a further dedication to research and innovation is now necessary. I am sure that the next hundred years will find an even greater dedication of the association to the health and well-being of citizens in New Jersey and the Nation.

TRIBUTE TO BEN JENSEN

HON. FRED SCHWENDEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 17, 1970

Mr. SCHWENDEL. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join my colleagues in paying an earned and deserved tribute to a great American and a great man, as well as a very personal friend of mine, Ben Jensen.

Of course, I want to extend my sympathy and that of Mrs. Schwengel to Mrs. Jensen and also his family and close friends. Ben Jensen was a distinguished Member of Congress when I arrived and I soon discovered he was a most respected Member of Congress as well. After a few weeks I could understand why he was well respected because I was the beneficiary of his generosity, sociability, his understanding and willingness to always be helpful to a freshman Member. Many times as I took the responsibility of a Congressman, I found his counsel very helpful. In fact, he was more responsible than any other Member of Congress for my membership on the Public Works Committee where I could serve and fill the needs and interests of my district as well as national interests. It was a great privilege and opportunity to sit on the Roads Subcommittee to hear testimony on the Interstate System and help co-author and shape this most important road bill which was eventually adopted as a program for a nation to aid and abet the movement of men and goods. Ben made it possible.

Ben was a distinguished leader on the Appropriations Committee where he worked diligently and effectively on the budget and all problems that dealt with both the security of the Nation and its orderly growth. Any person coming before the committee to ask for money had better be prepared to defend his propositions for if they were unsound propositions or if there were sections that made for temptations toward waste, he would recognize it and his motions to amend or cut down were usually respected by the committee. In this he served two great and needed interests; that is, it guaranteed whatever appropriation was made would be effectively and efficiently spent and when propositions were requested which were not needed or waste, they were rejected. It saved billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money and improved the service of Government.

It should be pointed out, however, he always wanted to serve the national interest. Cost-benefit ratios always had to be favorable. He could be and would be forward looking on things that were needed. Often I heard him speak of the

importance of taking care of "Mother Earth." He saw appropriations for conservation programs as an investment and was never one to hold back on any money that was needed to follow through and carry on sound conservation programs. This was noted by conservationists and often he was cited by them for his outstanding work.

He had many personal traits that were commendable, such as that of sociability and generosity. He could be and was always gracious to those who were his adversaries in committee or on the floor and always fair and considerate of his colleague's problems. He was in the finest sense, a Congressman's Congressman. He had a personal generosity that was unmatched by any Member I have known. Anyone in personal trouble would get his ear, his help, and his gifts. As a result, he never became a personally wealthy man. In fact, I have heard him say he never wanted to be a rich man. And he was not wealthy except in friendships.

One of the reasons he had a deep feeling and was so dedicated to public service is because of his interest in, knowledge of, and respect for American history. He was more than a casual student of American history. He was an admirer of early patriots of the Revolution period and had a special interest in Lincoln, whom he in many ways emulated and often quoted. I have heard him speak with conviction, emotion, and understanding about our great institutions. No one had a greater respect for the Supreme Court, for instance, than he did. He could and did differ with decisions on occasions, especially of the recent Court, but early in his career he became a close friend of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and from him learned about the Court and of its importance to America. The court system had no greater defender than this man who was a layman, a legislator, and lover of liberty.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Jensen made his mark as a Congressman, as a servant for his district, and for Iowa. He has earned the distinguished title of a statesman. He has earned a place in the archives and history of his country. His many friends will miss him, but we realize that we benefited by knowing him and that his country has been benefited because he served so well in the Halls of Congress.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 19, 1970

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

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,400 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?