

come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 2, 1970, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 1, 1970:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fred J. Russell, of California, to the Under Secretary of the Interior, vice Russell E. Train.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The following officers for appointment in the Air Force Reserve to the grade indicated, under the provisions of chapters 35 and 837, title 10 of the United States Code:

To be major general

- Brig. Gen. Homer I. Lewis, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Brig. Gen. James L. Murray, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve
- Brig. Gen. Wendell B. Sell, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Brig. Gen. Frank H. Spink, Jr., [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve

To be brigadier general

- Col. Stuart G. Haynsworth, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.

- Col. Robert H. Hutchinson, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Col. Ralph M. Lain, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Col. Vorley M. Rexroad, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Col. Benton C. Tolley, Jr., [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Col. David Waxman, [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.
- Col. Alfred J. Wood, Jr., [redacted] FV, Air Force Reserve.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

- Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, U.S. Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of colonel.
- Capt. Dale L. Harpham, U.S. Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of major.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SUZUKI FAMILY OF HAWAII—CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN HERITAGE

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1970

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first group of Japanese immigrants in Hawaii was recently observed in the Island State. During the centennial celebration many tributes were paid to the struggles and achievements of those early pioneers and to their descendants who have so enriched the history of Hawaii and the Nation.

The Suzuki family of Kahuku, to which I wish to pay tribute today, is one such family that from its humble immigrant beginnings over a half century ago has contributed fully and significantly to the development of the 50th State.

Honolulu Advertiser staff writer, Mary Cooke related the Suzuki family saga in a recent feature article for the Honolulu Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser. In her excellent article she traced the odyssey of Tokujiro and Kimino Suzuki from the small farming village of Niigata in northern Japan to a remote camp at Kahuku on the north coast of the Island of Oahu.

In their new homeland, Tokujiro and Kimino were blessed with five stalwart sons, who, with their immigrant father, worked on the Kahuku Plantation.

It was recently announced that the Kahuku Plantation, established in 1890, will be closed down by the end of 1971. The closing of the plantation will end a lifelong career for each of the Suzuki brothers—King, Maxie, Masao, and Buster—who have worked there since they were teenaged boys.

Masao, and the fifth Suzuki brother, Hiroshi, were both members of the famed 442d Regimental Combat Team and served with distinction in combat during World War II. Hiroshi lost his life during the war as a result of tuberculosis contracted at Anzio.

It is evident from the newspaper article that the Suzuki family roots at Kahuku are deep, and that the family is deeply devoted to the community which they have helped to build.

It is also evident in the successes which

they have achieved that members of the third generation of Suzukis have inherited the sterling qualities of their Issei and Nisei forbears.

Of the 19 grandchildren of Tokujiro and Kimino Suzuki, 11 are college-educated or are attending college; two are teachers; three hold management or supervisory jobs. Others include a civil engineer, a draftsman, a medical secretary, a real estate agent, a shipfitter, a movie electrician, and a secretary.

The story of the Suzuki family is indeed an inspiring one for all Americans, and one which I would like to share with my colleagues in Congress and others. I therefore take pleasure in submitting for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the article, "Family Odyssey: Siberia to North Oahu—The Suzukis of Kahuku," from the Honolulu Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser of March 22, 1970, at this point:

FAMILY ODYSSEY: SIBERIA TO NORTH OAHU—THE SUZUKIS OF KAHUKU

(By Mary Cooke)

FROM 1904 TO 1905

During the Russian-Japanese war, troops from Japan invaded Siberia. Among them was Tokujiro Suzuki, a young farmer.

The Japanese were so small and they fought so fiercely that a Russian soldier shouted to his comrades: "They're children! What will we do when they send the fathers?"

After the war, Tokujiro Suzuki returned to Niigata in northern Japan where his wife, Kimino, had given birth to their first son.

IN 1910

In a remote camp on the north coast of Oahu, a second son, Kenkichi, was born to the Suzukis. He has lived all his life at Kahuku where everyone knows him as "King."

"After the Russian war my parents came to Hawaii," said King who is now 60 years old. "They left their first son in Niigata because they planned to go back to Japan after my father had made 'quick money' in the Islands.

IN 1925

Tokujiro and Kimino Suzuki, still at Kahuku, got letters from relatives in Japan. They urged the couple to return and work on the family farm in Niigata.

"Next time!" said Tokujiro. He was working as a rigger and maintenance man at the Kahuku RCA transmitting station. His job was to keep the antenna poles in condition.

Daily, as he clung to the tall steel masts, painting or chipping rust from them, he looked down on his wooden shack and three and a half acres of sandy soil on which he

had planted rows of tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, mustard greens and sweet potatoes.

His farm lay about 200 yards from the old Oahu Railroad tracks, and by now he had five sons, two of whom were old enough to pick vegetables and carry them up to the train stop.

"My mother made wooden frames to fit our backs," said King. "They were like pack saddles, with straps that fitted under our arms.

"On the days my father sent vegetables to Honolulu, we all got up early in the morning to pick them. Every trip we made up to the railway tracks, my brother Buster and I each carried about 50 or 75 pounds of produce."

The Suzukis raised chickens, caught fish and occasionally they bought beef from a peddler. To cook, and to boil water in her wash tub, Kimino burned bundles of guava wood which her sons carried down from the hills behind Kahuku.

At night, the family slept on mats covered with futons. The children had pillows stuffed with rice straw; the parents held to the Japanese custom of resting their heads on wooden blocks. Their house was almost without furniture, but King remembers that his mother had a treadle sewing machine.

"Until we were grown, she made overalls and shirts of heavy cotton material for all of us," he said.

Once a month, a big truck arrived at Kahuku. The driver and his helpers pitched a tent and set up a "magic lantern" machine. The Suzukis trooped over, each clutching a dime in his hand.

That night they saw a shoot-em-up cowboy movie, a Mary Pickford romance or a Charlie Chaplin comedy. Until the movie man arrived again, they had no recreation except fishing on the lonely north shore of Oahu.

IN 1927

King and his brother Masao, 8th grade graduates of the (then) only school at Kahuku, were sent to the Lahainaluna, Maui, vocational high school to learn carpentry. Each boy took \$5 for his entrance fee. They earned their room and board.

"Every morning before school we picked 'haloe koa' to feed the school dairy herd," King said. "Afternoons, all the boys in carpentry class made desks and benches to supply the public schools on Maui and Molokai. If Lahainaluna School got other orders for furniture, we worked on those, too."

IN 1929

Tokujiro Suzuki left the RCA station and became a pump tender at Kahuku Plantation. King came home from Lahainaluna and started work in the cane fields, and two years later Masao also got a plantation job.

IN 1970

"As long as I can remember, all of us have worked at Kahuku," said Masao. He might

have added: "... at almost every job on the plantation."

King, 60, who served for years as Kahuku Plantation carpenter shop supervisor, now works as transportation foreman.

Buster (Masaji), 58, was the KP electrical shop foreman before he succeeded King as carpenter supervisor.

Masao, 56, who became a plantation carpenter, now works as fireroom tender.

Maxie (Masanori), 51, started as a tractor mechanic, became a "plant field" foreman and now serves as alternate field supervisor.

As a team, they've come a long way with Kahuku Plantation. And vice versa.

King Suzuki built or worked on most of the houses in the plantation village. For years, he also maintained sugar flumes, shop and office buildings, the hospital, the store, "... anything that was made of wood," he said.

He drew his building plans on brown wrapping paper, then scribbled a "cut-off" list in one corner.

"Cut-off," he explained, "means how big. How big every piece of lumber had to be to fit the house we were building. I figured the lengths and cut the boards. Then we loaded 'em in a truck and took 'em to the job place."

While King built up the plantation village, Buster saw that it had light. As electrical shop foreman, he was responsible for maintaining power, transmission lines and transformers to run the pumps, the mill, the office, dwellings, hospital and store.

Meanwhile, Tokujiro, Masao and Maxie took turns at planting or harvesting, or they worked on mechanical equipment in the mill or the fields. Wherever you went on Kahuku Plantation, it appeared that at least one Suzuki was on every job.

Their plantation work record was interrupted only once before Tokujiro and Kimino died. In 1943, Masao and his youngest brother, Hiroshi, joined the 442nd Regiment and served in World War II European combat. After the battle at Anzio, Hiroshi contracted tuberculosis and was sent home. He died at Leahl Hospital.

Hiroshi's flag-draped casket was brought to the Honganji Church at Kahuku. A service was performed with military honors, after which a 21-gun salute reverberated through the little plantation village.

The Suzuki relatives in Japan still wrote letters asking Tokujiro when he would return to Niigata. Repeatedly, he put them off.

"Next time!" he always said. "Next time!" Finally, his time ran out, and the sons who had been born at Kahuku informed their kinsmen that they were not coming to Japan. They decided to give their share of the family farm in Niigata to their eldest brother who had remained there.

"Our roots here are too deep to move now," said King. His hope, and the hope of all his brothers and their wives is to remain in Kahuku; but the fact they face this year and next is this: They have outlived the plantation which they helped to build.

THIRD GENERATION SCORES

Lance Suzuki, son of Mr. and Mrs. Masao Suzuki, graduated from Kahuku High School last year as the outstanding senior in his class. He was a member of the National Honors Society (for scholastic achievement) and a member of the Interscholastic Association All-Star basketball team.

He won the Francis Brown golf scholarship of \$500 and the Tony Lema Scholarship Award worth \$8,000. For the latter award, he was chosen by a 20-member panel of nationally prominent sports writers and golfers, including Arnold Palmer.

Lance attended the awards banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, after which he began college studies at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah.

He is one of 19 grandchildren of Kimino

and Tokujiro Suzuki, immigrants from Japan who started a vegetable farm in Kahuku 60 years ago.

Of their other grandchildren, 10 are college-educated or are attending college; two are teachers; three hold management or supervisory jobs. Others include a civil engineer, a draftsman, a medical secretary, a real estate agent, a ship fitter, a movie electrician and a secretary.

A WORLD ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 1, 1970

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, the more we learn about the problems of the environment, the more we understand that these problems are international in scope. In this morning's Washington Post, Richard N. Gardner, a professor of law and international organization at Columbia University, reported on the United Nations and the international crisis of the environment.

Professor Gardner, who was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs from 1961 to 1965, observed that—

The most powerful impetus to world order may no longer be the threat of nuclear war, but rather the urgent necessity of new trans-national measures to protect the global environment.

International ecology is a matter of great concern to us all.

I ask unanimous consent that Professor Gardner's article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 1, 1970]

TOWARD A WORLD ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

(By Richard N. Gardner)

Our new concern with the environment has focused so far on domestic problems. We have largely neglected the international dimension. But we are finally beginning a systematic look at our global environment in a new U.N. committee preparing for a world conference in Stockholm in 1972.

A U.N. response to the environmental challenge is long overdue. While some measures to deal with the environment can be taken by individual nations alone, there are resources that do not belong entirely to any nation—the sea, certain lakes and rivers, migratory animals—whose effective management requires international cooperation. Even management of the environment within the confines of a single nation may benefit from the sharing of national experience.

Moreover, we are finally beginning to recognize that how a nation deals with its national environment is no longer its own and nobody else's business. We are beginning to comprehend the unity of the world's ecological system, which means that all nations may be affected by how any one of them treats its air, water and land.

We are gradually awakening to the realization that all mankind depends on the same scarce and relatively shrinking resource pool, and therefore has an interest in the wise husbanding of resources wherever they may be located. And business firms around the world are beginning to argue that they cannot accept the additional costs of antipollution unless their overseas competitors do the same.

For all these reasons, the international community will be increasingly involved in environmental issues—even those that have hitherto been regarded as "domestic." Indeed, the most powerful impetus to world order may no longer be the threat of nuclear war, but rather the urgent necessity of new trans-national measures to protect the global environment.

President Kennedy asked the General Assembly in 1963 for a U.N. effort to deal with environmental problems—but nobody was listening. Although President Nixon mentioned the environment in his address to the Assembly last fall, his only proposals for international action have been made in NATO. As an organization of limited membership whose principal function is military defense, NATO is not well suited to be the centerpiece of our effort in this field.

The global environment concerns all nations, regardless of national, ideological, or racial differences. Some work on the environment can be usefully undertaken in regional agencies like OECD, but a universal problem needs a universal system of organizations to deal with it. The U.N. system, including its regional commissions and specialized agencies, is the nearest thing to a universal system we have. The Stockholm Conference provides an additional reason to make it more universal by admitting mainland China and divided states. At the very least, the U.N. should invite the Peking regime, the two Germanies, the two Vietnams and the two Koreas to participate in the Stockholm meeting.

What exactly can the U.N. do about environmental problems? To begin with, it could undertake a massive program to educate the world's people, particularly political leaders, on the problems of the environment; could sponsor joint research efforts and studies; and could finance the training of specialists to handle different environmental problems.

It could organize a world-wide observation network, using observation satellites and other new technology, to monitor the world's environment on a continuing basis, and it could operate a service for the evaluation and dissemination of this information for all nations.

It could encourage the negotiation of international agreements providing for firm anti-pollution and other environmental commitments so that nations and industries accepting their environmental responsibilities suffer no competitive disadvantage in international trade.

It could ensure that multilateral aid programs are carried forward with due regard for their environmental implications, and could encourage the application of environmental safeguards in bilateral aid. (Downstream erosion from the Aswan Dam, we now discover, may wash away as much productive farm land as is opened by the new irrigation systems around Lake Nasser.)

Finally it could establish a U.N. Program for the World Heritage, including scenic, historic and natural resources now in danger of destruction whose survival is a matter of concern to all mankind. Obviously, each national would be free to decide whether or not to nominate a property within its territory for inclusion in such a U.N. program. At the same time, the community of nations would be free to decide whether or not to accept it.

Countries whose resources were included in the program would gain the advantage of international advice and financial aid in their development with consequent benefits to their economies as a whole. And the world community would be in a position to protect unique and irreplaceable properties—Venice, Angkor, Vat, some of the great wildlife reserves of Africa—in whose survival all mankind has a common interest.

COURTS MUST REACT TO NIXON
SPEECH

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1970

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I include the following:

[From the Evening Star, March 25, 1970]

COURTS MUST REACT TO NIXON SPEECH

(By John Mathews)

Last July 1 when a group of Southern Negroes and whites staged a sit-in at his office to demand that the Nixon administration spell out its desegregation policy, Atty. Gen. John M. Mitchell told them: "Watch what we do instead of listening to what we say."

Today, supporters of school integration maintained that what President Nixon said yesterday in his 8,000-word message on school desegregation represents a major retreat from establishment of an integrated society.

Southern school officials, lawyers and politicians appeared to be less than jubilant about what Nixon said. But for the most part, they seemed to feel that Nixon had confirmed the administration's shutoff of federal pressure for large scale school integration.

ALL SIDES WATCHING

All sides on the complex issue were preparing to watch closely what the Justice Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will now do to implement the administration's newly defined policy.

Of particular importance to the South, where many school districts and most major cities are under federal court orders, will be the extent to which the President's pronouncement influences decisions on implementation of desegregation.

"Many federal district courts and courts of appeals will be intimidated by the President's statement and many judges will be looking for an out and this is it," said Mrs. Ruby Martin, a lawyer for the Washington Research Project and head of the Civil Rights Office of HEW under the Johnson administration.

PENDING CASES

Both sides will also be watching closely the role of the Justice Department in entering important pending cases like that in Charlotte, N.C., where a federal judge has ordered large-scale busing, which Nixon said he opposes.

In both the North and South, the actions of the Justice Department and the courts in implementing the President's clearly stated policy that "segregation of teachers must be eliminated" will also get close attention.

The Supreme Court, Nixon contended, has not ruled on the question of whether school segregation resulting from housing patterns is unconstitutional. But, the court has said that all school systems must move toward a goal under which "in each school the ratio of white to Negro faculty members is substantially the same as it is throughout the system."

The court has also required that school districts—both North and South—must make sure that in individual schools they "do not discriminate with respect to the quality of facilities or the quality of education delivered to children within the district," the President said.

At a White House briefing yesterday, an administration official said the Justice Department would consider filing court suits to equalize expenditures and facilities where individual schools are discriminated against in the North.

D.C. CASE AN ILLUSTRATION

Such a court action is an extremely laborious and lengthy process, illustrated particularly by the June 1967 decision here by Judge J. Skelly Wright, Julius Hobson, the main plaintiff, has charged that nearly three years after the decision the judge's decrees to equalize resources have not been fully implemented.

While actions of the courts will have significant effect on school desegregation—and Nixon acknowledged that Supreme Court decisions will be the ultimate arbiter—administrative decisions also will have an immediate impact.

Nixon's comments on the role of HEW in obtaining local school district compliances with desegregation guidelines under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act won cautious approval from some Southern leaders.

Nixon said federal officials sometimes have imposed their judgments on local school districts and that now "primary weight" should be given to the judgment of local school boards "provided they act in good faith, and within Constitutional limits."

While saying he still planned to wage a fight for a national "freedom of choice" law, Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said he considered "significant" the President's decision to let local school districts have the major voice in developing desegregation plans.

To Leon E. Panetta, who resigned under pressure recently after heading the civil rights office of HEW, the significance of Nixon's comments on the HEW role means that desegregation gains in the South "could be rolled back."

Panetta said yesterday many school districts whose plans are under negotiation or whose plans are phased in over a year's time could be significantly "watered down."

Several Nixon points, Panetta said, have served to "confirm ambiguities" regarding desegregation policy and have also introduced "new unrefined concepts."

"What does the President mean when he says transportation of pupils beyond normal geographic school zones will not be required?" Panetta asked. "What is a 'normal geographic zone'? Each school district will have its own definition."

Nixon's assertion that even de jure school systems—those that had unconstitutional segregation by law—can have elements of de facto segregation—segregation resulting from housing patterns—charts new ground, Panetta said.

No court case has drawn a precise line at which a school system is no longer de jure and becomes de facto, he said. In fact, Panetta said, in some cases the courts have ruled that the fact a school system was segregated by law inflects all its subsequent actions.

DICKEY-LINCOLN SCHOOL
PROJECT

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 1, 1970

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the "Report for Action on the Dickey-Lincoln School Project" is an interesting and revealing document which tells of the methods by which investor-owned securities—IOU's—are engaged in defeating legislation. This along with other documents that I have previously placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD demonstrates how the consuming public pays for the activities of the IOU's in lobbying, sometimes in political activities, and frequently in participation in illegal combinations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD.

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

A REPORT FOR ACTION ON THE DICKEY-LINCOLN
SCHOOL PROJECT

(By Thomas P. Folan, John J. Molloy, and Herbert R. Waite)

(NOTE.—"A Report for Action on the Dickey-Lincoln School Project" was obtained by subpoena in the Vermont Yankee, Maine Yankee proceeding at the Securities and Exchange Commission by intervening municipal electric systems in Massachusetts. (Dockets No. 70-4419, 70-4435) Offered as evidence by the municipals on 10/29/69, but not accepted by the examiner.

(The McGraw Hill electric utility directory for 1968 indicates that J. J. Molloy works for Cambridge Electric Light Co. as assistant general manager. It is understood that Folan worked for Boston Edison, and Waite for New England Electric Systems at the time the report was written.

(The report is titled "Exhibit J" of the municipal systems in Massachusetts in the SEC proceeding.)

Edmund Burke—"All that is necessary for the forces of evil to triumph in this world is for good men to do nothing."

The recent actions of the First Session of the 89th Congress in authorizing and appropriating funds for preliminary engineering of the Dickey-Lincoln School Federal power project make mandatory a prompt, effective and full response from the investor-owned electric utility industry in New England. To do less would be to resign the industry to the inevitability of a Federal power network in our region.

On the following pages there is an outline of an action program that can transfer the initiative from the public power forces to the investor-owned electric industry. To be effective, however, it must be promptly and fully implemented. The time for extended discussion has passed.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Preparation of a new, condensed press kit—fact sheet.
2. Preparation of conservation issue material.
3. Preparation of rate reduction news releases jointly.
4. Development of feature stories, editorials, commentaries.
5. Development of articles for trade and employee publications.
6. Maintenance and extension of Congressional contacts.
7. Establishment of contacts with Budget Bureau and Engineers.
8. Arrangement of Congressional reception in Washington.
9. Appointment of Congressional liaison team.
10. Preparation of a coordinated advertising program.
11. Extension of contacts with unions and suppliers.
12. Utilization of industry and trade associations.
13. Contact with New England civic and political organizations.
14. Preparation and distribution of a basic speech.
15. Effective use of all company speakers bureaus.
16. Information program for employees and shareholders.

SECTION I

Publicity, newspaper and magazine relations

The first step in an organized program of developing an effective publicity program entails the preparation of a new, condensed fact sheet—press kit for distribution to all media. This press kit should be prepared within the

industry itself and preferably by public relations people who have been dealing with these issues at the Washington level. While the press kit—fact sheet is being prepared executive decision should be made concerning the spokesman for the industry. One spokesman should be named as used as the focal point for all announcements of a public nature to present a united, industry-wide position to the public. Distribution of the condensed press kit should be made to all media by personal delivery, each company being responsible for newspaper, radio and television stations in its service area.

Additional publicity steps to be taken include:

(1) Preparation of material based on the conservation issues involved preferably based on the recent paper presented to ECNE by Thomas J. Rouner, retired vice president of New England Electric with the facts to be confirmed locally by Norman Temple of Central Maine Power.

(2) Preparation of a series of news releases coordinated among all New England companies concerning all rate reductions filed with the past two years or anticipated or filed within the next two years, including totals of monies and savings to consumers on an industry basis. These releases would be timed to be released in coordination with a parallel advertising campaign emphasizing the low cost of electric service (see section three). These releases would contain persistent reference to the publically stated goal of a 40 per cent reduction in electric rates by the year 1980.

(3) Preparation and distribution of a series of releases telling the interconnection—New England grid story—based factually on the recent ECNE presentation by NEGEA Vice President Charles T. Abbott and consultation with New England Electric's Robert Brandt as chairman of the ECNE Planning Committee.

(4) Development of a number of feature stories, editorials, and commentaries through personal visits to New England newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations. The general approach to establish the newsworthiness of the issue would be to emphasize the record established in the recently concluded session of the Congress of the project as "an extremely controversial issue" that will remain so through the next session.

(5) Development of articles in trade publications and employee publications throughout the area.

(6) Increase production and accelerate associated company distribution of stories concerning Yankee Atomic Company at Rowe and Connecticut Yankee at Haddam Neck and later, if practicable, the millstone plant and Boston Edison, as they are determined to best tell the continuing story of atomic electric development in the New England area.

Personnel: Use of the ECNE Public Relations Committee under the direction of John J. Molloy with authority to sub-divide the assignments to members of that committee.

Cost: Entirely internal.

SECTION 2

Congressional relations

In the past four months, for the first time, a continuing and personal contact has been maintained with the New England Congressional delegation. There seems to be little question that this regular liaison with the Congressmen was largely responsible for the number of questions raised about the Dickey project. Irrespective of the ultimate outcome of the Dickey project it will, without question, be followed by other Federal legislative proposals that will be detrimental to the electric industry in our region and nationally. On this basis, maintenance of continuing and personal contact with the Congress is absolutely essential to survival of the industry.

Within the context of these facts Congressional relations should be organized for both the long and short haul. The immediate goals are:

(1) Continuation of personal contact with the Washington staff of the Congressmen now while the Congress is adjourned.

(a) Suggest meetings at home with Congressional leaders such as O'Neill-Boland, with Cadwell, Ahern, Galligan Committee to map strategy and approach to Appropriations committee

(2) Establishment now with the staff of the Congressmen and Senators on the House and Senate Appropriations committees including distribution of informational material as it is prepared.

(3) Establish as soon as possible direct and personal relations with the Army Corps of Engineers in both Washington and the New England District—Thomas Folan and Charles Fogarty.

(4) Establishment of direct contact at both the middle and top management level with the Bureau of the Budget (including a direct request to William Webster to make contact with the Bureau through his acquaintances).

Over the longer haul of the next six months and beyond, the following steps should be taken:

(1) In February or March the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont companies should arrange a Congressional delegation reception and dinner in Washington. Probably the best arrangement would be for the Massachusetts and Rhode Island delegations to be handled at one dinner (following the long-established format of the annual meeting of the Connecticut companies) and the New Hampshire and Vermont group at another. Invited guests would include the Congressman, members of his staff selected by him and the top two or three officers of each company and the Congressional liaison team. The dinner should be informal and include only a brief presentation of our legislative interests by the chief spokesman for the industry.

(2) We would recommend that to avoid confusion and to provide better coordination and record-keeping that NAEC assign one man to the Dickey project and make him responsible for contacts to be made. Since this would place some burden on NAEC we recommend further the assignment of Norman Temple to the task of preparing and maintaining a visual tote board contact assignment sheet at NAEC. It is our feeling that some effectiveness was lost during recent months due to contacts not made simply through confusion of assignment among liaison team members. We would recommend the appointment of Robert Litchert at NAEC.

(3) To accomplish the goals of top-notch Congressional relations we recommend the appointment of a Congressional relations team who would be authorized to operate on a quasi-independent basis with their own delegation, each man determining, in some cases through consultations with conferees on a group basis, the time required to do the job. The Congressional liaison team should include: Albert A. Cree as chairman; Joseph McCormick (Connecticut); Thomas P. Folan, John J. Molloy and Herbert R. Waite (Massachusetts and Rhode Island); Donald Sinville (New Hampshire and Vermont); and Norman Temple as secretary and coordinator.

(4) Additional assistance in Congressional relations will be required from other parts of the country. In addition, in return for considerable assistance already rendered by NAEC member company representatives who have come to Washington, there should be a top-management awareness that one good turn deserves another. In this spirit we should make our Congressional relations teams available to other companies when they need help. Assistance in the months

ahead should include Trent Root (Texas); Leslie Gray and Harry Blanton (Kentucky Utilities and Louisville G & E); Joseph Mooney (Louisiana); Everett Palmer (Pennsylvania); Morgan Murphy (Illinois) and Jack Riley (Carolina Power & Light). Their specific assignment in the immediate months ahead would be the establishment of direct liaison with Congressional members of the Appropriations committee with whom they are already acquainted.

(5) Looking at the national scene it seems to us that there are visible weaknesses in relations with three major state delegations to the Congress: New York, California and New Jersey. These are large delegations and will require special attention in the months ahead.

Personnel: Congressional relations team as recommended.

Cost: Establishment by each company of a budget for travel and expenses for members of the team plus a maximum of \$1000 for Congressional receptions.

SECTION 3

Advertising

It is essential that an effective and coordinated advertising campaign be conducted to gain increased public support for the general position of the industry and thus give added support to the Congressmen who have adopted our cause. It is our opinion that such a campaign should basically be nonpartisan in nature, more visual and audio than print and to avoid high-cost, non-taxable features as well as outright-lobbying aspects that it not mention the Dickey project directly but only obliquely or indirectly.

We recommend that we go to the Compton Advertising Agency in New York and ask them to take on this job as a special assignment with the costs to be allocated among all of the New England companies. This seems to us to be a natural extension of presently existing arrangement between Boston Edison, New England Electric, Public Service of New Hampshire and Brocton Edison. It will avoid the pitfalls of selection of some mutually agreeable advertising agency.

We would recommend that the writers sit down with the Compton people and request the following:

(1) Development of three or more storyboards for television telling essentially a low cost-of-service message and emphasizing the New England grid system, recent and prospective rate reductions, what they mean to the average customer, the constantly dropping price of electric service.

(2) Development of a matching newspaper and radio campaign designed to tell the same story.

(3) Preparation of region-wide coordinated rate reduction ads for newspapers so that as rate reductions are announced or previous ones recalled to the public mind they will all have the same appearance, even though they pertain to different electric companies.

This package program should be in preliminary story-board and audio form by December 1 for review by Mr. Cadwell, Galligan and Ahern and members of the Congressional relations team. We recommend implementation by January 1, 1966.

In addition to the coordinated advertising program we should investigate, at the top-management level, the possibility of coop advertising funds from large suppliers of the industry such as General Electric and Westinghouse.

In addition to the paid advertising approach each company should use its bill stuffers, annual reports to shareholders and dividend enclosures to bring the low cost message along with more direct reference to the Dickey project.

Personnel: Compton Advertising.

Cost: To be determined by Compton as part of a package recommendation. Costs then to be allocated among all companies

less any coop advertising money that can be obtained from large suppliers by chief executives.

SECTION 4

Unions, suppliers and industry allies

During the recent Congressional session the industry received considerable assistance from labor unions who have an interest in our business. Assistance was obtained from the UWA, IBEW, United Mine Workers particularly. In a predominately Democratic Congress this assistance was extremely valuable. Continued personal relations with unions on the national and local level remain an essential ingredient of effective political action in the months ahead. National contact should be continued by the Congressional liaison team and local contact should be firmly established concerning the Dickey project by each company's labor relations director.

Immediate steps to be taken in this area include a request now to local union leaders to write to the Congressmen who have supported the industry and thank them for their continued support. This job should be assigned to labor relations directors. Additionally members of the various company's speakers bureaus as well as members of the Congressional relations team should be made available for appearances before any and all union meetings. Direct requests should be made to union leaders for platform time at meetings of local and/or national delegates to union meetings. We should re-aquaint our many unions and allied unions to the forthcoming appropriations battle and ask them to use locals in other parts of the country to make contact with members of the Senate and House appropriations committees. A particular effort should be made to approach locals of such unions as IBEW, UWA, UE and UMW in New Jersey, New York and California for their assistance. Further steps should be made to enlist the aid of the building trades unions in New England to point out to them that construction of the Dickey project will mean loss of employment in southern New England.

It is our firm conviction that while organized labor made itself available in the recent battle the management side of supplier companies record was less than outstanding. Part of the problem was that we did not ask the assistance of large supplier companies but their assistance was not volunteered either. To correct this situation we recommend that:

(1) We request large utility supplier companies to assist our cost of service advertising campaign with co-op advertising money (see Section Three) and further that when and where they run regional ads in the New England area that such ads feature low cost of service.

(2) That direct personal contact be made with the Washington representatives of major supplier firms (Westinghouse's Washington representative was most helpful when asked).

(3) That direct, personal contact be made at a very high executive level with such companies as General Electric, Westinghouse, Allis Chalmers, Babcock & Wilcox, Dravo Corp., U.S. Steel, Bethlehem (their Washington representative was also most helpful) and other steel companies. Additionally personal contact specifically should be continued with IBEW, UWA, UE, UMW and established with the railroad unions and IUE and the Steel Workers.

(4) A specific request should be directed to the utility section of the New England Purchasing Agents for platform time. This appearance should be by the chief spokesman of the industry and include direct and specific authorization from the chief executives of all the companies to direct their purchasing agents to enlist the aid of all utility suppliers. There are millions of dol-

lars expended in this area from which we are gaining no support for our position although it is logical that such suppliers, in the interest of continuing business, should join the fray. Additionally chief executives of the utilities should phone similar requests to their counterparts in supplier companies.

Personnel: Labor Relations Directors, Congressional Relations team, chief executives.
Cost: All internal.

SECTION 5

Industry and trade associations

Efforts should be made in the broad area of industry, trade and other New England and national associations to obtain support for our industry position. We have already made reference to establishment of a tote board and assignment of specific NAEC personnel to this project. Additionally NAEC should begin now to set up contact with members and staff of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

We should survey all EEI published material and determine if any of it may be useful as part of the press kit or other material to be distributed to interested parties.

We should contact the National Industrial Conference Board to determine what assistance, if any, they might lend.

Condensed press kits and back-up material should be given to Bozell & Jacobs to develop "non-partisan" articles in national magazines. These articles, however, should be very carefully cultivated and we recommend strongly that initially members of the Congressional liaison team meet personally with Don Underwood of B&J to set the right course at the outset for such articles. We presume such services on the part of Bozell & Jacobs would be part of their regular service.

Reddy Kilowatt, Inc. (which rendered valuable personal contacts) during the recent session should be re-briefed for whatever assistance they can give in the months ahead. We have no specific assignments in mind for them at this time.

We do not, at this time, recommend the participation of either the National Association of Manufacturers or the National Chamber of Commerce. It is our judgment that they would not be useful at this time. We do recommend, however, that Tony Wallace continue and increase his contacts with the Association of State Chambers in Washington.

We recommend that we seek platform time before a number of other associations in the New England area. These would include such groups as the New England Gas Association, Wiring Inspectors Association, Selectmen's Association, Municipal League, Town Clerks Association, and Electric Contractors. ECNE should provide us with a list of such associations and letters should be sent to them offering a speaker. Speakers would come from the respective company speakers bureaus.

Additionally, to gain support on the broader national level we should request platform time at regional utility meetings throughout the country such as PUA, Southeastern Power Exchange, etc. A list of these scheduled meetings will be obtained from Reddy Kilowatt, Inc. Appearances before these meetings should be assigned to members of the Congressional liaison team or specifically selected members of the speakers bureau.

Personnel: Members of the company speakers bureaus and members of the Congressional liaison team.

Cost: Internal plus transportation to meetings outside of New England.

SECTION 6

Speakers bureaus

An organized program of appearances before New England groups should be instituted by the individual directors of company

speakers bureaus. A basic speech should be first prepared by the Congressional liaison team and widely distributed to all members of all speakers bureaus. Following the traditional format of operation of such bureau members should be encouraged to innovate or improve the speech for their own personal style of delivery.

It is essential, however, that all speakers sent out to the hustings be specifically directed to avoid any partisan implications in their remarks. An examination of the series of roll calls in the recent session of the Congress clearly indicates that while we received fairly consistent support from Republican Members the leadership of the fight was, for the most part, handled by Democratic members from New England and Pennsylvania. Additionally, considerable support was received from Southern Democrats. Keeping these factors in mind is essential to ultimate success with this project.

It is our general feeling that over years past there has been a tendency on the part of utility people, top management included, to equate good with Republicanism and evil with the Democratic party. . . .

NEW YORK STATE VA HOSPITALS
UNDERSTAFFED, UNDERFUNDED

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, Veterans' Administration hospitals in New York State are not receiving sufficient financial support to provide the kind of medical care that veterans deserve.

A survey conducted by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, of which I am a member, shows clearly that the hospitals are both understaffed and underfunded.

Reports from around the country, including New York State, show that many VA hospitals are being caught in an impossible squeeze between rising workloads and the mounting costs for medical services and drugs.

SUPPORTS CHAIRMAN TEAGUE'S RATIO

I fully support the recommendation of my chairman, the Honorable OLIN E. TEAGUE of Texas, that VA general medical hospitals should have a minimum staffing proportion of two employees for each patient. In psychiatric hospitals, the ratio should be one to one.

Information to our committee shows that general medical community hospitals and State and local government hospitals have an average staff ratio of 2.72 employees for each patient. The ratio for hospitals connected with medical schools runs even higher, in excess of three to one.

In stark contrast, the VA nationally has only an average of 1.5 staff members per patient.

Among VA hospitals in western New York, reports to the committee show that only the Canadaiqua facility has reported no deficiency in its staff or budget for the current fiscal year.

BUFFALO HOSPITAL UNDERSTAFFED

The Buffalo VA hospital, which I visited on Tuesday, has reported that it is operating with an appropriation which

is \$1.4 million short of the amount needed for fiscal 1970 operations. The staff at Buffalo averages only 1.3 per patient—well below the recommended minimum.

Eugene E. Speer, Jr., director of the 951 bed Buffalo hospital, has informed the Veterans' Affairs Committee that the fund shortage breaks down this way: About \$293,000 is needed for hospital salaries; \$653,252 for maintenance and repair of the hospital facility; \$242,500 for replacement of equipment; and \$211,950 for dental care funds mostly for Vietnam veterans.

Recently, the hospital director advised the committee that the Buffalo facility had been allocated \$111,500 in additional funds for fiscal 1970 operations. Of this total, \$17,500 was allocated to the dental backlog for Vietnam veterans of about \$211,950 and the balance of \$94,000 for equipment replacement.

UNABLE TO FILL VACANCIES

The director said that he could not fill any of the positions reported as being deficient because sufficient funds had not been made available on an annualized basis to support the requested staffing in future years.

Mr. Speer further indicated that under the present funding policy it would be necessary for him to operate the Buffalo hospital with about 15 fewer full-time equivalent positions in fiscal 1971 as compared to fiscal 1969.

In order to achieve the recommended ratio at Buffalo, approximately 552 additional full-time permanent positions would be needed at an annualized cost of about \$5.3 million.

SOME COSTS ABSORBED

The hospital director has told the committee that about 525 of these positions are recruitable at present salary scales paid by the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. Speer further indicated that the hospital was having to absorb some of the increased costs in salaries, particularly the special salary rates for registered nurses, psychologists, and the increases in grades for nursing assistants and practical nurses.

He indicated that for the most part funds were not made available to compensate for these increases and that these "actions shrink our salary dollar."

BATAVIA HOSPITAL SHY

At the Batavia hospital, Dr. Eugene F. Melaville, director, has reported he is over \$308,000 short of fiscal 1970 funds to operate the hospital.

Over \$208,000 was reported as being deficient to pay salaries for hospital personnel, and approximately \$18,618 in additional funds was needed to take care of increased costs of drugs, medical supplies and blood and blood products.

The director reported that he needed \$81,000 in additional funds for equipment and maintenance and repair projects, as well as 10 additional medical personnel to properly staff the intensive coronary care unit and the speech therapy unit at the hospital.

Dr. Melaville advised the House committee that the hospital needed about \$5,000 for grounding the equipment in the coronary care unit. Funds have been

requested from the VA Central Office but thus far they have not been received.

The Batavia hospital has a ratio of 1.6 staff members to each patient. In order to achieve the recommended ratio of two employees for each patient, 53 additional full-time permanent positions would be needed at Batavia at an annual cost of \$446,842.

BATH HOSPITAL ALSO SHORT

At the Bath hospital, director M. Michael, Jr. has advised the committee that he is almost \$65,000 short of personnel funds during fiscal 1970.

The hospital director also reported deficiencies of almost \$625,000 for conversion and replacement of the hospital boilers, and replacement of the elevators in the hospital.

More recently, Director Michael advised the committee that he had received \$25,000 to apply against a \$65,000 funding deficiency in personnel and that \$30,795 would be diverted from his equipment and maintenance and repair projects to cover the remaining personnel deficiency during 1970.

Mr. Michael indicated that replacement of two old inefficient boilers was essential from an efficiency standpoint and to offset continuing staff costs.

He pointed out that the continued use of the old boilers contaminated the air at the station and the surrounding area and that the station had been cited by the New York Department of Health for violation of the code pertaining to pollution.

The elevators at the Bath hospital are over 30 years old and were described by the director as "inefficient and require an abnormal amount of repair."

The present ratio at Bath is 1.3 employees per patient. In order to achieve the recommended goal, approximately 140 additional positions would be needed at the Bath hospital at an annual cost of about \$1.3 million.

Director Michael has indicated that he could recruit over 100 of these positions if the funds were made available to him from the VA Central Office.

CANANDAIGUA NO PROBLEM

As for the Canandaigua VA hospital, it was alone among the western New York facilities reporting no funding or staffing problems, according to the director, Dr. J. S. Weltman.

Our Veterans' Affairs Committee has been making an exhaustive study of VA installations across the country in preparation for extensive public hearings to be held in the near future.

The committee is concerned as to whether the VA hospitals are sufficiently staffed and funded to provide America's exservicemen and women with "second to none" medical care.

There are many veterans of the war in Vietnam who are now receiving treatment in VA hospitals and it is essential that the facilities be adequate to provide the attention that these veterans deserve.

UNDERFUNDED BY \$10 MILLION

As for the various VA hospitals in New York State, they have been underfunded by \$10 million in fiscal 1970. Involved are nearly 11,000 hospital beds serving

approximately 2½ million New York veterans.

Veterans' Administration hospitals are located at Albany, Batavia, Bath, Bronx, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Castle Point, Montrose, New York City, Northport, and Syracuse. An independent outpatient clinic is also operated in Brooklyn.

The committee investigation has revealed that the VA hospitals in the State are approximately 3,300 positions short of needed staff compared with recommended ratio of employees to patients. Filling all these positions would cost about \$30 million annually.

Some of these positions would be quite difficult to fill at the current VA salary scales, but hospital directors have said they believe that about 2,500 jobs could be filled if the funds were available.

Several weeks ago, the VA hospitals in New York received additional funding totaling about \$1.1 million but this still leaves a deficiency of \$8.9 million.

BROOKLYN SHORT \$3.1 MILLION

In Brooklyn, Dr. P. R. Casesa, director of the 1,000-bed VA hospital, has reported a 1970 funding deficiency of \$3.1 million. He said about \$1,378,000 was needed to fund approximately 160 positions on the hospital staff.

Over \$143,000 was needed in additional funding for general hospital operating costs such as food, drugs, medical, and chemical supplies, dental supplies, blood, and blood products, operating supplies and materials.

Dr. Casesa said the hospital was over \$1.6 million short of funds in maintenance and equipment categories to operate this large VA hospital.

He also indicated that he was almost \$100,000 short of funds for the community nursing home care program which provides nursing care in private nursing homes at VA expense for veterans who have received maximum hospital care and who now need less expensive care in private nursing homes.

The Brooklyn director said he needed 23 additional positions to properly operate the cardiology unit, the emphysema unit, the pulmonary function unit, radiology, and clinical laboratory at an annualized cost of about \$235,000.

Recently, Dr. Casesa advised the committee that he had received \$130,760 in additional funds for fiscal year 1970 to operate the Brooklyn VA hospital.

ADDED FUNDS HELP SOME

About \$15,760 will be used for the community nursing home care program to reduce the \$100,000 deficit reported to the committee in December 1969, and about \$115,000 will be used to apply against the fund deficiency of \$1.3 million to maintain and fill positions on the hospital staff.

Some of the shortage for staff salaries will be made up by diverting equipment and maintenance funds to partially support salaries for hospital personnel.

The remaining reported personnel deficiency will be overcome by leaving positions vacant even though the hospital director feels these positions are needed.

Continuing diversion of maintenance

and repair and equipment funds to pay hospital salaries is delaying many modernization projects and equipment purchases which are vitally needed to provide modern medical care for veterans served by the Brooklyn VA hospital.

The hospital director reported a need for a medical intensive care unit, a surgical intensive care unit, a coronary care unit, a chronic hemodialysis unit, and cardiac surgical facilities.

He also indicated that the elevators in the 19-story building needed modernizing explaining that "three additional high speed elevators to efficiently cope with the traffic in this 19-story building would provide service and productive man hours which would be nothing short of a transformation."

NEEDS ARE OUTLINED

Dr. Casesa reported a need for centralized oxygen, medical air and suction equipment, and a nursing call system which have not been authorized because of inadequate funding. The director also reported need for replacing windows throughout the hospital because they leak during rainy weather.

Dr. Casesa reported to the Veterans' Affairs Committee that the staffing ratio at the Brooklyn hospital was 1.4 staff to each patient. To achieve the recommended ratio, Dr. Casesa said that approximately 666 additional full-time positions would be needed at the Brooklyn hospital which would cost about \$5.7 million annually. The hospital director advised the committee that about one-half of these positions would be recruitable at present salary scales.

MANHATTAN HOSPITAL NEEDS

At the Manhattan VA hospital, John V. Sheehan, the hospital director, reported that his hospital had a 1970 funding deficiency of \$784,000.

About \$520,000 of this deficiency was for 50 full-time permanent positions which the hospital had been authorized but could not fill because they had not been funded for them in fiscal year 1970.

The hospital director reported that he was approximately \$264,000 short of funds for maintenance and repair projects at the hospital and equipment funds which are needed to replace old outmoded equipment and to purchase new equipment needed for modern medical care.

About \$100,000 in 1970 equipment funds will be diverted in order to pay salaries for on-duty personnel.

Mr. Sheehan advised the committee recently that he had received \$261,250 in additional funds from VA Central Office to apply against the earlier reported deficiency of \$784,000.

The remaining deficiency of about \$520,000 will be made up by not filling needed positions and deferring substantial quantities of equipment and maintenance and repair projects.

Other portions of the deficiency will be overcome by selective reductions in hospital operating supplies and expenses.

BRONX HOSPITAL PICTURE

Dr. A. M. Kleinman, director of the Bronx VA hospital, reported that he was approximately \$639,000 short of fiscal year 1970 funds to operate that VA

facility. Over \$483,000 was needed to pay salaries of about 60 employees. About \$150,000 was needed to purchase equipment and for maintenance and repair projects at the 1,178-bed hospital.

Recently the hospital director advised the committee that VA Central Office had allocated \$200,000 in additional funds to apply against the \$639,000 deficiency reported in December 1969.

Dr. Kleinman indicated that it would still be necessary for him to divert \$363,000 from unobligated maintenance and repair projects and equipment purchases to pay salaries during fiscal year 1970 for on-duty personnel.

The balance of the deficiency will be made up by not filling positions which the hospital director feels are needed.

STAFF NEEDS URGENT

Dr. Kleinman indicated that the Bronx hospital needed almost \$460,000 in additional annual staffing money to properly staff the spinal cord injury service, the open heart surgery unit, cardiac catheterization unit, radiation and inhalation therapy units, and the renal dialysis unit.

Dr. Kleinman advised the committee that the staffing ratio at the Bronx hospital was 1.72 staff to each patient. To achieve the recommended ratio at the Bronx hospital over 300 additional positions would be needed at an annual cost of about \$2.9 million annually.

Dr. Kleinman reported that about 240 of these positions were recruitable at present VA salary scales.

SOME \$2.4 MILLION SHY AT ALBANY

John Cox, director of the 975-bed Albany hospital, reported to the committee that the hospital was short of fiscal 1970 funds totaling about \$2.4 million.

About \$1.1 million of the total funding deficiency was in personnel funds to staff the hospital; over \$196,000 in additional funds were needed for hospital operating supplies and services and for consultant and attending physicians to help augment the hospital staff for cases needing specialized treatment.

The hospital director also said that he was \$404,000 deficient in equipment replacement funds; \$471,500 short of funds to purchase new equipment; \$244,615 short of maintenance and repair funds and \$40,000 short of funds for dental care mostly for recently discharged Vietnam veterans.

Recently, Director Cox advised the committee that he had received \$129,532 to apply against the current year's \$2.4 million deficit.

DIVERTING FUNDS FOR REPAIRS

About \$110,000 will be used for salaries which will still necessitate the diversion of over \$95,000 from equipment and maintenance and repair funds to pay hospital salaries.

Some already vacant positions will not be filled and vacancies which occur during fiscal year 1970 will not be filled in order to meet the shortage of personnel funds. Listed among the positions which will not be filled are cardiologists, neurologists, and hemodialysis technicians.

Director Cox also indicated that \$16,000 of the additional funding would be

applied to the community nursing home deficit of \$49,000 reported as being deficient in December 1969.

This program provides nursing care in private nursing homes at VA expense for veterans who have received maximum hospital care and who now need less expensive care in nursing homes.

About \$3,500 was also received in the additional fund allocation earmarked for the dental care deficiency of about \$40,000 reported to the Committee in December 1969.

Director Cox has reported that the Albany hospital has a staffing ratio of 1.5 staff to each patient. In order to achieve the recommended ratio at Albany, the hospital director reported that 338 additional positions costing over \$3 million would be needed. He said only 200 of these positions are recruitable at current VA salary scales.

HOSPITAL AT MONTROSE

Dr. Leon Rackow, director of the 1,700-bed psychiatric hospital at Montrose, has reported that he was \$209,806 short of funds for salaries in fiscal year 1970. This hospital did not receive any additional funds recently when many other hospitals throughout the VA system received some help.

In order to partially compensate for the salary deficiency, about \$58,000 will be diverted from equipment and maintenance and repair funds to help pay salaries, and about \$83,000 will be saved by not filling other positions.

The remaining deficiency will be realized through additional personnel attrition during the fiscal year and savings in other areas.

The recommended staffing ratio for VA psychiatric hospitals is at least one employee for each patient, but the staffing ratio at the Montrose hospital is only about 0.76. In order to achieve the recommended ratio, approximately 340 new positions would be needed at an additional annual cost of about \$1.5 million.

SYRACUSE FUNDS SHORT

At the Syracuse hospital Alan W. Chadwick, the hospital director, reported that he was approximately \$493,000 short of fiscal 1970 funds.

Over \$233,000 was reported in salary deficiencies; \$68,500 in hospital operating costs for drugs, supplies, blood and blood products, etc. About \$191,000 was needed for the purchase of equipment and maintenance and repairs at the hospital facility.

The Syracuse hospital later received an additional \$188,000 for fiscal 1970.

About \$63,000 is being applied against the \$233,000 salary deficit with the balance of the deficit being made up by diverting equipment and maintenance and repair funds to salaries and by not filling vacant positions.

About \$12,250 is being applied against a deficiency of \$25,000 reported in December in the dental care program mostly for recently discharged Vietnam veterans.

The Syracuse hospital staffing ratio is 1.65 employees for each patient. Over 170 new positions costing \$1.6 million annually would be needed at Syracuse to achieve the recommended ratio.

NORTHPORT TRANSITIONAL

Dr. S. P. LaCerva, director of the 1,300-bed Northport VA psychiatric hospital, reported to the committee that since 1968 and for the next few years the Northport hospital has been and will be in a highly transitional situation because of long-planned bed reductions in the psychiatric hospital.

He indicated that in the past there had been severe inpatient overcrowding and that the rapid expansion of outpatient services was now permitting the hospital to correct overcrowded conditions.

The director also pointed out that the new 480-bed medical and surgical situation demands progressive realignment of services and manpower to meet the changing treatment requirements. While many deficiencies exist, action to correct these will be delayed during the transitional period and funds will be allocated as needed.

NEEDS AT CASTLE POINT

Archie E. Millis, director of the 258-bed Castle Point hospital, indicated that he needed about \$150,000 in additional funds to operate the 30-bed pulmonary emphysema unit and the eight-bed intensive care unit at that hospital.

Among some modernization programs which the director says are needed is the installation of a sprinkler system in specified fire hazard areas of the hospital, conversion of the coal-fired boilers to gas, and emergency generators for two of the nursing home care buildings.

At Castle Point the present staffing ratio is 1.7 employees for each patient. In order to achieve the recommended ratio, about 60 additional positions would be needed at a cost of \$407,000. The hospital director indicated that all except one of these positions would be recruitable at present VA salary scales.

The Veterans' Administration hospital system has long been considered among the best of Government-operated medical facilities.

VA HAS FINE SERVICE RECORD

VA has been doing an exceptionally good job in operating its medical program, but they are not able to keep up with greatly increased workloads and vast improvements which are being made in medical treatment and technology un-

der current funding and staffing formulas.

The fine accomplishments which the VA medical system has achieved cannot be allowed to deteriorate into a second rate system.

Some curtailment of VA funding and staffing has been blamed on the war and inflation. But it is my view that the Vietnam veteran has contributed enough when he fights the shooting war and that he should not be expected to fight the inflation war also at the expense of his health.

This Nation has prided itself in its service to those who have borne the burden of battle. A bipartisan attitude has long prevailed in Congress in the funding of an adequate medical program for America's veterans, and in providing for the educational and housing needs of returning servicemen.

AIDING VETERANS NONPARTISAN

We in Congress on both sides of the aisle have always acted in the belief that the finest medical care should be made available to those who served their country in uniform, and especially to those who returned home suffering wounds and service-connected disabilities.

I cannot sit idly by and allow shortsighted policies to destroy a medical program that is absolutely necessary to care for America's veterans.

I support fully Chairman TEAGUE's leadership in directing this committee survey so we can make a determination if we are doing all that needs to be done to properly and promptly serve America's ex-servicemen.

JETS FOR ISRAEL

HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1970

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. State Department has done it again, and this time the victim is Israel. We are now training Arab military personnel and giving foreign aid to Arab countries. As yet, no Israeli has received American military training here, nor is Israel receiving any economic aid from America.

While Russia proceeds to give missiles to the Arab countries, this administration, with the usual ineffective State Department guidance, hesitates to make a simple sale of aircraft to Israel. The Russian missiles given to the Arabs is a far greater threat to Mideast peace than anything we have ever done. They clearly have no compunction about their escalation of the hot war in the Middle East. Nor do many of our well intentioned peacenicks friends here in the United States—they only have the time and inclination to criticize American involvement, not Russian or North Vietnamese.

Israel is presently at a military advantage vis-a-vis the Arab countries, but this temporary advantage stems from their 1967 hard-earned victory. Their security is temporary and can be lost at any time.

The Nixon administration decision not to sell 25 Phantom and 100 Skyhawk jets to Israel only jeopardizes Israel's basic right to exist. I am afraid this decision will encourage aggression by some Arabs as Russian military supplies continue to stream into their countries. We must make it clear to the Russians that we will supply Israel with the basic tools with which to safeguard her security.

I urge this administration to immediately reconsider this decision not to complete the sales transaction. It is time for America to stand tall and support by deed, not words, our endorsement of Israel's right to exist. This country should stand by her friends in need.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—
HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 31, 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?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, April 2, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Jack P. Lowndes, Memorial Baptist Church, Arlington, Va., offered the following prayer:

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits.—Psalm 103: 2.

O God, open our eyes to all the benefits around us. Help us not to be blinded as a nation to our blessings by those who see only our faults, nor to be blinded to our faults by those who see only our blessings. As we are called upon to perform hard tasks and duties, remind us that we do not walk alone. Grant us the humility to confess our ignorance, our weakness, and our need of the benefit of Thy presence. Fill us with strength and

courage for the living of our days and the completion of our tasks. Now may the strength of God pilot us, the power of God preserve us, and the hand of God protect us. Through Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 31, 1970, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the amend-

ments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 227. An Act to provide for loans to Indian tribes and tribal corporations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 514) entitled "An act to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 952) entitled