

## 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

"An act to provide for the appointment of additional district judges, and for other purposes" requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. SCOTT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3313. An act to exempt Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration mortgages and loans from the interest and usury laws of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

#### IN GREECE, THE BELLS AND PEOPLE MUST WAIT

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, Christopher Janus, an American of Greek descent who is intensely devoted to fostering the noble democratic ideals of Greece, has written an article for Chicago Today which is timely and penetrating. Mr. Janus' article, entitled "In Greece, the Bells and People Must Wait," tells of the difficulties encountered by Greek citizens as they endeavor to remain true to their democratic tradition under the oppressive regime of a military junta which took over in 1967.

Special emphasis is given to Mr. George Seferis, a Nobel Prize winning poet who has vowed not to publish until the present military dictatorship is gone. Mr. Seferis has come to symbolize "a spirit that the junta cannot crush."

Mr. Speaker, the United States continues to supply military support to the regime that has already done so much to oppress that Greek spirit which Mr. Seferis embodies. Our own democracy has its roots in Greece and our support of the present Greek Government does not sustain the ideals and principles upon which our Government was founded. Mr. Janus suggests that the realism which lies at the roots of our present policy of supporting the military government because it is a member in good standing of NATO could have serious consequences when the government is overthrown. He quotes an observer in Greece as saying:

The Americans go on as tho nothing has changed here and many Greeks resent that bitterly. They (the Americans) allow their pictures to be taken with the colonels in very friendly poses. These are quickly printed up into large posters which are struck up all over the countryside. Whatever the Americans say is their policy regarding the evils of dictatorship, those posters are all most people see.

It is quite possible that once the junta is overthrown, the Americans will be booted out with them and the bases will be lost forever.

That is a warning we would do well to consider seriously.

The article follows:

IN GREECE, THE BELLS AND PEOPLE MUST WAIT

(By Christopher Janus)

ATHENS.—Gazing today at the stately Greek ruins one no longer sees merely a ven-

erated link with the past. One is struck by the awful contrast shown in the statuary given to the world as a symbol of democracy and the flat whine of military jeeps in Constitution square. At no time has Greece been more mocked by her history.

In April, 1967, a military junta headed by Col. George Papadopoulos took control of the Greek government. In declaring martial law, the army relieved the parliament of all its duties and warned the Greek press of the "... dangers of reviving political passions."

Somehow, in the name of combating a greatly overstated threat of anarchy which would lead to communism, the rule of force overtook a place devoted historically to the rule of law.

This was a victory for the narrowest point of view: that chaos could be averted only with repressive military dictatorship. Wholesale political arrests and torture have become commonplace. Banners loudly proclaim that communism in Greece has been conquered, but the differences between the cure and the disease seem academic.

For poet George Seferis, who lives here, the change has been grim. Five years ago Seferis won the Nobel prize in literature. He should have been at the crest of an already distinguished career yet now Seferis will not publish.

In the Greek intellectual community and indeed throughout the world, Seferis symbolizes a spirit that the junta cannot crush. His artistic success is seen here as much more than a personal or national pride. Seferis seems to represent that link with the classical Greek tradition which gave the world, along with timeless grace in art and architecture, a workable system of laws. When the junta took power, many looked to Seferis for the point of view he represents.

Two years ago Seferis wrote an open letter to the military junta. He reminded them of promises to return Greece to parliamentary law and free elections and of a communist menace which had somehow retreated into the clouds. He vowed not to publish until the dictatorship was gone.

To understand what George Seferis did 2 years ago and the risks he took in doing so is to see the other point of view in Greece today.

At one time in Greece reports of torture were dismissed by the ruling colonels with reminders "not to believe everything you hear."

When a prisoner is fortunate enough to be released he often writes anonymously to one of the resistance headquarters. Here are quotes from one such letter:

"I was taken after the secret police broke into my house, searched it thoroughly and treated me in a barbaric way. I was beaten and threatened many times before we left."

"The next day I heard the screams of a prisoner in the adjoining room. His voice cracked pitifully as he begged, 'Don't torture my wife, she doesn't know anything! I will tell you everything, no, no, for God's sake!'"

"The screams were so pitiful that anyone would have felt for that poor husband. The same day at noon I heard beating by fists and clubs and loud moans of tortured prisoners. At the same time I heard laughs and teasings of soldiers who were inviting their comrades to take part in the tortures. After that I was taken to another prison where I was detained without even being accused of anything."

Tho the tortures are the most dramatic of current Greek tragedies, there are other effects.

In Greek universities today no more than five students may assemble to discuss any subject unless permission has been received in advance. Every school has an army representative and an elaborate system of informers should the rule ever be broken.

Studies of modern logic and mathematics have been banished from the curriculum and history texts have been burned and replaced

with editions describing the saying of the Greek state from communism by the junta.

For many months after the take-over all newspaper copy had to be taken to the ministry of information for approval before publication. When pressure to stop this practice became troublesome enough for the colonels last October, a suspension of the rule was ordered. A few pointed political cartoons and editorials brought back most of the censorship along with rules making it impossible to distribute most Greek newspapers to outlying villages.

With no parliament, the constitution was amended making the army "sole protector of the existing social structure." This phrase alone gave to the junta all the mandate ever needed by any dictator in history.

It was within this framework that George Seferis took action openly. His world eminence and public position make him a difficult target for harassment and he has so far been left alone. Whether or not the gap between Seferis and other intellectuals and the junta can be used to overthrow the present rule depends upon many other political realities.

The most significant political reality is the enigmatic role of the United States and its tacit support of the Papadopoulos regime. To the average Greek citizen, the presence of the United States generals and admirals coming and going about normal business is the strongest sign of the origin of the junta's power.

According to American officials, the colonels' power exists despite the United States. Our state department comments only that while the Greek dictatorship is certainly not to be condoned we must continue to support the Greek military as members in good standing of NATO.

With a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, so the theory goes, we must make our own force felt, as well, in order to prevent an imbalance in several spheres, including the middle east. This means maintaining our Greek naval bases at the cost of supporting the Greek military.

European observers in Greece report that the American tendency to be unaware of grassroots political thought at their foreign diplomatic outposts is particularly painful in the current Greek turmoil. One observer told me recently:

"The Americans go on as tho nothing has changed here and many Greeks resent that bitterly. They allow their pictures to be taken with the colonels in very friendly poses. They are quickly printed up into large posters which are stuck up all over the countryside. Whatever the Americans say is their policy regarding the evils of dictatorship, those posters are all most people see."

"It is quite possible that once the junta is overthrown, the Americans will be booted out with them and the bases will be lost forever."

One of the Greek counter-movements operates out of London. A young attorney in the movement, visiting here, told me:

"There are probably too many areas of mutual interest for the Americans to be thrown out of the Greek naval bases. Still, what the Americans fail to see is that they can keep the bases and continue to stand for world democracy. All the state department needs to do is stand up to the junta and demand reforms. The junta must maintain the appearance of American support to survive. They seem to know this while your country does not."

For men like George Seferis the answer is to wait. Seferis says time is on his side. Cloistered in his house on Argus street in Athens, Seferis continues to write.

For others the daily routine can be fit into the need to survive. Not long ago I sat in an Athens restaurant with a Greek businessman who seemed amazed that I dared speak so freely about the junta in a public place. I asked him how he could afford to be seen

with me, if this were the case. He replied easily.

"Oh, me," he said, "I am a spy. That is how I can still see all of my old friends."

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
April 1, 1970.

The Honorable, the SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's Office at 12:30 p.m., on Wednesday, April 1, 1970, and said to contain the Second Annual Report on National Housing Goals.

With kind regards, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,  
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.  
By W. RAYMOND COLLEY.

#### SECOND ANNUAL REPORT ON NATIONAL HOUSING GOALS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 91-292)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

#### To the Congress of the United States:

I submit herewith the Second Annual Report on National Housing Goals, as required by Section 1603 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

In the past year, this Administration has undertaken an extensive analysis of our housing goals and the prospects for meeting them. This analysis suggests that the construction and rehabilitation of 26 million housing units in a decade—including 6 million for families with low and moderate income—should meet the nation's needs, and is consistent with other urgent claims on our productive resources. This volume of housing can be produced if we follow appropriate policies.

In line with the statutory requirement, the attached Report presents a revised production plan to achieve the housing goals. Such planning is helpful in providing a guideline by which to measure our progress toward meeting the nation's increasingly urgent housing needs. It should be emphasized, however, that projections eight years into the future must be considered flexible, regardless of the apparent precision of the planning schedule.

The record of the past year makes clear that continuing efforts on many fronts are required to provide a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family. The Administration, the Congress, private industry and labor must cooperate closely in removing the obstacles and making the commitments necessary to meet our

housing objective within the framework of sustainable economic growth.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 1, 1970.

#### EXPLOITATION BEYOND THE GRAVE

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, we are witnessing another classic example of the brainwashing technique through the media, in the current desperate attempt to make a saint out of a plain garden variety subversive tool.

This Saturday will mark the second anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King, called by J. Edgar Hoover the country's biggest liar. The slavemasters of conspiracy who created and used him during his life are still trying to get profit from their investment. They will not let their creation rest in peace, and they are now exploiting his family for their own purposes.

We should note for the record that this man during his lifetime served his masters faithfully. When it served their purpose for him to break the law, he broke the law cheerfully. When it served their purpose to produce a riot, he piously produced a "nonviolent" riot. Witness Cicero or Memphis. When it served their purpose for him to lie, he lied with gusto. Witness the Highlander Folk School incident, where he denied being at the Communist training school even after his photograph there was published. Or his denial of Hunter Pitts Odell when that Communist was on his payroll.

The untimely death of this Communist puppet occurred at the very time he had ceased to be valuable alive. Now, watching the tremendous effort to canonize him, it makes one wonder whether the attempt to manufacture this saint would have been possible if he had met his demise at the hands of the knife-wielding Harlem woman—or if he had gotten drunk and drowned in his private heated swimming pool as did his brother. One must conclude that he even died on cue.

Do not the responsible Government officials who have in their possession the full and documented story, with all of the evidence, have an obligation to tell the American people the truth about this man?

The analysis of April 1968, by Dr. Medford Evans is worth considering in this context, and I include it in my remarks:

#### THE USURPERS

(By Medford Evans)

Theodore H. White, "The Making of the President, 1964": "... it was not comfortable to be considered a usurper."

Robert Burns, "Scots Wha Hae": "Lay the proud usurpers low."

The first week in April 1968 saw a quantum jump in the power level of Robert Francis Kennedy. His position was at once elevated and consolidated. Sunday morning, March 31, *The New York Times Magazine* appeared with a lead article about "The Kennedy Machine," which allowed as how Kennedy "will need all the help he can get... Bobby has a long way to go." Yet it gave him a chance and took it for granted that he

would absorb Eugene McCarthy, with or without New Hampshire and Wisconsin. The difficulty was to be simply one of bucking the entrenched power of an incumbent President. That very night this difficulty was removed.

Another formidable obstacle to Kennedy's election, however, if not to his nomination, remained. Without being specified as such, this obstacle, too, got feature-article treatment in the quasi-president *The New York Times Magazine*. The widely advertised March on Washington of the "Poor People's Campaign," slated to begin in late April, might well drag out, it appeared, much longer than had been generally anticipated. Andrew Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference had told somebody on the telephone—and writer José Yglesias had heard him say it: "Listen, we don't have a cutoff date but I figure that by the end of June we will have gotten some response or all of us will be in jail."

As Bobby contemplated his election campaign—prior to King's death—he had to consider what the effect of such a mobilization would be on his own image. It would be two-fold: (1) the delicious anguish of the emotionally disinherited on whom the Kennedy attraction totally depends would relate itself instead to the dusky leader of the march, the guardian of the bivouac of the poor, (2) resentment against such a siege and against the resulting spoliation of the nation's capital would be in part directed against the very rich and very white young man—as a representative of the white Establishment—despite all he has done to arouse and incite the Negro poor of the nation. In other words, Martin Luther King was at once a rival of, and an embarrassment to, Bobby Kennedy.

Had King lived to run on a "Peace" ticket, the Nobel Prize winner could have siphoned from the Democrats crucial votes of "black and white together"; at the same time the apostle of "non-violence" and sympathizer of "Black Power" put himself above the law. If "Poor People's Campaign" marchers should stay in Washington two months disrupting the processes of government, there could be an unprecedented "backlash" that would hurt every politician ever associated with King. No one had been more crucially associated with him than Robert Kennedy, whose long-distance call to a judge in Atlanta in late October 1960 got King out of jail and delivered to Jack Kennedy the tremendous vote needed to eke out the scant margin of victory over Richard Nixon. In 1968 Robert Kennedy could not afford to go too far with Martin Luther King, but he could not afford—whatever the provocation—to break with him.

This dilemma was resolved April 4, 1968 by the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis, Tennessee, just four days after Johnson's abdication. Absurd as it would be to suppose that Bobby had anything to do with the timely removal of his charismatic compeer, it is only natural to presume that in the sorrow with which he must have heard the news there was some suppressed admixture of relief.

The foregoing was written prior to reading a column by Robert S. Allen which in turn was written and released prior to King's death, but not published until afterward. I quote it, in part, from the *Jackson Daily News* of April 6, 1968:

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Lieutenants of Senator Robert Kennedy are in touch with Dr. Martin Luther King on his highly explosive plan for a 'poor people's campaign' of mass demonstrating and lobbying in the capital. . . .

One purpose of such a conference [between Kennedy and King] according to insiders, is to discuss the possibility of Kennedy's undertaking to arrange a meeting between President Johnson and King . . .

Kennedy has strong reasons for trying to arrange such a meeting, among them:

As a leading advocate of civil rights and far-reaching economic measures for Negroes, it would be very much in the interest of his furious presidential campaign to avert tumult and disorder in Washington as a result of King's grandiose scheme for a massive 'poor people's' invasion of the capital. An outbreak of serious disturbances could put Kennedy very much on the spot both with Negroes and with whites throughout the country.

Cordial personal and political ties have long existed between the mop-haired White House aspirant and the bombastic head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. . . .

#### COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF EDUCATION AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, recently officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists met with President Nixon at the White House to tell him of the association's comprehensive program of education against drug abuse. The President thereupon heartily endorsed the NARD program.

Following a report on the program from Willard B. Simmons, NARD executive secretary, the President said the NARD and its members could do no more important work than to expand and intensify their program against drug abuse, which is now directed to teenagers. Mr. Nixon said that it is highly encouraging to see a professional and business organization undertake such a vital national program entirely in the public interest.

Present at the meeting, besides myself, were Chris Haleston, of Portland, Oreg., president of the NARD; Richard Wilson, Birmingham, Mich., chairman of the NARD drug abuse educational committee; John A. Johnson, Bellevue, Nebr., cochairman of the drug abuse educational committee; and F. J. Koelzer, Grand Rapids, Mich., who also has been very active in the program of education against drug abuse.

The President told the group he believes it is most appropriate that the corner drugstore be the place where young people can go for information and dependable advice concerning proper use as well as misuse of drugs.

Mr. Nixon also said he was especially pleased that the second phase of the NARD's 3-year program of education against drug abuse is aimed specifically at students in the Nation's high schools. He commended the NARD for the national contest it is conducting among high school students for research papers and posters pertaining to the abuse of drugs, and said he would look forward to seeing the student winners from each State who will be honored at a dinner in Washington.

The representatives of the NARD also presented the President with a plaque, which reads:

Members of The National Association of Retail Druggists commend Richard M. Nixon, President, United States of America, for his determination to rid America of the blight of drug abuse, and pledge themselves to expand their campaign against drug misuse. Working with Government Officials,

Civic Leaders, Youth and Educational Groups, they will use every effort to eliminate the menace of drug abuse from the American scene.

The NARD program of education against drug misuse began more than 3 years ago with a meeting of officials of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and the NARD. Bureau officials had sought the NARD's cooperation in an educational program because of their conviction that pharmacists had basic knowledge about drugs and a high degree of the public's confidence and respect.

Thousands of pharmacists, representing every State, have participated in the program through talks and other types of presentations before all types of groups on proper use of drugs and the dangers of misuse. A kit, developed around the theme, "Never Abuse—Respect Drugs"—NARD—was distributed to more than 50,000 pharmacists and other community leaders. The kit included basic speech and visual material, lists of sources for additional visuals, publicity stories for distribution, and instructions for putting the kit to work.

The second phase of the NARD's educational program against any drug abuse was launched last year. A second kit, titled "Drug Abuse Education Goes to School," was prepared and mailed to 50,000 pharmacists and other civic leaders. It included materials which enabled the pharmacist to work with local high schools in conducting meaningful educational sessions against drug abuse before high school students.

The NARD has been encouraging schools and civic organizations to conduct drug abuse research projects and poster contests for high school students. The NARD will honor all entrants with a handsome certificate.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HOGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to request the distinguished majority leader to advise us of the legislative program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Maryland yield?

Mr. HOGAN. I am happy to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Maryland, we will ask to adjourn over until Monday upon the announcement of the program for next week.

There will be no legislative business on Monday, unless something of an emergency nature should develop, but the House will meet on Monday.

Tuesday there will be the call of the Consent Calendar and also of the Private Calendar. The Consent Calendar call and suspensions have been provided for under a unanimous consent order heretofore entered.

There are two suspensions, as follows:

H.R. 12588, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 with regard to the use of dairy products.

S. 980, to provide U.S. courts with jurisdiction over contract claims against nonappropriated fund activities.

I desire to advise the Members also that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. PERKINS), the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, has advised he will call up the conference report on H.R. 514, Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments, on Tuesday.

Also on Tuesday there is scheduled for consideration H.R. 15733, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to provide an increase in annuities, under an open rule with 1 hour of debate.

The program for Wednesday and the balance of the week is as follows:

H.R. 16311, the Family Assistance Act of 1970, subject to a rule being granted.

H.R. 14385, to provide authority for subsidized transportation for Public Health Service employees to Rockville, Md., under an open rule with 1 hour of debate.

This announcement is made subject to the usual reservation that further conference reports may be brought up at any time and that any additional program may be announced later.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule may be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1970

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOGAN) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, there is an increasing awareness that jurisdictional boundaries and the lines on maps which man has established are not barriers to problems—but to solutions.

What is the environmental crisis we hear and see so much about recently? For a thumbnail description; the environmental crisis is the decline and fall of practically everything.

Each of us can quickly name several problems which are part of the environmental crisis—dirty air; foul water; insufficient recreational areas; congested traffic; and deplorable housing. These are each serious threats to the quality of life. Any one of them could occupy a major portion of our time, energy, and

dollars. That, in fact, is the way we have approached these problems for a long, long while.

The traditional conservation movement in America deserves a wealth of appreciation from us all, for continued, dedicated efforts to protect the heritage of abundant resources and outstanding beauty which is ours. Those conservation organizations have, however, been successful by concentrating on a single resource and guarding that resource zealously. These citizen sentries will continue to play a vital role in maintaining our natural treasures. Their greatest gift to us may prove to be a legacy of concern. Concern that leads to commitment, and to action.

Pollution, however, makes such broad inroads upon the quality of the natural world that the old approach of concentrating on a single source is no longer adequate. We must face the environmental challenge with a knowledge of the complex interrelationships among all the manifestations of environmental decline.

There are some ominous warnings on the fate of man and civilization that I think are worth recalling. Perhaps they will provide a little added incentive to the fight for a cleaner America.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones told the American newspaper editors a few years ago:

The pathway of history is littered with the bones of dead states and fallen empires. Most of them rotted out before they were overwhelmed. And they were not, in most cases, promptly replaced by something better.

Another Englishman managed to be even more depressing. H. G. Wells wrote in 1946:

The writer sees the world as a jaded world devoid of recuperative power. In the past he has liked to think that Man could pull out of his entanglements and start a new creative phase of human living. In the face of our universal inadequacy, that optimism has given place to a stoical cynicism. The old men behave for the most part meanly and disgustingly, and the young are spasmodic, foolish and all too easily misled. Man must go steeply up or down and the odds seem to be all in favour of his going down and out. If he goes up, then so great is the adaptation demanded of him that he must cease to be a man. Ordinary man is at the end of his tether. Only a small, highly adaptable minority of the species can possibly survive. The rest will not trouble about it, finding such opiates and consolations as they have a mind for.

While it is true that we have lasted nearly a quarter of a century since that dire prophecy, there are too many flashes from the contemporary scene mirrored in that passage for us to feel complacent.

Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann is still willing to view the situation with a remaining shred of optimism. He wrote:

Is it likely that man will exterminate himself? This is the kind of question to which the ecologist would like to give a direct answer, but unfortunately cannot. Certain trends are evident in our technological civilization that would, if they were to continue, make the earth uninhabitable. But whether they will continue is debatable. Certainly there is reason to hope that the human race will exercise rational control over its behavior.

Other scientists are providing us with estimates of from 35 to 100 years as the time remaining for life on earth. I prefer to share with Dr. Dasmann, his hope that man is capable of rational behavior.

Listen to some of the things in store for us:

Barry Commoner points out that we are adding artificial nitrates to our farmlands to stimulate production. This reduces the ability of the soil to produce natural nitrates. These fertilizers wash off the soil and when they enter the rivers, stimulate the growth of algae. The algae consumes the available oxygen and the water, and the fish cannot survive. Commoner concludes that in 50 years we will have to cut back on the use of artificial fertilizers, and thus agricultural productivity or else we will have to use so much of the nutrients that the degree of water pollution will be uncontrollable.

Paul Ehrlich predicts that by the year 2000, world competition for food and raw materials will become savage. Our industrial plans, he points out, call for use of nearly all the non-Communist world mineral reserves by that time.

We are building "new towns" which, instead of providing a haven from the problems of pollution, serve only as new locales in which these problems breed. Dr. H. E. Landsberg, of the University of Maryland, recently reported that Columbia, Md., one of the nationally hailed developments, has experienced a 10° rise in average temperature, and a 10-percent increase in air pollutants over the surrounding area.

If nuclear powerplants are built at the currently projected rate, they will require for cooling purposes water equal to the entire flow of all the Nation's rivers well before the year 2000.

These are only some of the environmental threats which face us now. We are close to becoming the first nation in the history of the world to commit suicide by progress.

Public officials bear the responsibility of preventing that suicide, because it is the decisions we make that lead, step by step, toward or away from the precipice.

The loud, clear message coming from the American people about those fatal steps is "We won't go." This is one instance in which I can agree with that sentiment.

The question remaining then, is what we can do to make certain that there is no need for anyone to go.

There are a number of steps we should take now.

First, We need to establish a monitoring system to determine the "baseline" condition of the environment, and to measure departures from that baseline.

As a study group of the National Academy of Sciences recently wrote:

We cannot effectively manage the environment without knowing what it is and how it behaves. We cannot detect changes, natural or man-made, desirable or undesirable, without repeated observations and established baselines. We neither know in a systematic way what the environment is like nor how and at what rate it is changing.

A drawback to the limited monitoring activities which are taking place is the

fragmentation of effort. Various agencies are making measurements, but the information is not being gathered in a uniform manner. Only the collecting agency can use the data. Unless we bring to this jumble of good intentions "planned, totally integrated programs of widespread and repeated observations."

As to just what we should include in our monitoring program, the study group suggested the following representative list:

First, physical and chemical properties of land, air, and water;

Second, distribution of plants and animals in land, air, and water;

Third, land use, including diversity of purpose;

Fourth, construction;

Fifth, noise;

Sixth, epidemiology of man, animals, and plants;

Seventh, evidence of environmental stress such as tranquilizer consumption or a social behavior; and

Eighth, esthetic qualities.

From the information these activities develop we can establish quality indices for environmental components such as air and water purity, open space available, and noise level.

Once available, these indices should become major determinants in guiding regional and national development.

Regional governmental bodies can play an important part in the establishment and operation of a national environmental monitoring program. Equipment and skilled personnel which an individual community could not afford can be made available through the aegis of a council of governments. This is already being done in some areas.

The national service would appear to be an ideal medium through which to achieve the essential standardization of operations and coordination with the Federal Government.

A second monumental task is educating the people of America to live with their environment. I do not mean only the education of our young people. It is perhaps the adult population which stands in greatest need of environmental education, for this is the group now making the vitally important decisions on what we do to the environment.

The Environmental Study Group of the National Academy of Sciences has pointed out:

No matter how rational, well informed, and sober is the advice given to government by science, and no matter how alarming the consequences of inaction, there is little likelihood of effective action unless pressure for reform is supported by public opinion. And the public will be unmoved unless people generally come to know the price of continued deterioration of the environment and the results of inaction.

The adult population may be reached through a combination of formal and informal educational channels.

Adult education classes as they now exist throughout the country can assist through adding environmentally oriented classes.

On an informal basis, various service, study and civic organizations can arrange discussions of environmental

problems which exist in the community. In our newly generated fervor for cleaning up the environment, we must remember that all the problems express themselves at the local level.

It is irresponsible to suggest that passage of legislation at the Federal level is the total answer to environmental pollution. Pollution problems originate at the local level, and it is at the origin that they can best be solved. The first step in that solution is concern. Only then will the Federal effort become meaningful.

The news media are playing a key role in the informal environmental education of the American people.

If it is now safe for a Maryland Republican serving in elective office to make a suggestion to the media on the handling of program content, then I have a suggestion.

A better balance in coverage would be provided if the networks spent a bit more time in showing some of the success stories in the environmental crusade.

I am not saying networks should reduce their coverage of the damage which is being done to the earth. That is a message which is still far from the end of its telling.

There are, however, many "small, splendid efforts" across the country wherein the people are coping successfully with environmental deterioration, even reversing the tide of destruction.

I think those efforts should be recognized and publicized. They could serve as examples.

That suggestion, by the way, carries with it no threat of censorship, repression, or harassment of the television networks or the journalists involved.

I have noted another informal channel of environmental education recently. The comic strip character Buz Sawyer is involved in stopping construction of a brewery which would downgrade the local environment. Small as this individual item may be, it adds to the growing number of instances in which the citizen is being exposed to the crisis in our environment.

Within the educational system there is also increasing environmental awareness. This will perhaps prove to have an impact unparalleled since the great infusion of interest in science education which followed the launching of sputnik.

That burst of interest spilled over into other areas of the curriculum, as you all know. As a result, we took our first real look at our educational system. A great deal of improvement in both educational content and technique is still necessary but some progress has been made.

The improvements which have resulted in our schools should be utilized in environmental education.

The 50 million children now in our elementary and secondary schools deserve to be taught to the fundamentals of living with the earth, and not merely from the earth.

In many cases environmental education may be achieved through incorporation in the science programs which developed after Sputnik. This is especially true at the secondary level.

At the elementary school level, there

are several pilot programs which are being federally assisted. One of these, the Science Curriculum Improvement Study—SCIS—seems most appropriate to expanding environmental education, because of its strong biological emphasis.

The importance of a successful educational program was indicated by the study group:

Successful efforts to conserve our natural resources and manage the environment more effectively will depend in large measure on our ability to train people to understand and to cope with the related complex technical and social problems, as well as to develop and implement programs for the distribution of information on a broad scale. We will need to generate an "environment consciousness" through broad educational programs in the schools and more generally for the public. Unless this consciousness is developed it will be difficult to change living habits and industrial practices, the effects of which are often damaging to the environment.

A third area of action is in the restructuring of government to deal effectively with the problems of a declining environment.

In Washington, there is a rather anomalous situation on this matter. The Congress is calling for a reorganization of the executive agencies dealing with environmental matters. Congress has provided the White House with a bill requiring the establishment of an environmental quality council to help the President, even though the President had already established a similar group drawn from the ranks of the cabinet.

Yet in the Congress there are at least a dozen committees which handle environmental legislation. An inevitable immediate result of such fragmentation is a welter of duplication, omission, and contradictory actions. The ultimate result is the environment as we see it today.

Congress would be well advised to put its own House—and the other body as well—in order before it presses for additional major changes in the executive branch.

I have cosponsored with several of our colleagues a bill to reorganize the House committee structure.

House Resolution 403 would create a standing committee on the environment to which would be referred all legislation relating to the quality of the environment. Among the topics to be covered by the committee on the environment are water quality, air quality, weather modification, waste disposal, pesticides and herbicides, and acoustic problems.

Whatever the fate of congressional reorganization to deal with the environment, there are a number of indicators in Washington which show that the executive branch will be restructured.

President Nixon will probably suggest a combination of pollution control agencies in a special message to Congress in June. The results of coordination of all pollution control programs would be increased efficiency in cleaning the environment, and the availability of funds formerly used for redundant administrative functions.

It is not only the Federal Government which requires reordering, however. The Committee for Economic Development in February stated:

Like traffic congestion, environmental pollution has been a fact of American metropolitan life for years, but only recently, as it has grown worse, has the public begun to appreciate the dangers it holds in store for civilization's very existence. Traditionally, American urban dwellers have either ignored the pollution problem or attempted to solve it by forcing major institutional sources of pollution, mainly heavy industry, to move to the edge of their areas of settlement. Today, however, neither attitude is remotely reasonable.

Small-scale local governments are ill equipped either to prevent or to eliminate environmental pollution. In many metropolitan areas, the development of region-wide sewage disposal and pollution control authorities reflects popular realization of this fact. Too often, however, these authorities are given little in the way of preventive powers. They are mainly assigned the task of cleaning up existing problems.

Related to pollution are such matters as building codes, zoning restrictions, and transportation planning. Thus, it should be evident that the existing system of fragmented local government is a major impediment to the speedy elimination of environmental pollution.

To me, these words bring home quite forcefully the tremendous responsibility which public officials bear in providing a quality environment.

The decisions which local officials make affecting land use, development, and spending pollution control dollars have more to do with creating a fit place for the citizen to live and work than does any piece of legislation the Congress has passed.

The Federal Government can provide encouragement, guidelines, technical assistance and dollars, but local officials make or break every environmental program.

It is easy to sign a proclamation for town cleanup week; but can local officials pass air quality standards that would force a factory out of business?

It is easy to commend a Boy Scout troop for planting trees along a highway; but can they say "no" to a planned new highway through a park?

It is easy for local officials to say they want only clean, inoffensive new research industries in their county or city, but should they insist on building an airport near a residential community to attract that industry?

These are the gut questions, Mr. Speaker. Protecting the environment is no longer a matter of rhetoric. Now it means making the tough decisions—decisions which require courage.

We cannot look upon the environmental ills which surround us and say, as Macbeth did:

Stand not upon the order of your going,  
But go at once.

These ills will disappear, not from our words, but from our actions.

#### THE 1899 REFUSE ACT PROVIDES CITIZEN'S HANDY KIT FOR FIGHTING INDUSTRIAL WATER POLLUTERS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. REUSS) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the 1899 Ref-

use Act—33 U.S.C. 407—prohibits the dumping of refuse—which the courts have ruled include all industrial pollutants—into waterways, except under permit issued by the Corps of Engineers.

The report of the House Government Operations Committee issued on March 21, 1970, sets forth the little-known provisions of this act. Any citizen who has evidence of an industry's polluting water without a corps permit may inform the U.S. attorney, whose duty under the statute is to "vigorously prosecute" the offender. The law provides that one-half of the maximum fine of \$2,500 for each incident or day of violation must be paid to the citizen who gives information which leads to a conviction. Under a well-established principle of law, known as a qui tam action, where a statute provides a reward to the informer and the Government fails within a reasonable time to prosecute a violator, the informer may himself sue the violator in the name of the United States to collect his reward.

I recently filed with the U.S. attorneys for the eastern and western districts of Wisconsin a list of 149 industries which have been pouring harmful refuse into Wisconsin's lakes and streams, without permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The refuse which has been dumped into these waters include chemical and biological refuse from papermills, canning companies, dairies, slaughterhouses, glue factories, and other industries.

It is my intention to direct that the one-half of any fines payable to me as the person giving information which shall lead to conviction, shall be paid over to the appropriate agency of the Federal Government concerned with water pollution.

I urge environmentalists of all ages to use this "handy kit" of antipollution procedures to help end industrial pollution of our waters. Other State and Federal laws on industrial water pollution are full of holes and hopelessly inadequate. The 1899 Refuse Act, with an alert citizenry, can help the country move from talk to action in the fight on polluted waters—including the citizen himself bring the suit if need be.

The sums paid by industrial polluters under the 1899 act procedure are essentially to recompense the public for having its waters ruined by nonpermit violators.

I hope that public-spirited citizens will cover every river and lake in the country and take notes on who is polluting them. By turning the fines over to Federal water pollution authorities, we can be helping to pay for needed municipal waste treatment plants with the proceeds of action against the industrial violators. Between the two, this could be the first big victory of the Environmental Decade.

Mr. Speaker, the names and addresses of the 149 industries, the nature of the refuse deposit, the water into which the refuse has been deposited, and the navigable waterway to which water of deposit is tributary follows:

## EASTERN WISCONSIN

1. Alto Cooperative Creamery, Waupun: Creamery refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
2. Aunt Nelle's, Clyman: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
3. Baker Canning Company, Theresa: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
4. Brownsville Canning Company, Brownsville: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
5. Foremost Foods, Waupun: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
6. Green Giant, Fox Lake: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
7. Gurtner Cheese Factory, Hartford: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
8. Hulisburg Cheese Factory, Rubicon: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
9. Leader Cheese Factory, Reeseville: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
10. Milbrew, Inc., Juneau: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
11. National Rivet, Waupun: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
12. Oconomowoc Electroplating, Ashippun: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
13. Poplar Grove Cheese Factory, Rubicon: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
14. Purity Products, Mayville: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
15. Riverside Cheese Factory, Theresa: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
16. Rubicon Cheese Factory, Rubicon: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
17. St. Killian Cheese Factory, Campbellsport: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
18. Star Malt, Lomira: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
19. Stokely-Van Camp, S. Beaver Dam: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
20. Winneconne Corporation, Reeseville: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.
21. Halquist Lannon Stone Company, Sussex: Industrial refuse, Fox River/Mississippi River.
22. Pure Milk Association, Kansasville: Creamery refuse, Fox River/Mississippi River.
23. Trent Tube Company, East Troy: Industrial refuse, Fox River/Mississippi River.
24. Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette: Industrial refuse, Menominee River/Lake Michigan.
25. Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Niagara: Industrial refuse, Menominee River/Lake Michigan.
26. Scott Paper Company, Marinette: Paper mill refuse, Menominee River/Lake Michigan.
27. Pilgrims Farms, Town of Somers: Agricultural refuse, Pike-Des Plaines River/Lake Michigan.
28. American Motors, Inc., Kenosha: Industrial refuse, Pike-Des Plaines River/Lake Michigan.
29. Anaconda American Brass Co., Kenosha: Industrial refuse, Pike-Des Plaines River/Lake Michigan.
30. Boldt, Inc., Muskego: Industrial refuse, Root River/Lake Michigan.
31. J. I. Case, Racine: Industrial refuse, Root River/Lake Michigan.
32. Pure Oil Co. Service Station, Franklin: Industrial refuse, Root River/Lake Michigan.
33. Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Oak Creek: Industrial refuse, Lake Michigan/Lake Michigan.
34. York Duck Factory, Franksville: Animal refuse, Root River/Lake Michigan.
35. Klekhaefer Mercury Corp., Cedarburg: Industrial refuse, Cedar Creek, Milwaukee River/Lake Michigan.
36. Federal Foods, Thiensville, Agricultural refuse, Pigeon Creek, Milwaukee River/Lake Michigan.
37. Line Materials Industries, West Bend: Industrial refuse, Milwaukee River/Lake Michigan.
38. Foremost Foods, Inc., Adell: Agricultural refuse, North Branch, Milwaukee River/Lake Michigan.
39. River Road Cheese Factory, Fredonia: Cheese factory refuse, Milwaukee River/Lake Michigan.
40. Moss American, Milwaukee: Industrial refuse, Little Menominee River, Milwaukee River/Lake Michigan.
41. Peter Cooper Corporation, Oak Creek: Industrial refuse, Lake Michigan/Lake Michigan.
42. Port Country Club, Port Washington, Consumer refuse, Sheboygan River/Lake Michigan.
43. Pine River Dairy Company, Manitowoc: Creamery refuse, Sheboygan River/Lake Michigan.
44. Krier Preserving Company, Belgium: Industrial refuse, Sheboygan River/Lake Michigan.
45. Branch Cheese Factory, Branch: Cheese factory refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
46. Branch River Country Club, Branch: Consumer refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
47. Brillion Iron Works, Brillion: Industrial refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
48. Carnation Company, Chilton: Industrial refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
49. Cold Spring Cheese Factory, Hilbert: Cheese factory refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
50. Killsnake Valley Cheese Factory, Hilbert: Cheese factory refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
51. Maplecrest Sanitarium, Whitelaw: Consumer refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
52. Reisterer and Schnell Implement Company, Chilton: Industrial refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
53. Northern Laboratories, Manitowoc: Industrial refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
54. Schwartz's Tavern, Chilton: Consumer refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
55. Tecumseh Products Company, New Holstein: Industrial refuse, Manitowoc River/Lake Michigan.
56. Kornely Dairy, Two Rivers: Creamery refuse, Twin and Kewaunee Rivers/Lake Michigan.
57. Bailey's Harbor Laundry, Bailey's Harbor: Industrial refuse, Door County/Lake Michigan.
58. Rosiere Cooperative Cheese Factory, Casco: Cheese factory refuse, Door County/Lake Michigan.
59. Suamico Fish Company, Suamico: Industrial refuse, Duck Creek/Lake Michigan.
60. Larry Moore Ranch, Inc., Suamico: Consumer refuse, Duck Creek/Lake Michigan.
61. Valentine Fisheries, Inc., Suamico: Industrial refuse, Duck Creek/Lake Michigan.
62. Our Best Canning Company, Pulaski: Industrial refuse, Duck Creek/Lake Michigan.
63. Onelda Golf and Riding Club, Green Bay: Consumer refuse, Duck Creek/Lake Michigan.
64. Cowan Farms, Oshkosh: Agricultural refuse, Fox River (Upper)/Lake Michigan.
65. Coenen Packing Company, Appleton: Packing company refuse, Lower Fox River/Lake Michigan.
66. Hietpas Dairy Farms, Appleton: Creamery refuse, Lower Fox River/Lake Michigan.
67. Holiday Inn, Appleton: Consumer refuse, Lower Fox River/Lake Michigan.
68. Rockland Riverview Cheese Factory

(Eilers Cheese Factory), Depere: Cheese factory refuse, Lower Fox River/Lake Michigan.

69. Bordon Foods, Inc., New London: Industrial refuse, Wolf River/Lake Michigan.

70. Bonduel Pickling Company, Bonduel: Industrial refuse, Wolf River/Lake Michigan.

71. F. R. Buss and Company, Caroline: Industrial refuse, Wolf River/Lake Michigan.

72. Wild Rose Hospital, Wild Rose: Consumer refuse, Wolf River/Lake Michigan.

73. Chicago Pickle Company, Redgranite: Industrial refuse, Wolf River/Lake Michigan.

74. E. C. Swaer and Son, Route 2, Oconto: Industrial refuse, Pensaukee River/Lake Michigan.

75. Krakow Cheese Factory, Krakow: Cheese factory, Pensaukee River/Lake Michigan.

76. Scott Paper Company, Oconto Falls: Paper mill refuse, Oconto River/Lake Michigan.

77. Badger Paper Mills, Inc., Peshtigo: Paper mill refuse, Peshtigo River/Lake Michigan.

78. Country Gardens, Inc., Coleman: Industrial refuse, Peshtigo River/Lake Michigan.

#### WESTERN WISCONSIN

1. Hartwig Poultry Farm, Johnson Creek: Poultry company refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

2. Kress Packing Company, Waterloo: Packing company refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

3. J. C. Van Holten Company, Waterloo: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

4. Amphendol-Borg, Jefferson: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

5. Blue Ribbon Cheese Factory, Watertown: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

6. Brokopp Market, Columbus: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

7. Farmer's Home Cheese Factory, Ixonia: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

8. Ladish Malt, Jefferson Junction: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

9. Waterloo Cheese Factory, Waterloo: Cheese factory refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

10. Wisconsin Academy, Columbus: Consumer refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

11. W. W. Evans, Fall River: Industrial refuse, Rock River/Mississippi River.

12. Ward Paper Company, Merrill: Paper company refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

13. Wausau Paper Mills Company, Brokaw: Paper company refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

14. Wisconsin River Division, Consolidated Papers, Inc., Stevens Point: Paper company refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

15. Merrill Cheese Factory, Merrill: Cheese factory refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

16. Arpin Dairy, Arpin: Creamery refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

17. Sanna Dairies, Inc., Vesper: Creamery refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

18. Wisconsin Dairies Cooperative, Union Center: Creamery refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

19. Bock Brothers Sand and Gravel, Muscoda: Industrial refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

20. Columbia County Hospital and Home, Wycena: Consumer refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

21. Irish Valley Cheese Factory, Plain: Cheese factory refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

22. Readstown Creamery, Readstown: Creamery refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

23. Viola Dairy Products, Viola: Creamery refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

24. Warner Creek Cheese Factory, Hillsboro: Cheese factory refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

25. Yuba Cheese Factory, Yuba: Cheese factory refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

26. Spring Brook Cheese Factory, Wauzeka: Cheese factory refuse, Wisconsin River/Mississippi River.

27. Carnes Corporation, Verona: Industrial refuse, Sugar River/Mississippi River.

28. Goldenrod Creamery Company (now Universal Foods), Brodhead: Creamery refuse, Sugar River/Mississippi River.

29. Argyle Dairy Products, Argyle: Creamery refuse, Pecatonica River/Mississippi River.

30. Iowa County Hospital and Home, Dodgeville: Consumer refuse, Pecatonica River/Mississippi River.

31. Mayer Cheese Factory, Browntown: Cheese factory refuse, Pecatonica River/Mississippi River.

32. Stuart Cheese Factory, Argyle: Cheese factory refuse, Pecatonica River/Mississippi River.

33. Wood-Andrews Cheese Company, South Wayne: Cheese factory refuse, Pecatonica River/Mississippi River.

34. Biddingmaier-Isely Cheese Company, Monroe: Cheese factory refuse, Pecatonica River/Mississippi River.

35. Genoa Cooperative Creamery Company, Genoa: Creamery refuse, Bad Axe River/Mississippi River.

36. 3M Company, Prairie du Chien: Industrial refuse, Bad Axe River/Mississippi River.

37. Chaseburg Cooperative Creamery Company, Chaseburg: Creamery refuse, Bad Axe River/Mississippi River.

38. Cooper Cheese Company, Longwood: Cheese factory, Black River/Mississippi River.

39. Foremost Foods Company, Curtiss: Industrial refuse, Black River/Mississippi River.

40. Foremost Foods Company, Owen: Industrial refuse, Black River/Mississippi River.

41. Gale Packing Company, Galesville: Packing company refuse, Black River/Mississippi River.

42. Grassland Dairy Products, Greenwood: Creamery refuse, Black River/Mississippi River.

43 to 48. Gunlar Dairy, Hedigers and Son Dairy, Western Wisconsin Dairies, Thomas Brothers Dairy, Pleasant View Dairy, and York Dairy, Black River Basin: Taylor, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, and Trempealeau Counties: Creamery refuse, Black River/Mississippi River.

49. Lynn Dairy, Route 1, Granton: Creamery refuse, Black River/Mississippi River.

50. A-G Cooperative Rroller Plant, Arcadia: Industrial refuse, Trempealeau River/Mississippi River.

51. A-G Cooperative Creamery, Arcadia: Creamery refuse, Trempealeau River/Mississippi River.

52. Gilmanon Cooperative Creamery, Gilmanon: Creamery refuse, Buffalo River/Mississippi River.

53. Cornell Paper Products Company, Cornell: Paper mill refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

54. Falls Dairy, Jim Falls: Creamery refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

55. Lombard Cheese Factory, Route 1, Thorp: Cheese factory refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

56. Wild Cherry Cheese Factory, Rural Route, Thorp: Cheese factory refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

57. Cloverleaf Cheese Factory, Route 3, Stanley: Cheese factory, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

58. Ludington Cooperative Creamery Association, Route 2, Fall Creek: Creamery refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

59. Falls Dairy Company, Sand Creek: Creamery refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

60. Badger Turkey Industries, Inc., Barron: Poultry factory refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

61. Teegarden Cooperative Cheese Factory, Route 6, Menomonie: Cheese factory refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

62. Tramway Cooperative Cheese Factory, Route 6, Menomonie: Cheese factory refuse, Chippewa River/Mississippi River.

63. Emerald Foods, Incorporated, Emerald: Industrial refuse, St. Croix/Mississippi River.

64. Andersonville Cooperative Dairy Association, Ashland: Creamery refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

65. Bodin Fisheries, Bayfield: Industrial refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

66. E. E. Dupont de Nemours Company, Barksdale: Industrial refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

67. Great Northern Railway, Allouez: Industrial refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

68. Pure Air Sanitarium, Bayfield: Consumer refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

69. Superior Fiber Products, Inc., Superior: Industrial refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

70. Twin Ports Cooperative Dairy Association, Benoit: Creamery refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

71. Murphy Oil Company, Superior Refinery: Industrial refuse, Lake Superior/Lake Superior.

#### RHODESIA—THE TRUTH KNOWS NO SANCTION

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RARICK) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, again I rise to discuss for the benefit of our colleagues the impossible position into which the United States has been maneuvered on the Rhodesian question.

The sanctions imposed by the puppets of the United Nations Organization's Security Council, in patent violation of its charter, were intended to injure free and civilized men, friends to the West. Fortunately the injuries have not been fatal—they have strengthened our Rhodesian friends as hardships and adversity have strengthened free men elsewhere. And so they have failed in their ostensible primary purpose.

But these sanctions have apparently done some good in another area. Good, that is, from the viewpoint of those who seek to destroy the United States as a bastion of freedom in a troubled world. They have been instrumental in making us dependent on our professed enemy, the Soviet, for our supply of strategic chrome. Yesterday's New York Times, with attached "specials" from London and the UNO headquarters in New York, tells of an American company indicted for its violations of sanctions—its crime that it imported into the United States vitally needed strategic chrome without the permission of and the profit to the Soviet enemy.

Mr. Speaker, such an unthinkable criminal charge may be the proper vehicle to test the constitutionality of the abdication of our sovereignty by gutless so-called statesmen to the UNO highly touted anarchy. Since private enterprise and not bureaucracy is representing the interests of the American people in this case, the people may not be sold out so readily.

It has been suggested that the real significance of the silly sanctions is to kill the truth about Rhodesia. If this be the case, this truth like all truth is hard to



kill. Americans who have traveled to Rhodesia, and are doing so in increasing numbers, are seeing for themselves that this land is civilized and orderly, that the natives are happier and better treated than in any or all of the much propagandized emerging nations where the tools of civilization have been placed in the hands of the savages.

I include in my remarks pertinent clippings from newspapers and from the Rhodesian Commentary, as well as the transcription of an enlightening conference between the Prime Minister of Rhodesia and a group of visiting American journalists led by Mr. Nathan Bolton of Louisiana.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 1, 1970]  
METALS CONCERN INDICTED HERE FOR VIOLATION OF TRADE SANCTIONS AGAINST WHITE REBEL REGIME IN RHODESIA

A New York import-export concern was indicted by a Federal grand jury here yesterday on charges of conspiring to violate regulations imposing economic sanctions on Rhodesia.

Named in the indictment was William H. Muller & Co., Inc., of 122 East 42d Street. A spokesman said the company would make its position known when it pleads to the indictment tomorrow.

The criminal action was the first in this country since the United Nations Security Council imposed the sanctions on white minority Government in a resolution of Dec. 16, 1966. The resolution was implemented by President Lyndon B. Johnson in an executive order of Jan. 5, 1967.

If convicted, the Muller concern, importers and exporters of minerals and metals, faces a fine of up to \$10,000 under a one-count indictment charging it with illegally importing \$367,782 worth of chrome concentrate and ore.

#### FORMERLY BRITISH COLONY

Rhodesia, formerly the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, declared its independence in a defiance of the British Crown on Nov. 11, 1965. It has a population of about 230,000 whites and 4.25 million blacks.

Britain has insisted that any settlement of Rhodesian independence must provide for eventual majority rule. On March 3, the rebel government of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith declared a republic under a constitution that perpetuates white minority rule. The United States then closed its consulate in Rhodesia.

The United States regulations, United States Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr. said, prohibit import of various materials, including chrome ore and chrome concentrates, that left Rhodesia after the date of the United Nations resolution.

The minerals, the Government said, were sent here in two illegal shipments, one on Feb. 17, 1967, and the other nine months later.

The indictment alleged that the Rhodesian Mining Enterprises, Ltd., and Great Dyke Chrome Mines, both of Salisbury, exported the chrome.

Named as co-conspirators, but not defendants, were two representatives of the Rhodesian concern Christian d.L. Souchon and Charles A. Bott.

Assistant United States Attorney Richard A. Givens said there was no provision in law to seize the chrome when it arrived here.

However, he explained, United States Customs began an investigation to determine where it had been shipped from and on what date this information led to the indictment, he said.

#### MOVE HAILED IN BRITAIN

LONDON.—The indictment of the Muller company was welcomed here as further evidence of American determination to support diplomatic efforts against the Rhodesian rebels.

From the British point of view, the prosecution has significance beyond the particular case. It could, some think, encourage other governments to stop winking at violations of the United Nations sanctions.

The white minority has for over four years succeeded in surviving economically by evasions of the world bars on trading.

The major loopholes are in South Africa and the Portuguese territories bordering Rhodesia. They export their own goods to Rhodesia, transship oil and other critical materials from abroad and handle Rhodesian exports with false bills of lading.

Prosecutions of companies and individuals for trading with Rhodesia are no novelty here. The Government has brought six successful cases against businesses and three against individuals.

Last October, for example, a Lancashire company was fined the equivalent of \$240,000 for having sent textile machinery to Rhodesia in 1967. The machinery was said to have been shipped through South Africa.

Sanctions have not had the intended effect of bringing down the white minority Government in Salisbury, but impartial experts feel that have kept economic pressure on the rebels.

Estimates are that Rhodesian exports have been cut by about a third under sanctions. The big loss has been in tobacco, the traditional leading cash crop in Rhodesia, most of which is now stored awaiting the day sanctions end.

#### MOST OBSERVE SANCTIONS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Although South Africa and Portugal have refused to obey the sanctions orders and have continued brisk trade with Rhodesia, according to the report of the sanctions committee last June, most other countries are observing the rules. The report called for stricter enforcement. A further report is expected this spring.

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, February 1970]

#### OPINION FORMERS AID OUR CASE

"Facts about Rhodesia continue to be distorted by those who would see her brought to her knees and handed over to chaotic rule by African demagogues. The United Nations, Britain and, with a few exceptions, the press have continued their attacks upon the country.

"There has been no let up—nor will there be as long as we maintain civilized standards."

So starts the report of the Secretary of Information, Immigration and Tourism for 1969.

However, despite all that has been said and done by our enemies the close of 1969 saw a better understanding of Rhodesia's case by opinion formers throughout the world. Many had come to see for themselves the progress and peacefulness of the country, and parliamentarians, tourists, politicians and others had left to return to their countries and enlighten their fellow countrymen.

"Throughout the Western World we have received tremendous help and encouragement from the Friends of Rhodesia Associations and many other fraternities and societies. While the Ministry claims credit for having carried out its mandate in presenting Rhodesia's image, it could not have achieved so much in so short a time were it not for the help of our supporters."

Besides presenting the country's case

abroad the Department of Information kept Rhodesians of all races informed of Government policy and developments taking place within the country.

The Publications Section produced and distributed hundred of thousands of brochures and pamphlets during the year, most planned for overseas distribution and accordingly produced in several foreign languages as well as English.

#### BOAT TRIP UP ZAMBESI RIVER

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.—We arrived in this capital city of Rhodesia on the very day that the nation became a Republic, severing all connection with the British Empire, Commonwealth and Queen. The new government act severing relations, takes effect at midnight tonight.

We are staying at the Jameson Hotel and the management seems eager to please us. Our arrival was about 7:15 tonight at the airport and we were met by reporters and public relations men and they hauled me off for a couple of interviews at the airport and again when I reached the hotel. In all the going on, I lost my camera, but they found it at the airport for me. Mrs. Bene also lost her wrist watch in the hotel and it was found in the elevator and returned to her. Must be some honest folks around these parts.

This morning at Victoria Falls, we had a launch trip up the Zambesi River, above the falls. We traveled about five miles up and still could see the huge spray of the falls spouting into the sky. The Zambesi is the third largest river in Africa. It is some 1,751 miles long. As we got on the launch we noted the water lilies and they told us that they are a menace in these parts, just as they are in Louisiana. They were imported to Africa too, because someone thought "they were pretty."

We thought the launch would stop at one of the islands or on the mainland. But unfortunately it did not do so. The old boat is able to stop and allow the passengers to get off and see the vegetation, trees and wild animals. Our boat was new and too large for tying up at the regular place where the old launch used to stop. From the distance we could see monkeys in the trees, however. We saw some trees which the guide said have nuts which have "vegetable ivory" in the inside.

I mentioned that yesterday at the gorge where the waters rush out from the falls, the Zambesi is only about 100 yards wide. That is near the bridge connecting Zambia and Rhodesia. Well, up above the falls the river spreads way out, being about a mile and a quarter wide. They tell me that some 7 million gallons of water go over the falls at this time of year and this is not the highest time. Our boat started two miles above the falls and went in the opposite direction.

We saw some Cream of Tartar trees and many others that were new to us. The Cream of Tartar has a six inch white flower and of course the fruit is used for cooking. You cooks know about Cream of Tartar for making breads rise, etc.

We were supposed to be able to see Hippos on our way to Kandahar island but never saw any, not did we see any crocodiles which are sometimes witnessed. Our ship went to the Island which marks the boundary of navigable water above Victoria Falls. It is at Kandahar that the vervet monkeys live and are happy to take food offered by the tourists.

In order to better see the huge Victoria Falls some of us decided to see it from the air. We took a half hour ride in a plane which flew over the falls as we got a much better and more awe-inspiring view. Our plane also traveled up the Zambesi River as far as our ship had gone.

On our return to the hotel from the boat trip we stopped to see a huge Boabac tree which is 150 feet high and 67 feet around and may be as much as 2,000 years old. During October and November it has beautiful large white flowers about six inches across, resembling a single rose. Each flower only lasts a day. The fruit is in oval pod containing acid-tasting cream-of-tartar. This big tree was the place of "outspan" for early pioneers on their way to Livingstone across the river in what is now Zambia. Local legend has it that one day the devil, in a fury, uprooted all the Boabac trees. He then regretted what he had done and replanted them with the roots upwards—hence the grotesque appearance.

Due to our short stay in Rhodesia we are missing a number of interesting places, and maybe we can go back some day to do it in a better way. One of the things we missed is Victoria Falls National park which covers 230 square miles.

We also should see Kariba Dam, one of the great engineering achievements of the century, the construction of the 400 high Kariba Dam, which has tamed the strength of the great Zambesi and created one of the world's largest man-made lakes. On the shores of the 2,000 square mile lake, picturesque resorts play host to visitors who come to sail, water-ski, sunbathe or fish for the fighting Tiger fish for which the Kariba has become famous.

Also near Fort Victoria in the southern part of the country is the greatest historical riddle in Central Africa—the Zimbabwe Ruins. Many have been the speculations about the origin of this great complex of walls and passages constructed without the aid of mortar. Solomon's Mines, the Arabs, the Phoenicians—all have been mentioned—and the truth may yet prove to be stranger than fiction. Zimbabwe is not the only puzzle Rhodesia boasts, for in the hills of Inyanga are the pits and walls, forts and terraces of a long-dead people. Many other strange ruins are scattered over Rhodesia—Khami, DhoDho, Nalatale, Nyahokwe—old names that echo a mysterious past. Before the first Bantu swept down from the north there lived and hunted through the vast and silent woodlands of the southern part of the continent a Stone Age people who have perished but for a pocket or two in the remotest places. They left behind them, on the walls of caves and shelters, their paintings—spiky, graceful figures, hunting scenes and sensitive animal portraits.

Also there is Bulawayo which is Rhodesia's second city and a major industrial area. We will miss that too. At Matapos National Park Cecil Rhodes' grave stands on the summit of a granite hill called "View of the World." There are huge formations of granite boulders in the area.

Rhodesia is about the size of Texas—three times the size of England, with an area of 150,820 square miles. The population density is 31 per square mile. About half the country is 1,000 feet above sea level which makes it pretty comfortable, though it is warm right now, but not as hot as where we have been. Four-fifths of the nation is above 2,000 feet and Salisbury, the capital is 4,831 feet high.

Salisbury advertises itself as "the city of flowers" and the capital is modern with some 20 story buildings and to one who might drop down here now knowing where he was, it appears to be a modern American city of 300,000. The streets are wide and it has a clean, new appearance. There are few slums, as the government has put up houses for the Bantus who while they mix everywhere on the streets, in some hotels and restaurants they have their own area of town and their own schools, though they can and are attending the state university here. Salisbury has 87,000 Europeans (whites) and 313,600 blacks, plus 6,600 from other races.

The Kariba project cost 78 million pounds sterling and the Rhodesian pound is worth \$2.80 of our money. The south-bank power station has a 705 megawatt capacity but it is designed to operate a similar power station of 900 megawatts on the north.

As I may have mentioned earlier, Rhodesia is quite unlike South Africa. It has a multi-racial system, and not apartheid. There are some 35 tribes in Rhodesia so it would be impossible to give the Negroes a "one man-one vote" deal and make it work. Each tribe has a chief, who with his council vote as a unit in local and national affairs. Perhaps the representation of the tribes is not as much as Britain, the U.S. and the U.N. would like but the system is much more practical than a one man-one vote deal. Anything other than the present set up would be impossible. These natives don't vote as individuals among themselves. You've got to think of these natives, both in South Africa and in Rhodesia like we think of the Indians in America and how we handled them. We gave them certain territories or reservations and they did not vote as individuals either. They had their own chiefs. Rhodesia has a Tribal Trust Land act. And among the tribes a woman is a mere chattel. She is bought, generally for five cows and the more wives, the richer a man is. Now how could you possibly think in terms of these women given each one vote? A woman is a perpetual minor and she has nothing to say about whom she marries. She cannot sue nor can she be sued. She cannot inherit property. She has no say in tribal politics. A man wants many children, for they represent wealth, especially girls, who can work and who are worth five head of cattle or more to a father selling them to a prospective bridegroom.

A tribesman does not regard himself as an individual, as a European does, but rather as part of a greater whole, such as his family group or tribe. He believes that everlasting life can be achieved through the procreation of children, for on his death the oldest son replaces him, taking his name and sometimes his wives (except his own mother) and even having children by them. The son becomes responsible for the father's debts. A man must have children, for without them there can be no continuation of the life stream.

The marriage contract is between the families, not between the man and wife as individuals.

The chief's role is not only administrative but is judicial and spiritual as well. But each tribe has different customs and different ways, as well as different languages, dress, etc.

Now try to imagine the above in seeking to mold these black peoples into a "one man-one vote" system as Britain and the U.S.A. feel is the right way. These primitive peoples are hundreds of years away from a democratic system of one man-one vote.

At the hotel tonight, what do you think was on the menu! Sliced Elephant Trunk! Also fried fillet of Hake (fish) and Roast fillet of Rhodesian beef. It was the elephant trunk that made a hit. Some of the group thought it was a joke. So the hotel management brought out a big hunk of the elephant trunk and it was clear that they were telling the truth. You could even see the two holes for the nostrils. Yours truly, naturally took the sliced elephant trunk. It tasted rather like beef tongue. The trunk is supposed to be the most tender part of the elephant.

P.S.—Before we get too far away from the subject of South Africa let me tell you that South Africa has taken a leading role on the African continent just as the United States is taking in the world today. South Africa is so far ahead of "black Africa" that there is just no comparison. In area it is very small—twice the size of Texas—as compared with vast Africa but it produces more

than three times the amount of steel produced by the whole of the continent put together. It also produces 54 per cent of the continent's electrical power and more than 80 per cent of its coal. South Africa carries 60 per cent of the continent's rail traffic and owns 50 per cent of its telephones and 40 per cent of Africa's motor vehicles.

It is predicated that by the end of the century the national income will have risen to five times what it is today. Factory production would be seven times greater and the average annual income of the population would be \$2,100 a person as against the little more than \$700 today, according to Dr. Sieg Kuschke, managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation. The population is expected to increase from 19 million today to 40 million at the end of the century and the private sector of industry would employ 300 more people—about 2,700,000 more, Dr. Kuschke said. In other words South Africa is moving ahead, while in the so-called "emerging nations" of Africa they are slipping backward now that the white man have been run off and their properties mostly confiscated.

#### WE MEET WITH IAN SMITH

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.—This was "The big day" in Rhodesia and we couldn't have picked a more opportune time to be here. It is what you might call "Independence Day" as it is the day that this Texas-sized nation becomes a Republic, cutting all ties from Britain, the Commonwealth and the Queen. To be sure, Rhodesia has been separated from the Motherland since 1965 but it still recognized the Queen and considered itself a part of the Commonwealth. But the British have made little attempt at reconciliation, have put on sanctions against them and gotten the U.S. and most of the world to place sanctions (boycott) against them. So that was the last straw and Ian Smith and his government see no hope of ever getting straight with England.

We started out this morning first thing to go to the office of the Ministry of Information to meet Mr. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, as I had been promised such several months ago. I had feared that in view of this important Republic day that the interview might be canceled, but the P.M. kept his word. All 41 of us were ushered up to the front seats of the building, right in front of the stage and when the Prime Minister came in we all stood up in respect and after the interview, which lasted between 45 minutes and an hour, we all stood up again and gave him a big handclapping. I don't believe there was a member of our group who did not feel most kindly toward Ian Smith and Rhodesia's problems. We regretted our nation's attitude and some of us told Mr. Smith so. The Prime Minister is a tall, fine looking man in his early fifties. He appeared relaxed and had a good sense of humor. I introduced my group to him as a whole and I might add that the Newspaper Adventurers had the "center stage" and did all the talking and questioning except for one or maybe two questions. The Los Angeles Times and the Chicago Tribune reporters were there too but they sat in the back as did the Rhodesian press. However, the TV was on during the whole time. It was "our day" reserved for us on memorable Republic day.

What was said at this meeting made front page news in the newspapers in Johannesburg, Rome, London and the United States. And that night, responding to a request, Oliver Emmerich and I appeared on Rhodesia's national television. Later on I was interviewed for Rhodesian radio and Oliver and I again were interviewed later, when we were at the American consulate by the American Broadcasting chain, N.B.C. We were quoted and interviewed by the Rhodesian press, our

pictures taken and in all got the "royal treatment."

Ian Smith explained some of the Rhodesian plan as did other representatives for coping with the racial problem.

There are 236 native tribal chieftains in Rhodesia with as many tribes of people. These 236 chiefs elect 26 to what is called the "Council of Chiefs." This council elects nine individual black people to Parliament. The members of the tribes also elect nine black people to Parliament. This gives the black people 18 members as compared to 50 members of Parliament elected by the white people. With a total of five million black people and 282,000 whites this, on the surface, appears unfair. But the realities of life are such that the white people are responsible for the growing economy of Rhodesia—and the Council of Chiefs, we were told, recognizes this fact.

The number of blacks and whites in Parliament is determined by the ratio of income taxes paid. It is reasoned that the payment of income taxes is the best possible way to measure the responsibility for the economy enjoyed. As either group will pay more or less income taxes the representation in Parliament will change.

Sixty years ago all of the tribal people of Rhodesia lived in mud huts with thatched roofs. Today about 80 per cent still live this way. But each year sees more of the native people employed in the cities and on the farms.

All people of all races at one time came from the caves and wilderness of primitive life. This was the story of whites hundreds of years ago—and of yellow people thousands of years ago. Black people of the U.S. have been subjected to white culture 300 years or more. So the problem in Rhodesia differs from that of the U.S.

Prime Minister Smith told us, "We can't understand why Western nations are opposed to us. We ask that people not condemn us without giving us a trial." He said the problems in the nation of South Africa were different from the problems in Rhodesia, that South Africa seeks separate governments for the blacks and whites; that Rhodesia is seeking to find the way for whites and blacks to live together. In South Africa the goal is separate communities but in Rhodesia the goal is a republic with one Parliament with all people represented.

One fact about Rhodesian government is this: If the courts overrule Parliament then Parliament can seek a new approach and overrule the courts. This is not so in the U.S. Prime Minister Smith said Rhodesia was growing despite the U.S. and U.N. sanctions. And the well-stocked stores indicated this to be true. Japan, France and West Germany are shipping to Rhodesia.

Prime Minister Smith said Rhodesia did not want to follow the dangerous programs of the black nations "to the north of us" in Africa. He emphasized that "all of the chiefs of the tribal system are satisfied with our program." He also said, "The reality of life is that 60 years ago these black people were uncivilized—and we are helping them to work up into the 20th Century."

Our group's friendship for the prime minister was accepted as a barb to some of his political enemies. The Rhodesia Herald carried a story under the four-column caption, "Visiting U.S. Journalists Applaud Ian Smith." In the final paragraph the following was said: "The visit was condemned yesterday by African Trade Union Congress president, Mr. Pheniass Sithole, who said, 'Racial prejudice and racial oppression in America is mainly caused by the American press, and ATUC takes special exception to their presence here.'"

I asked Mr. Ian Smith if this day of the birthday of the Republic would become Rhodesia's "Fourth of July". Mr. Smith smiled and said he understood what I meant.

But he explained that Rhodesia likes to tie its holidays in with its school vacations—they have three terms a year—so the big day they will celebrate will be the second last Monday in October. The P.M. said there was no doubt but that Rhodesia wanted separation as 80 per cent of the vote was in favor of it and the new constitution.

Ian Smith, you may recall, was refused a permit to enter the United States and tell his side of the story. But Kenyatta and other blacks from East Africa, who led murderous raids against the whites, killing women and children, was allowed to come in. Mr. Smith, when asked if he might like to try again to come to America, said he did not think so.

One of the statements of the P.M. that brought the most cheering was to the effect that he felt that there is no right, he said for demonstrators to demonstrate and riot in the streets. This is not permitted in Rhodesia. He said there must be a decision between law abiding citizens and trouble-makers. Citizens must be protected from those who would take up the streets in the middle of town, interfere with normal business and social routines. He said that if they want to demonstrate let them demonstrate in a building of their own where they won't interfere with law-abiding citizens. They can continue demonstrations there for ten years if they wish, without interference by the law.

Mr. Smith mentioned the income tax as a yardstick for both financial and political responsibility. I mentioned to him that we had a similar yardstick in Louisiana which provides that property owners may vote their property in bond and tax elections.

Mr. Smith is a fighter against Communism and he said he would never tire of fighting it. The minister joked quite a bit, one time showing us a tie which had initials on it "Old Boys" in a school in the Commonwealth" sent him by a friend in England. He said he would not reveal the man's name for fear the friend might be jailed.

Among the things that Mr. Ian Smith said at the interview I was more impressed than anything else by his statement that the Rhodesian Supreme Court cannot negate the laws of that land. Pointing out how the U.S. Supreme Court has changed laws in our country through new interpretations by ultra-liberal justices, Mr. Smith said they had put safeguards in their constitution against such things. The Prime Minister stated that the court rules on a law right away and it can throw out a law or a portion of a law passed by Parliament. However, then the Parliament can go right back and change the law to correspond with the Supreme Court's ruling. Later on, the court cannot throw out the law through new interpretations.

Ian Smith compared Rhodesia's racial problems with those in the United States and said that Rhodesia was far ahead on that score. And that seemed to be true. There were no demonstrators, no trouble-makers so far as I could tell and the black peoples on the streets seemed to be perfectly "at home" and not discontented. Also we saw no hippies at all in Rhodesia—and hardly any in South Africa either. It was a tremendous relief not to have to see them. The boys looked neat and the girls too, though some had the mini-shirts and were smart-dressers.

We got a little pamphlet about the biography of Ian Smith. He is the first Rhodesian Prime Minister to be born in Rhodesia. His father was a Scotchman who emigrated here in 1898. Ian was heavily engaged in sports in his younger days. He attended Rhodesia University, but interrupted his education to join the Royal Air Force in 1941 and suffered two crashes before being discharged in 1947. Smith was badly injured and had to have a lot of plastic surgery. Returning to Rhodes University he graduated and

returned to Rhodesia to farm at Seluke, his birthplace. He was elected to the Southern Rhodesia legislative assembly in 1948 and to the Federal Parliament in 1953. But in 1961 Ian Smith really shot into the public eye when he got up and condemned the constitution proposals for Southern Rhodesia which had been accepted as party policy. He became Prime Minister in April 14, 1964 and on Nov. 11, 1965 he declared Rhodesia independent.

We took a city tour of Salisbury after the meeting with the Prime Minister and noted how beautiful is the capital city of about 300,000 inhabitants. It is so clean, wide streets, many modern buildings, some as high as 20 stories. Beautiful flowers and we went through a residential area with beautiful homes. We found scarcely any slum areas, unlike in our country. The blacks have their part of town but most of their houses have been built for them through the government or private contractors and they appear to be nice and clean if not luxurious.

We were told that Rhodesia is doing better than the black-ruled nations of Africa in taking care of the Negro population, that they have a higher standard of living.

We were told that in some ways the "sanctions" by the United States and many U.N. nations helped Rhodesia to the extent that it made Rhodesia establish industries it would not have done otherwise. Certainly the sanctions did not seem to be harming Rhodesia to any real extent. There were plenty of items in the stores to buy, and while ration tickets are given for oil and gas purchases we were told that one can get all the coupons he wants. It is probable that the tremendous growth, economically, of this nation has been held back somewhat by the boycotts, for Rhodesia was one of the world's fastest-growing economies before the other nations turned "thumbs down" on her. Import items certainly are not held up to any great extent, though the sale of Rhodesian tobacco has been hurt abroad, and of course the American owned chrome mines cannot export chrome so much needed by us, in America. Instead we are buying much poorer chrome from Soviet Russia, a Communist country and paying 50 per cent more. It is really silly with Uncle Sam doing this—cutting off his nose to spite his face. We are hurting our national economy, making the taxpayers pay out more money and hurting American company stockholders who invested in Foote Mineral Corporation and Union Carbide.

Rhodesia is the world's largest source of high grade metallurgical ore. If Russia stopped selling chrome to the U.S. for one year the U.S. would have no strategic reserves of the mineral and would be seriously prejudiced in any emergency. Also Rhodesia holds a virtual world monopoly of petalite—up to 60,000 tons a year—98 per cent of the world's production. The American stockpile of petalite is almost exhausted. The giant Corning Glass Works has made it clear to the U.S. government that unless imports of petalite are permitted very soon 4,000 of its 18,000 employees will have to be laid off. And what burns you up is thinking that we once needed help from an older country when we declared our independence from Britain, not a kick in the stomach. France and other nations helped us with recognition, but the U.S. says Rhodesia has no right to freedom from Britain. On the other hand it wasn't too long ago that we put pressure on the Netherlands to give Indonesia her freedom, and intervened in many other instances to help create new nations which rebelled.

But back to our tour, we noted so many beautiful flamboyant trees or African Flame trees in bloom. We saw the beautiful Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals from the outside. We saw a modernistic looking parking garage, several stories high, like we

have in the cities of our country. We saw the beautiful residence of the Prime Minister and the new President. The latter is Mr. Clifford Dupont acting President, who is expected to be elected President in the April elections. Mr. Dupont today signed the proclamation dissolving parliament and calling for a general election, in the presence of the Prime Minister who countersigned the two documents.

We stopped at a restaurant for tea this morning and the place had many huge and oddly stacked rocks on the grounds. It looked like the Colorado Springs Garden of the Gods. But the Rhodesians have many of these odd rock formations so took no special observance of these rocks.

After lunch we drove out to Lake McIlwaine, which is a man-made lake some 15 miles long and about three quarters of a mile wide, damming up the Hunyani River. The lake is the largest earth dam in all of Africa and is 35 years old. It is used for boating, swimming, source of water for drinking by the City of Salisbury, etc. Where the river overflows the dam I saw a huge throng of blacks fishing. Reminded me of the old days in Louisiana when you used to see so many Negroes fishing along the ditches or small streams. They tell me the Bilharzia, a parasite, is prevalent here and many persons are infected by it from the waters. I heard about it in Egypt, where the Nile infects people. The host is a snail and you don't get the parasite by drinking the water but by swimming or walking in it. The parasite must enter under the toenails or fingernails. The liver and other organs are attacked, but there are shots for it as it seems to be about as common here as malaria used to be in the South in the old days.

Tonight at our hotel we had another treat—Impala fillet mignon.

#### A TRIP TO U.S. CONSULATE

**SALISBURY, RHODESIA.**—This is our last day in the newly-formed Republic of Rhodesia, and we were supposed to have a "free day" for shopping, resting, packing, etc. However, most of us did not do any resting.

First I got an appointment with the American consulate, in fact they called me. Naturally we wanted to talk with our U.S. officials here to get the State Department's side of the Rhodesian story. We do not have an Embassy in Rhodesia, as we do not recognize the "rebel" regime of Ian Smith and its break-away government. However, there are three officials and they have a downtown office and a residence in the suburbs. We were invited to the residence, which is a beautiful place. Mr. Chase, the chief officer, was out of town, but we met Irl W. Smith, political officer and J. Fred Doyle, economic officer. They were pleasant men and knowing our sympathy with Rhodesia, I assume, they spoke carefully and perhaps guardedly. Still I got the impression these two were rather sympathetic towards Rhodesia, at least in some things, but I heard that the chief officer, Mr. Chase, is not quite so kind hearted in that respect. It is my understanding that the consulate must walk "on eggs" and must not show its face much around Rhodesia, at least not openly for fear of "offending" the "emerging nations" of black Africa and Britain.

The men we spoke with told of the origins of Rhodesia, mentioning the time when there was Southern Rhodesia (now the Republic of Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland). The latter two have been combined into a Negro nation which is called Zambia and which was granted its freedom from England, no questions asked—unlike what happened to Southern Rhodesia. Rhodesia dates from 1890 and did not start to move until the turn of the century. The British never did police the country. It was run by the British Rhodesian company at first and this system continued until 1922. The greater Rhodesian country was split in 1961 and a

movement started for independence about that time. Then on Nov. 11, 1965 Southern Rhodesia broke with Britain. Ian Smith, the Prime Minister met with Prime Minister Wilson of Britain a couple of times in an attempt to come to some sort of compromise but the two prime ministers never could get together. Wilson was hardheaded and refused to concede much of anything, I understand. One of the serious things Wilson would not give in on was that ultimately the Privy Council of Britain would have the final say—guaranteed in the Rhodesian Constitution—in any matters that could not be resolved in Rhodesia. And it was one man, a British representative who led a group who would not give in on this Privy Council veto and which probably broke down the negotiations. It was that close: Ian Smith felt strongly of course that a group of men in London did not know the situation in Africa, yet it could negate and overrule Rhodesia in something quite vital to their existence.

There was always the threat of course that the Privy Council would agree to have more blacks in Parliament than whites, too and that might mean black rule eventually—and before the natives were ready for the ballot and for governing. So in July, 1968 England put mandatory sanctions on as did the United States and many other nations. In fact not even South Africa or Portugal have embassies in Rhodesia at this time, fearing I guess, world opinion. However, the neighbors to the south certainly do all they can to help the Rhodesians as brothers and they do have consulates.

The American consulate members did not see any change in our attitude of boycotting the Rhodesian economy and no change in the Rhodesian attitude either. The consulate members told us of the American investments in carbide, chrome, bauxite, copper, chemicals and tobacco, but our government won't let us purchase anything from Rhodesia, not even vital materials.

Our American officials corroborated our information that hotels, churches, restaurants, etc. are "de-segregated". Yet press associations like the Associated Press are calling Rhodesia an "apartheid" country, like South Africa. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is so much mis-information put out on Rhodesia that it is pitiful.

There is a lands act in which Bantus lands are set up for Bantus and white people cannot purchase them—similar to what we in the U.S. did for the American Indians. This is to protect them from the whites who might come in and finagle their lands away from the blacks. Originally however, Rhodesia had only about 300,000 blacks. That was at the time the first whites arrived, I was told. But the black tribes have gradually moved in and multiplied and some thousands came because it was the "land of opportunity".

The sanctions are a failure, according to such authorities as Foley of England. But the booming economy has been slowed down to some extent. The first to be hurt by the sanctions are the Africans, for the employed blacks are generally first to lose their jobs when things get rough—and they have to go back to their tribal reservations where there are no good jobs. The sanctions apply to just about everything except medical supplies, but the sanctions are hurting the arrival of them, we heard. Here again the black Africans suffer for much of the medicine is for them. Rhodesia, I was told at the consulate, has very modern medical facilities and hospitals, like South Africa. For instance they have an artificial kidney machine. Salisbury has two hospitals with about 450 hospital beds. The Rhodesians graduate only about 22 a year from their medical schools and the boycott has stopped much of the in-flow of doctors from other countries and the training of Rhodesians in universities outside the country. Again, who suffers most? The blacks who do not get the medi-

cal attention they should have at times. We must remember that it is a terrible burden too on some 300,000 whites trying to educate and bring up the economy and living conditions of some four million black Bantus.

I neglected to mention that we visited a Bantu village yesterday near Salisbury, seeing how they lived in their beehive round huts. They put on a big dance for us and some of the group partook of their gruel which was mostly made from maize (corn).

This afternoon, before our plane flies out tonight, Mrs. Nota Bene and I decided we should make a shopping tour, though we bought only a very few little souvenirs. You know we aren't supposed to bring a thing back from Rhodesia because of the "sanctions" by the U.S. The stores were modern as any in America. Mrs. Bene saw some gold earrings, set with emeralds which are one of Rhodesia's best stones. However, the price was too high, but she found some very reasonably priced ones set in Mtorolite, which is said to be the world's newest gem stone found in 1967 at Mtoroshange, in Rhodesia, from whence the name is derived. This is the only known source in the world today. It is a chalcedony, which like the emerald, has been naturally stained by the presence of chromium and which gives them their unique shade of green.

We haven't visited inside any churches on this trip, as a tour group, I mean. Sometimes there are almost too many churches to see but Rhodesia and South Africa do not have any outstanding cathedrals like in South America and Europe, nor temples like in Burma, India and Japan. However, walking along the wide streets and looking at the beautiful modern buildings I came upon the Anglican Cathedral in Salisbury. It was one of the most outstanding pieces of modern church architecture I have seen. It is the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Maskonaland and is called the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints of God. I read a little history of this church which is in Cecil Square. There is a steel flagstaff marking the site where the Union Flag was raised on Sept. 12, 1890 when Rhodesia was occupied in the Queen's name. The first pole and mud church was succeeded by a brick building in 1892, which served until the present Cathedral was begun in 1913. The chancel and its chapels were opened for worship in 1914. Twenty years later the Transept and the first bay of the Nave were added. The Cloisters were built after World War Two and the Bell Tower in 1962. Finally in 1964 the Nave was completed, 50 years after the Cathedral was begun.

There is a beautiful High Altar, beautiful stations of the Cross and most unusual was a baptismal font and below the font was a pool of running water. So I assume that those who wished to be baptized by dunking, rather than sprinkling could do so. There was a most interesting icon presented by the Greek community. The lithostrotos is a replica of one of the flagstones of the pavement in Jerusalem on which Christ stood before Pilate. I noted a special closed place called the Confessionals, where confessions are heard and Absolution given (unusual for an Anglican church but not for Roman Catholic). There was an outdoors courtyard which was most beautiful. On one side was the nave, on the other the cloister and garth, on the third side was a porch and what appeared to be Sunday School rooms and maybe offices and on the fourth side more offices.

The Cathedral has a carillon of ten bells cast by a London bell foundry, each engraved with an English rose and a Rhodesian Flame Lily (the Rhodesian national flower). They played beautiful music from time to time.

Miscellaneous notes about Rhodesia: Much of the maize (corn) in South Africa looked rather "runty", but here in Rhodesia most of it looked like the Iowa variety—tall and beautiful, and with lots of ears. In many

places the corn was irrigated. Rhodesia receives enough rain in places for crop-growing, but certain times of the year additional moisture is needed. Hence much land is irrigated.

Rhodesia has a paper mill or two. They grow a lot of nice oranges and other citrus fruits. Also cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar cane, coffee, tea, splendid beef and dairy industries flourish.

Rhodesian money is being changed over to the decimal system from the pound but you still find Rhodesian pounds and they are worth the old rate of \$2.80 to the dollar. And the Rhodesian rand is of the same value as the South African rand and worth \$1.40 of our money.

We did not have to have a visa to enter Rhodesia and nothing was stamped on our passport to even show we had been there. Probably a good idea since the U.S. government frown, on visitors going there and spending money.

We visited another snake park yesterday. The park is dominated by cobras. I might say that two snake parks on a trip is more than enough, though they were interesting, especially to some of the group.

Rhodesia has a state lottery as does South Africa. If you are lucky you can win as much as \$55,000. Salisbury is only 80 years old, born Sept. 11, 1890. The first white settlement was made in Rhodesia in 1859, but there was not much interest in the area until 1867 when gold was discovered at Mashonaland. Cecil Rhodes, after whom the country was named, then sent an assistant commissioner to negotiate a treaty with a native chief and in 1889 the British South Africa Company was organized. So you see Rhodesia is a new country.

#### MEET WITH MISSIONARIES

LUANDA, ANGOLA—We have stopped over here in this Portuguese colony for refueling, on our way home, via Lisbon, Portugal. We left Salisbury, Rhodesia tonight on a 9,000 mile flight to New York. You may wonder why we did not fly straight up through central Africa and the Sahara, like we did coming down. Well, the reason is the boycott against Rhodesia. Any plane which lands in Rhodesia or flies there cannot go over any of the black nations, or if they do they run the risk of being shot down. So we fly to Angola (the Portuguese and the South Africans are the only friends of the Rhodesians on the continent), then out to sea and we follow the edge of the continent all the way into Portugal. It is farther and takes about nine hours, but that is the best we can do. The boycott prevents all the airlines, except the Portuguese and the South African from flying into Rhodesia, also. We are taking the Portuguese airline as far as Lisbon and after about four hours there, we will take the Alitalia Airline home to New York.

We didn't get to see much of Luanda, the capital, as it was dark and we stayed in the airport, but we could see that it is a pretty good sized city, judging from the lights. The airport itself was not too nice and it was not too clean.

We were honored again yesterday in a ceremony which was conducted in the Jameson hotel, with members of the Department of Information present, and some other Rhodesian officials. Mr. Hostace Nicole, secretary for Internal Affairs presented me with an album containing photographs personally signed by African Chiefs, together with a map, which they asked me to present to Leonard Aronowitz of Atlantic City, New Jersey. Leonard is a sufferer from birth of cerebral palsy and the 15 year old boy had written Rhodesian officials dreaming that he might have this particular souvenir. The album showed the pictures of all 35 chiefs of tribes in Rhodesia and was personally autographed by each one. Chief Chi-

tanga, President of the Council of Chiefs, originally was scheduled to make the presentation to me but was unable to attend.

I asked Mrs. Joseph Brock of Flushing, New York if she would see that Leonard got the album and map and she promised me she would do so, probably taking them to the boy in New Jersey, since Mrs. Brock, a member of our newspaper group does not live too far from there and should be in the vicinity soon.

It must have consumed a lot of work to get all those 35 Chiefs of the Rhodesian tribes to sign this and have their photos taken. I know it will be a valued memento for Leonard.

Giving the album to us showed us too that Rhodesia is not a one-man-one-vote-one-people nation. As I mentioned previously there are 236 tribal chiefs all have representation in a general Council of 35 Chiefs. This council elects nine individual black people to Parliament. Also the members of the tribes also elect nine blacks to Parliament, making a total of 18 members in the ruling body of the country. It was quite a dramatic thing showing us the tribes and "nations" of black Rhodesia.

When I arrived at Victoria Falls the other day I received a letter from Mrs. Ray (Billie) Bell, missionaries to Rhodesia. Mrs. Bell had received a letter from her parents—Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Davis of Bastrop—stating that this scribe and Mrs. Bene and the G.G. Grant's of Bastrop would be in Rhodesia with the newspaper group. The Bell's wanted to meet us, and I had tried for a couple of days to get in touch with them. Tonight they came to our hotel about an hour before we took off for home.

The Bells are missionaries with the South Baptist Convention. Ray Bell is Station Manager for the mission, which is 58 miles west of Gatooma, Rhodesia—the Sanvati Baptist Mission. They have a hospital, secondary school and primary school. Mrs. Bell works in the hospital, doing bookkeeping, I believe, and perhaps some teaching. They also do Sunday School work at various posts in Rhodesia.

Naturally in the time we had it would have been impossible for me to have visited the mission, which is in the hinterland—at least a four hours drive from Salisbury.

Mr. Bell is a native of Crossett, Ark., but his mother now lives in Alabama, but he has a couple of sisters at Beekman, Mrs. Hazel Shriver and Mrs. Robby Brooks. So the couple consider themselves "Bastropians", and they plan to come home sometime in August for a visit as they have been down in Rhodesia for something over three years. Mr. Grant told me that he knew the Dalton Davis family from "way back" when they lived at Dubach before the family moved to Bastrop. So they had a nice visit—the Grants and the Bells.

Mr. Bell told me he was plenty worried that the United States might withdraw its Consulate from Rhodesia. He said there are about 1,200 Americans in Rhodesia and most of them are missionaries. There is a danger that all will have to leave and close the missions, schools, hospitals, etc., if the U.S. pulls out its consulate. This would be a disaster not only for the missionary work but for the blacks who are getting the schooling, medical and hospital aid.

You see the U.S. Consulate has to approve any shipments which come into Rhodesia from the United States. That means approval must be stamped for medical supplies, for materials for the hospitals and schools, food, even money that might be sent here. If the American people knew how much damage closing the Consulate would do to our missionaries they would protest highly to President Nixon and their Congressmen about doing so. Even the "sanctions" which we now have on Rhodesia are doing quite a bit of harm. While medical supplies can be brought

in, the supply has been slowed up and there is red tape and all, so that even with the Consulate here the sanctions hurt. Another harm that has been done by the boycott is to greatly slow down the coming in of medics, nurses, and doctors from abroad. And this in turn does more harm to the Negroes than to the whites. Rhodesia has a good University or two and a Polytechnic school, etc., but it is able to turn out only around 20 doctors a year. This is not enough for the blacks. Formerly, when there were no sanctions more of these outside medics came here. And more Rhodesians went abroad to study for medicine.

Bell said that years of effort and accomplishment could be thrown out the window.

#### A TOUR OF LISBON

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.—We are back in this country, after a flight of 9,000 miles which started night before last, with an hour stop in Angola and about four hours in Lisbon, Portugal. We are dead-tired and plan to rest up here until tomorrow when we fly home. A goodly portion of the 41 folks went on home from New York the same day as arrival, but we cannot make connections at Atlanta so we are staying over at the International Hotel here. Eleven of us will be flying home tomorrow to Monroe and Jackson, Miss.

I was pleasantly surprised here at Kennedy International Airport that our plane was not held up over the airport very long before landing—unlike some previous flights. And there was not the terrible mob that we had at the customs like this summer. Matter of fact, the going through customs was awfully easy this time. Most of us just did not even have to go through and have our luggage inspected. I understand that nowadays only a portion of the luggage is actually checked, depending on what color card they give you when you start through. We were allowed to by-pass the inspection. It was raining and mighty cool, unlike Africa but the coolness was not unwelcome after having gone through a three-weeks "summer" abroad.

Our flight to Portugal via Portuguese airlines was fine, though a little longer than going down to Africa, because we had to skirt the African continent to avoid the "black-emerging" nations. It was cool and sunny in Lisbon. We were here two years ago when we toured Portugal, Spain and Morocco but we love Portugal, it is so quaint. Nick Ernting and Alitalia Airlines arranged a half day tour for us in Lisbon so we would not have to stay around and just sit for several hours until the Alitalia Airlines plane took off for New York. Two or three did not go but most of us went on the tour and while we had made the tour two years ago we found it most pleasant and I enjoyed every minute of it except the stop at the museum of Royal Coaches. I had seen it twice before so did not spend too much time there. We saw the beautiful Church of St. Jerome, built in 1502 with its high arches, altar, stained glass windows and the big cloister. I especially noted the Tomb of Vasco da Gama, the famed Portuguese explorer who went around the Cape of Good Hope.

Then there was the Discoverers' Monument built in 1960. It is a monument to the Portuguese navigators and is shaped like the prow of a ship.

Our girl guide was real fine and knowledgeable. She mentioned that Lisbon once was built on seven hills like Rome, but it is now spread out to where it is on 11 hills. We saw two or three old-time Portuguese windmills which are still in use, grinding grain. She said there are still about 2,000 of them in Portugal. We think of Holland being the land of the windmills—but so is Portugal. We saw the huge football stadium—Rugby as we call it. This is the leading sport in Portugal. Bull fighting is pretty popular too, of course. The Portuguese do not kill the bull in the fight but the guide says that the

bull gets killed anyway—afterward, and is sent to the butcher shop. A bull is never used more than once. He gets too "smart" if put in the ring more than once. I noted a lot of "umbrella" pine trees. We saw some of them in Africa too. The tops are spread out like an umbrella.

Portugal has had a long history under other rulers. It was 400 years under the Arabs or Moslems until the 12th century. And before that it was under the Romans from the first to the fifth centuries. It was a part of Spain for many years.

We passed Golden street where gold jewelry is mostly sold and Silver street where Silver is mostly sold. We were told that the 1755 earthquake killed 50,000 people and destroyed Lisbon so most all the architecture dates from then. The Tiger river has been bridged with a new bridge which has opened up new areas for homes and stores "across the river." It is the largest suspension bridge in the world. It is called Salazar bridge, constructed in 1966.

We saw fishmonger women traveling down the streets with fish on their heads, quite an interesting sight. We of course noted the beautiful sidewalks done in mosaic designs. You see them only in Portugal and in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, a former Portuguese colony. They are most attractive. The streets are wide and many have a middle ground, which is sort of a park with flowers. It is a little early for the gorgeous bloom right now.

We passed by the outdoor elevator, which is so unique. I have ridden it a couple times on previous trips. The elevator takes you from one street up to another, on the hill.

I must not forget to mention that we were besided by women selling their wares, both in front of the cathedral and elsewhere—and some of our women still have a little money left. There were some beautiful shawls, scarfs, aprons, table cloths, etc., and so reasonable that it was hard to resist buying something. We wound up the tour by going into a shop where there was more to attract the buyers.

Lisbon, I was told, means "Good-Port" and it is a good one, and a beautiful quaint, scenic one. One day I would love to come to Lisbon and then drive a car all over Portugal at a leisurely pace.

Oliver Emmerich is my official "mileage computer" and he informed me we have traveled about 23,289 miles. By the time we get home we can say we went about 24,000 miles in three weeks.

In retrospect this was a most wonderful tour, and most everyone on it was most happy I believe. We missed no planes, no one got seriously ill, everything went smoothly, and we are most grateful to the good Lord. On a long trip like this, clear to the southern end of the world there is even more danger of something happening than on a shorter to Europe or South America. So we were indeed fortunate. We were treated nicely by all we met, we had a real congenial group of people along and that means so much.

A few comments that I forgot to make: Victoria Falls is one and a fourth miles wide and 355 feet high. It is really four big falls. Niagara on the other hand is just a quarter of a mile wide and 160 feet high.

The U.S. attitude towards Rhodesia disturbs most of us and I believe 100 per cent felt that the United States ought to reconsider its stand. One newsman mentioned that while we are trying to please Britain by going along with her to put "sanctions" on Rhodesia, England has not refrained from shipping goods to Fidel Castro in Cuba and there is a British consulate in Hanoi.

In South Africa I saw Francolin birds, like the ones the Louisiana Wildlife department imported into Morehouse parish on an experimental basis. Probably our birds came from there. They appear to be like big quail.

I wind up my column by quoting from an article I read in the London Daily Times

regarding the U.S. and its sanctions against Rhodesia:

Apart from a growing belief that sanctions, as a means of bringing Rhodesia to terms, have flopped, the United States has been forced, through sanctions, into an unhealthy dependence on Russia for the bulk of its needs of high-grade chrome ore.

America has also been denied imports of the rare lithium-bearing mineral, petalite, which is used widely in its glass and ceramics industry and is the most reliable raw material for spacecraft antenna windows.

Figures I have had access to show that Rhodesia holds a virtual world monopoly in petalite.

Nearly 98 per cent of the world production in petalite—up to 60,000 tons a year—comes from Rhodesia.

The American stockpile of petalite is almost exhausted.

And if Russia stopped selling chrome to the United States for one year, the United States would have no strategic reserves of the mineral and would be seriously prejudiced in any emergency.

These are the remarkable and hitherto unpublicised twists to the four-year sanctions war against Rhodesia that are causing increasing concern to American security experts.

Since the imposition of hard sanctions the American-owned chrome mines in Rhodesia—the free world's largest source of high grade metallurgical ore—have been prevented from sending ore back to the United States.

The mines, owned by the Foote Mineral Corporation and Union Carbide, through their Rhodesian affiliates, have been mandated by the Rhodesian Government, whose own sanctions-busting organization, Univex, is now selling ore.

None of the chrome is going to America and the United States has thus been forced to rely on Russia as its major supplier—but on "blackmail" conditions and prices.

President Nixon's National Security Council, whose staff works from the White House, is keeping the chrome supply position under constant review.

The United States Office of Emergency Preparedness, which has to determine items for inclusion in the stockpile of material critical to national security has, I understand, reported to the council that there is a stockpile deficit of 708,000 tons of chrome.

Each year's consumption is more than the total amount of chrome ore imported into the United States. The import rate is well below consumption rate and the deficit has to be made good from the stockpile.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness, I am told, believes there are no prospects of a significant increase in output of high grade metallurgical chrome ore from Turkey, South Africa or any other country now exporting to the United States.

If Russia stopped exports to the United States for a year, the entire uncommitted stockpile excess would be used up in that year.

The informer's role played by the convicted Rhodesian sanctions spies, Roger Nicholson and Trevor Gallagher, will have been shown later, it is believed, to have been substantial in its influence on American thinking.

This gives point to Nicholson's own words at his trial when he said: "I believed it would be useful overall if a sound appreciation of the situation was received by the government in question as a corrective to the views held in other quarters."

I understand that the views held in "other quarters" were those of Mr. Wilson's government.

Britain has all along been pushing the view that, while sanctions might not be achieving economic collapse in Rhodesia, at least they are preventing the Rhodesian economy from becoming buoyant.

Nicholson, from his vantage point as a respected economics commentator and confidant of highly-placed officials, could simply have told the Americans that this was wishful thinking.

But the Americans wanted actual evidence that they were not being taken for a ride by Britain. They were also naturally anxious to know what was happening to the chrome ore mined from their own mines in Rhodesia.

No details were disclosed at Nicholson's trial and Nicholson, since his release and deportation, has been keeping to the undertaking he gave—that he would not talk.

#### AMERICAN JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER

Mr. Prime Minister I'm Nathan Bolton organizer of the group from Louisiana, so you know we've a little bit in sympathy with you down our way, but I do want to tell you how much we appreciate this being able to meet with you and especially on your Independence Day and would you care to make some remarks before we ask you any questions.

*Prime Minister:* Well I don't think there's a great deal in general I would like to say to you. I'm very happy to be here, simply to come along and pay my respects to you people from America, because I have heard that you are influential people from that part of the world that, in the main, you are sympathetic, or at any rate you have an open mind that you have come here to try to understand our problems and really this is all we ask of the world. It is amazing to us how the mass communications media seem to be opposed to us and I am sorry to say seem to be aligned with the enemies of the West. And if they are opposed to the West they are opposed to us because we are on the side of the West and for this reason we have never been able to understand why countries such as America and Britain wish to destroy us. We have always been on their side and we have stood by them and fought with them in wars gone by, so what we really ask is that people should not condemn us in ignorance or through hearsay. We just ask that you come and see for yourself. Then if you don't like what we're doing, that's fair enough, we will have to agree to differ, but give us fair trial and this of course is one of the basic tenants of Western democracy, is it not? So I am very pleased to see you and welcome you here and we hope you will give us a fair trial. Thank you.

*Question:* May I ask you one question. Will this be your 4th of July in future?

*Prime Minister:* No, Oh I know what the 4th of July is, don't worry. We Rhodesians are well aware of that. This is not the actual day, I can explain this to you, I think with a certain amount of logic. You see today isn't such a tremendous day for Rhodesians. We made our decision to become a Republic quite a long time ago and this is simply the process which is necessary to implement it and to formalise it. The big decision we made was our Independence, our Independence Day is our Great Day, when we unilaterally broke away from Britain. Of course, the same thing that you people in America did and this was an emotional thing, breaking away from people with whom we have been so close to for so long. We didn't want to do it, it was forced upon us. And so we did it. And we realise that, immediately after that, when we asked the Queen, who had been our Queen, if she would continue to be our Queen, and when the British politicians made the decision for her, of course, and told her that the answer was "No" what else were we then other than a Republic. I believe that since that time we have been a de facto Republic. What we have done today is to turn this de facto Republic into a de jure Republic. But, of course, there were

even more significant steps which followed and the main decision by the Rhodesian people was made last year when we had a nation wide referendum asking them whether they wished to become a Republic or not. We received overwhelming support—over 80%, I think it was 81, something or other percentage "Yes" vote for a Republic. Well for a free democratic society this is a tremendous majority, I think you will agree with me. So that is when the decision was made by the public.

Then we passed the new Constitution through our Parliament at the beginning—no, at the end of last year—was it, or the beginning of this year, so as you can see, early last year, or about the first half of last year we had a referendum, then in the second half we passed the legislation through Parliament. Well, we have chosen a day in between the two, which we thought was a practical thing to do and one other practical reason why we did this, we're very strong supporters of the family and family life, the home, children keeping parents and their children together, we think this is very important particularly in this world today, where there is such a stress on the permissive society where evil forces are trying to undermine the family and loyalty in the family unit because I think they know quite rightly that this will play into their hand. So we chose this day for another reason.

We have three school terms, academic terms in our school calendar and in the middle of each term we have what is known as a long week-end or an "exeat" weekend and there is always a holiday tagged on to that or two like "Rhodes and Founders" which is in the middle of the year, so that makes the week-end worth while for parents and families to get together, in many cases they have to travel 50, 100 miles or more to collect their children because many of our children are in boarding school, you see, with the vast rural population. So to make it worth while, it's desirable to have a holiday on.

Well the last term of the year was the only term in which there was no Public Holiday associated with the mid-term week-end. Well, we still gave the school children a holiday, to make it worth while, the extra day so that parents would make the effort to come and collect them, but it meant for that particular term, and it was the only one, although the schools and the children had a holiday, the parents did not, and so the parents couldn't enjoy the week-end vacation to the full, because they went to work, so we have put the holiday in that week-end, so now in each of the three academic terms of our calendar we have a long week-end. So the whole thing was worked out and it fitted in very well. You see we could have had Republic Day when we had the Referendum, we could have had it when we passed the new Constitution through Parliament, or we could have had it today. There were a number of options open—I think we took a practical solution.

*Question.* I'm still not sure what day it is.

*Prime Minister.* Well it actually is not a set day in the calendar because it is the second last Monday in the month of October, so that the Monday goes on, so that they have the Friday afternoon off, they have the Saturday and Sunday and the Monday but, of course, the actual date will change from year to year. If we had a specific date, well it wouldn't always be a day which would fit in with this long week-end. While I'm on my foot, perhaps I could point out one other thing to you. I don't know if you have noticed the tie which was sent to me by a friend of mine from Britain, incidentally, last year, its rather a nice one you see, its my old school colours, blue, green and gold. But it isn't my old school tie, it has the initials C.O.B.C. on it which stands for Commonwealth Old Boys Club. Today is the day!

*Question.* Mr. Prime Minister, I happen to

be from the state of Mississippi, and I would say that it would be a good guess that perhaps 98% of our people have sympathy with what you're doing. Of course, when we read about Rhodesia and South Africa, the proposition of race is always prominent in the news just as it is when they have news of . . . (inaudible) . . . in the state of Mississippi. The question most of us have been seeking here, is to find the difference between the racial situation, say in the deep South, and the racial situation in Rhodesia and the racial situation in South Africa. Now in South Africa the question I'm trying to get you is this, South Africa, it seems to be separation, but here you regard yourselves as a non-racial nation. Could you tell us what's the difference, just to simplify it for us, between the policy and race, as applied to Rhodesia and applied to South Africa.

*Prime Minister.* (If you'll excuse me sitting down, I'm told I mess these things up if I stand up, so if you'll excuse me Ladies and Gentlemen please.)

The main difference I think is this, in a nutshell of course, it's a pretty complicated business, but in a nutshell, South African policy is one where they divide the country completely between the blacks and the whites to such an extent that, as far as the black areas are concerned, they will in time be completely independent, autonomous countries, with their own governments. Now as far as we are concerned, we don't believe that this is a practical proposition in Rhodesia, even if politically we thought it was right. Our country is such that we have a Land Apportionment Act which we have always had.

The country is divided up equally between the two main races, but with the number of pockets all over the country, in fact if you look at a map which is coloured according to the racial set-up, it looks very much like a patchwork quilt, and so from a practical point of view, even if we wished to follow in the footsteps of South Africa I don't think we could do it, because we would have 40 or 50 or even more of these little pockets all throughout the country. So ours is a different policy. We say that we are far apart in our stage of civilisation, in our way of life, we are satisfied that not only the whites, but the blacks as well, wish to live together in their own communities according to their respective ways of life, which are vastly different, and in fact this is something which we have always had, even in the days when Britain was responsible for most of what went on in Rhodesia, so it is nothing new. We are continuing this.

We call it community development, encouraging the communities to live together and to develop in their own areas, and we will have a provincial type of Government the same as you have in America, this is nothing new, for in Australia and many other countries, where most of the every day matters of life will be dealt with by the communities in their areas. But over and above that, we have one national Parliament and this is where we differ to South Africa, where the representatives from both areas sit, and this is where we come together on the national problems and also to try to assist one another at the provincial level at the community and the all important international problems and the national problems which we cannot diversify are controlled by the Central Parliament. Is that reasonably clear?

*Question.* It's about what we used to have in the South.

*Prime Minister.* Yes.

*Question.* Mr. Prime Minister, do I understand that the members of Parliament who represent the Africans then are actually Africans themselves?

*Prime Minister.* Yes, and they are elected by the Africans.

*Question.* Continuing, Mr. Prime Minister, on this question . . . inaudible . . . as you know we have in our country, pitfalls that

we have individuals that can create a disturbance and upset our whole plan, do you have some safeguards built into your programme to possibly stop that, I mean can you learn a little bit from our . . .

*Prime Minister.* Yes, that's a very good question, and I'm happy to say that this is what we are doing. But, of course, we are attacked by members of the permissive society and so on, who believe that we are interfering with the rights of people, but I don't accept that. I don't believe that people have a right to demonstrate to an extent where through their demonstration they are interfering with the legitimate rights of the law abiding citizens, and this is where I don't agree with what is happening in Britain today . . . (Applause) . . . the sort of thing that is happening in Britain and your own country, we believe this is wrong and particularly in this world. If we were back living in the days before the last world war, you could get away with this sort of thing. But I think that in life that you have to adapt yourself to new situations as they arise and dangers, and if you don't then I believe you go down.

I think one of the most basic laws of human nature is that any animal unable to adapt himself to the environment in which he finds himself, perishes. This has been proved and we believe strongly that times are changing and so we must give ourselves powers to deal with the times and I say and say again, if I have to choose between defending the rights of the decent law abiding citizens, men and especially women and children, or looking after the rights of mischief makers, then I don't hesitate as to who I'm looking after—it's the decent law abiding citizen. And so we say this for example, I'll be absolutely honest with you, that if people want to demonstrate, if they want to gather in their hundreds and thousands and demonstrate and hold a procession, they have to obtain permission from the local authority, the local District Commissioner, or the Magistrate or some such person and in most cases this is granted, but if the party concerned or the society concerned has a reputation of stirring up trouble and causing chaos and pandemonium, well, of course, he has the right to say "no" I'm not going to allow you to do this, because you interfered with the rights of the normal people who are setting about their business and their work and we don't think this is correct.

He will say to them, "if you want to hold a demonstration you can do so, but not in the middle of the town, or the city, this is where other people are getting about their business. If you want to, you can go and hire a football field or you can go to a farm outside town here and you can demonstrate for the next ten years if you want to and do what you like but you mustn't interfere with the legitimate rights of the decent law abiding people who are getting on with their every day work." These are powers which we have taken onto ourselves and we think we would be stupid not to do this, realising the world in which we live.

*Question.* Mr. Prime Minister, notably, at one time several years ago, England had blocked off large balances of Rhodesian currency. Has anything been done about that to release that currency?

*Prime Minister.* No, the position is exactly the same.

*Question.* In your forthcoming April 10th election, who will vote at the election? Will the whites vote for the whites and the black vote for their candidates?

*Prime Minister.* That is correct.

*Question.* The blacks will not be voting for any white men at this?

*Prime Minister.* No. And in this new Constitution this is the first time this has happened. Previously, we had only a handful of blacks who were on the voters role and there was no racial division. This is a new

step which we have taken and again we believe we are facing up to the realities of life and the times in which we are living. We have seen so much of this "one man one vote" in countries which have prematurely been given the vote, after all the vote in a democratic society is one of the most responsible things in this world. I believe, and to give it to people who are uneducated in democracy and unable to use it, is of course, a very dangerous thing, and we live in Africa and we have seen how decent people have had their rights and privileges taken away from them, by mobs of people.

This "one man one vote" we found from experience in countries to the north of us is "one man one vote", but once only. They never ever, thereafter, have a free vote, as you have seen. They bring in "One Party" States and you have just got to do as you are told—they are virtual dictatorships. And so we thought we had to face up to this. This is being honest, we like to be honest and straightforward, and we said to allow this to continue the same as in other countries and simply to allow our civilization to be outvoted through a counting of heads, was wrong.

We got together with the tribal people, the leaders and the chiefs—they agreed with us. They said, "We don't want you to go, we don't want Rhodesia to descend into the chaos, which we know exists in countries to the north of us, and many of them, of course, have been there and have seen what has happened. So we have done this with their concurrence, we think it is fair. Even the British accepted originally that half of Rhodesia belonged to us and half to the African. This was written into our Constitution and Land Apportionment Act and so this is what we are trying to preserve."

*Question.* Mr. Prime Minister, how did you arrive at the basis of representation in Parliament. I believe you have 50 whites and . . . inaudible . . .

*Prime Minister:* Yes, this is a very interesting point which you have raised and again we have introduced a novel idea into our new Constitution one which we think has a lot of merit. One of the most difficult things in the world is to try to gauge this point, to try to determine what are the criteria for assessing a civilized man. In it, education is part of it and so on, you can think of a number of different things. I believe that moral principles probably are more important than almost anything else in assessing a man's civilization. His ability to play the game, to act decently to other people, to safeguard the rights of minorities. This is something which is completely absent from so many countries in the world, especially the newly independent countries. So it's very difficult to assess this.

We used to have a system which was "financial earning plus education," your salary plus education, but what we have done now, we have chosen Income Tax contributions to the state as the criteria to determine the representation of the two main racial groups. Now within those groups there is another qualification which is salary and education within the two groups, but the two main groups are separated on the basis of their Income Tax contributions to the state. Now while this isn't perfect, I haven't heard of a better yardstick and I've said to people, tell me a better yardstick.

When people start contributing through income tax to the State, this is a pretty good indication that they are responsible members of the community and that they've got their roots fairly deep down and not birds of passage. That's the first point in its favour to assess a person's responsibility, and secondly, of course, it is easy to measure. If we had brought in all the other forms of taxation, your other forms of indirect taxation and so on, it would be impossible

to measure this. Who buys a packet of cigarettes, a black man or a white man, or a bottle of beer—you can't do that, but we have even before this came in measured the contribution from the main racial groups and so that is the measurement. Well now in the new Constitution the European has 50 seats the white man and the black—16. We have given them this to start, because if he had, according to his contribution to income tax, then I don't think he would have one seat in the Parliament.

This shows you how little they contribute, which is not surprising when you realise that 60 years or so ago these people were uncivilised, I don't want to be unkind, savages and walking around in skins. They have made tremendous progress but they have a long way to go, so because we thought that they might not even earn one through their contribution, we have given them sixteen as a start, so they have sixteen, and as they earn more so they can come up to 50, the same as the Europeans.

*Question.* Mr. Prime Minister, you perhaps know as well as I do, but I thought that perhaps someone may not know that in Louisiana we vote according to—for any tax or bond issue we have to carry it by property as well as popular vote. Of course . . . inaudible . . . but that's . . . then they sent all these federal gesticos in, as we call them, to register all the illiterates, we used to have an Illiteracy Law, but it's only done in the South. New York don't have illiteracy laws, but we can. I thought you might, I don't know if you know that.

*Prime Minister:* Well it sounds to me as though unfortunately some people are trying to get you to lower your standards and I believe you do this at your peril in this world today. This is one thing that we have set ourselves against—lowering standards just in order to appease, to compromise.

One other thing that we have done, we were told that the Americans in particular had found their Constitution a little embarrassing from the point of view of the Supreme Court decisions, which seem to be able to override the highest Court of the land which is the Parliament and while we don't in any way want to interfere with the impartiality with our Courts and our judges, we feel very strongly about this and we have no intention of doing this, our courts are completely impartial, I think history proves this. But we have made it clear in this Constitution.

This is nothing new because it's the same as the British Constitution, and so people shouldn't accuse us of doing things which are undemocratic. If one of our acts goes to the Parliament sorry to the Courts, if it is challenged, if anybody can challenge it and if the Supreme Court throws it out, then we have a right to bring it back to Parliament and amend it so that it will fit in with what the Government wants to do. Now this surely is true democracy, this is the voice of the people speaking, so we have not accepted a Constitution which means that the Supreme Court can override for all time the Parliament, the voice of the people. They can give an interpretation which will go against that piece of legislation, but then Parliament can amend that legislation to make it comply with their wishes.

*Question.* In other words, Sir, you are saying that you have built safeguards into your Constitution to prevent the usurpation of the judiciary and the executive by the judiciary.

*Prime Minister:* You've put it better than I put it.

*Question.* May I ask a question regarding what you think about Rhodesia—recognition of your Government by our country and other countries throughout the world, do you think that will be a gradual process or do you have any ideas?

*Prime Minister:* I'm afraid that I haven't

any ideas, I would have hoped that you would have been able to help me on this one.

*Question.* Is this a written constitution that you have?

*Prime Minister:* Yes.

*Question.* And what means are provided for amending your new Constitution?

*Prime Minister:* Well, we have different classes of clauses in the Constitution. An ordinary constitution amendment requires two-thirds majority of the Parliament, but we have what we call special entrenched clauses—there are very few of them, there are five or six of them which deal with the sanctity of the courts which deal with our official language, for example—I think there are five or six of them. It's so long ago since we produced this, I'm getting a bit rusty myself, I'm afraid. However, you get the point I'm making, and as far as those are concerned, they are called entrenched clauses, and we have to go through an even more involved procedure. We have to pass them first of all by two-thirds of our own Parliament, then we have to repeat that at a joint sitting of both the Parliament and the Senate, the lower house. So what it means, is that for these special entrenched clauses which we really don't believe people in the future will wish to change, they are, you might say, our golden rules, for that it is a more difficult and involved process.

*Question.* Does your Constitution provide for free speech, free press?

*Prime Minister:* Yes, oh yes!

*Question.* Mr. Prime Minister, am I correct in drawing this conclusion, that because of our Constitution that this whole procedure is illegal with us, where it's legal with you because of your Constitution. Is that right?

*Prime Minister:* I'll take your word for it.

*Question.* On March 16th there will be a nomination of candidates, will that be a caucus type of a nomination or will there be competition on your April election.

*Prime Minister:* Oh yes. This is not a caucus nomination, this is a nomination which goes right back to the grass roots of the constituencies all through the country, and each constituency nominates its own candidate. Admittedly they then have to submit that nomination to what we call our Central Executive, of the executive of the party in Salisbury here for final ratification, but I can't recall when a nomination has been turned down, but this is a safeguard, in case by some reason or other they might pick a complete outsider, a bad one, and maybe we would know about it and they wouldn't know about it, and in the final event we can turn down their nomination. But as I say I can't recall his happening. So the 50 constituencies which are spread right through, they themselves nominate their candidates and then it comes to us just for final ratification before the election.

*Question.* Now will you have candidates in more than one party in the election?

*Prime Minister:* Oh yes.

*Question.* How many parties do you have?

*Prime Minister:* As many as you like, there's no limit. In fact parties come up and go down like mushrooms in Rhodesia today, new names, new parties, we got a lot of them.

*Question.* On the whole, are the blacks satisfied with the present situation? We're given such a distorted picture in the United States? And I wonder to what extent . . . inaudible . . . infiltration of terrorists and agitators . . . inaudible . . .

*Prime Minister:* There are some who are not in agreement with what we are doing, but we are absolutely satisfied that in many of these cases that these are paid tools of Communists. We have records of these people, they have been overseas, they have been to Moscow, they have been to Peking, they've been to Cuba, the same as the terrorists who are sitting north of the Zambezi today and these are the countries in which they



have been trained. Most of these people are political opportunists, they don't like what we're doing now because they all want to be Prime Minister tomorrow, and they realise that under this system they haven't got much hope, you see, so they want a revolution but as far as the mass of the Africans are concerned, all of the Chiefs and the Tribal Structure and this is something which we have always had, we inherited, is still in existence, they represent 80 to 90 per cent of the people, they are completely satisfied, they have said so themselves in open session.

You can't force these people to say things they don't want to, they are men of strong character, who will only go with us if they believe what we are doing is in the interests of the mass of their own tribesmen. And ask anybody you see, any of the black faces you see walking around here, I should imagine most of them won't know what you're talking about, I want to be absolutely fair, but this is not surprising, as I pointed out to you earlier when one considers their state of development, we have given them better facilities for education than any other country in Africa to the north of us. This was very obvious to us, when we went into Federation, the break-up of Federation, because the two northern territories, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, that they were then, were under Britain, under the Colonial Office, and when we took the whole thing over, then we had a very good means of comparing the Rhodesian system with that in the north, and ours was far far superior in spite of all the sanctimonious poppycock that the British chuck out.

This is the truth. Better education, better hospitals, a higher economic standard of living. All of these our particular Africans have, but in spite of that, I repeat, probably the majority of them wouldn't know what you are talking about if you talked to them the way you are talking to me now. But of course there are some who would, and we are very happy for you to talk to anybody, I make that clear. We won't keep anybody away from you.

**Question.** What do you think will be the eventual outcome when these other black rulers . . . inaudible . . . other countries of Africa?

**Prime Minister:** Well you can just let your imagination stretch on that one. I hate to think of it sometimes.

**Question.** Don't such things as that, what we might call, the Zambian landgrab, won't that have a reaction in your favour in public opinion elsewhere?

**Prime Minister:** It hasn't up to the present, I must be honest and say this to you. There have been far worse things than that. When they can kill people by the thousands there, because of their religious beliefs as they did with the Lumpa Sect, in Zambia and Tanzania. In Persia, where was it, not Persia, Iraq, the other day, didn't they one day hang 41 people, shoot them or execute them. I remember when we hung three people here, who were convicted of murders, the most heinous crimes that you can imagine, convicted by our High Courts and this was the penalty in our country, so he hung them, you should have heard the screams that went out to the world, resolutions at the United Nations and so on, I never heard a squeal about 41 being hung up in about 41 minutes the other day in Iraq. No, this is accepted. Over a thousand of this religious sect the Lumpas, were simply massacred, they mowed them down by machine gun because they wouldn't take out party cards, political cards, so what's a grab of a bit of land by comparison? This is a gentleman's game by comparison. I'm not very optimistic that this will worry anyone. You see we live in a world of double standards, if you are black you can do these things, but if you are a civilized European, a member of Rhodesian Western

community, then, of course, you can't. You can't do anything resembling that, not that we want to shoot people, but we just want to maintain law and order in our country, and occasionally when we do this sort of thing, we are condemned for our "barbarous behaviour". It is a world of double standards.

**Question.** In Mississippi you know and Louisiana . . . inaudible . . .

**Prime Minister:** Yes, you're interfering with the rights of the demonstrators, never mind the rights of the other decent people you see, this is the double standards in the world today, and we have made up our minds, we are not going along with that.

Any more questions Ladies and Gentlemen?

**Group Leader:** Oh we don't want to take the whole floor.

**Prime Minister:** Nobody's holding them down.

**Question.** Would you like to comment on the economic progress of Rhodesia after the sanctions, are they . . . inaudible . . . into assets?

**Prime Minister:** Well I think you have summed it up very well. We didn't know what we were heading for, of course, but it has turned out far better than we thought, and in actual fact I think economically we have benefitted because of sanctions. There has been a tremendous diversification of our industry. We are producing things today which I don't think we would have been producing in ten years, had it not been for sanctions. I am absolutely amazed to see what Rhodesia can produce today. I wish there was one of our industrial trade fairs on at the moment, I think even you would be surprised if you could see how sophisticated some of the products are. We are producing things which we weren't producing, today, not only are we producing for local consumption they are so good we are exporting them, we're competing in export markets and winning orders and contracts there. So this is what has happened, we have come out of this far, far stronger than we went into it, politically, morally and economically.

**Question.** Have the sanctions hurt you quite a bit though as far as you know, we're not even supposed to take anything out and all that sort of thing?

**Prime Minister:** Well, we certainly do have to control the economy. I don't want to give you the opinion that things are easy, we've got to watch it all the time. Whenever you've got a problem you know, we say, you've got to be on the ball the whole time, for example with Communism. I think where Communism has come in it has been through complacency on the part of the people concerned, so you've got to be awake, and we have too, we've got to watch this, because we've got tremendous economic problems. When virtually the whole world was against us with big countries like Britain, threatening that they were going to bring us to our knees.

You can imagine we've had quite a battle, so I don't want to give anybody the opinion that this is easy and we can sit back now. But there has been tremendous benefits and I think we have succeeded mainly because we were a sophisticated society when it started, you see, not a low standard, we had a broad base to our economy. We had very high standards. This is one of the themes that we continue to preach and I think it is because of that, that we survived and prospered.

**Question.** Do you see any more sanctions coming or do you think that they'll gradually be relaxed, or what is your opinion?

**Prime Minister:** Well I don't really know this one. This is a bit of a guess. It depends on what America is going to do.

**Question.** Mr. Prime Minister, do you have any fear against speaking out strongly against Communism, do you have . . .

**Prime Minister:** No, I love speaking against Communism I love every moment of it.

**Question.** Inaudible.

**Prime Minister:** Well, I wouldn't go as far as that, but say to you that this is one of the most pleasant messages we've heard for a long time from America and we hope it leads to better things. Not only the pleasant, one of the most realistic, I think its being realistic to face up to the facts of life. To tell people, look get your house in order, your economics, get yourself organised and stop worrying about stirring up bitterness and hatred and race politics. Those things can wait, those are the . . . inaudible . . . things of life, get yourselves organised so that you can stand on your own feet. It was a realistic message.

We don't want to steal your time. We'd like to talk to you all day, but I know you have other business. If we might have one more question and then we'd better let him go.

Has anybody got a quick question they would like?

**Question.** Have you had any real effects that have hurt you from us because of sanctions by the United States?

**Prime Minister:** Well that's a difficult one to answer, because the United States by herself has not imposed sanctions, this has been part of an overworld embargo, you see, with the United Nations. So I find it difficult to single out the United States. You know I've got a feeling that the United States has probably done herself more harm with sanctions than she's done to us because of her chrome here, which I know they need. This wonderful chrome deposit, it's the finest chrome in the world, it's in my little home town where I was born, and where I lived and of course it's owned by one of your big American concerns, you see. So you deny yourself the right to use that now. You buy an inferior product from Russia and you pay them double the price that you were paying us, so maybe it's hurting you more than it's hurting us.

I would just like to say to you, thank you very much for coming here, you look as though you're as warm as I am in here, too sitting under this terrible sun, it will be nice to get out in the fresh air. But I've enjoyed this very much. You look to me to be a crowd of very decent intelligent people, I've enjoyed listening to you and hearing your questions, I just say "Welcome to Rhodesia." I wish we could have more people like you and I wish you'd come back again soon. Thank you very much.

**Group Leader:** Would you mind, there's something I want to tell people when I get back to New Orleans, that I saw you, that I have great respect for you so much so that I think we could take some lessons from you if we could get you to come over to our country. Would you try . . . inaudible . . . applause . . . I'd appreciate it Sir.

**Prime Minister:** Where do you want this . . .

**Group Leader:** Just anywhere on them, these are just cards with your picture that we got with that in mind.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. HOGAN, for 1 hour, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RARICK) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. REUSS, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. RARICK, for 10 minutes, today.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD (at the request of Mr. HOGAN) to extend his remarks in the RECORD today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOGAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RIEGLE.

Mr. BOW.

Mr. HOGAN in two instances.

Mr. SCHWENDEL.

Mr. DELLENBACK.

Mr. CRAMER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RARICK) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRASER in two instances.

Mr. HAWKINS in four instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey in two instances.

Mr. CORMAN in five instances.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon in six instances.

Mr. PODELL.

Mr. OTTINGER in six instances.

Mr. MONAGAN in three instances.

Mr. FRIEDEL.

Mr. FLYNT.

Mr. GRIFFIN in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. MATSUNAGA.

Mr. PEPPER in three instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in two instances.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

## SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3313. An act to exempt Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration mortgages and loans from the interest and usury laws of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled 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.

## ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 6, 1970, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,  
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1850. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Military Assistance and Sales, De-

partment of Defense, transmitting the first semiannual report of sales to less developed countries, pursuant to the provisions of section 35(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act of 1968; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1851. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1970 (H. Doc. No. 91-293); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1852. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the request for an appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year 1971 (H. Doc. No. 91-294); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1853. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting the 1970 annual report of the Board (30th report), pursuant to the provisions of section 201(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended (H. Doc. 91-295); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1854. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting the 1970 annual report of the Board (fifth report), pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act as amended (H. Doc. No. 91-296); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1855. A letter from the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting the 1970 annual report of the Board (fifth report), pursuant to the provisions of section 201(c) of the Social Security Act, as amended (H. Doc. No. 91-297); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

1856. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting the 22d annual report on the National Industrial Reserve, pursuant to section 12 of Public Law 883, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1857. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on reductions achieved in the cost of transporting military mail from Okinawa to points in Southeast Asia, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1858. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report on overpayments to Army personnel resulting from weaknesses in payroll procedures, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1859. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize an *ex gratia* contribution to certain inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who suffered damages during the Second World War, and to establish a Micronesian Claims Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1860. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and the act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 988), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1421-27); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1861. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposal for a research project by the State University of New York, pursuant to the provisions of section 200(a) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1964; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1862. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report on activities under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, pursuant to section 8 of the act;

to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1863. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Technical Services for the fiscal year 1969, pursuant to the provisions of section 14(b) of Public Law 89-182; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1864. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend for 1 year the programs of assistance for training in the allied health professions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1865. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of the publication entitled "Typical Electric Bills, 1969"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1866. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of a publication entitled "Steam-Electric Plant Construction Cost and Annual Production Expenses, 1968"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1867. A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 28, United States Code, to transfer Charlotte and Lee Counties from the Middle to the Southern District of Florida and Highlands County from the Southern to the Middle District of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1868. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved according certain beneficiaries third and sixth preference classification, pursuant to the provisions of section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1869. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in the cases of certain aliens found admissible to the United States, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1870. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d) (6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1871. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation, together with a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1872. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the order suspending deportation in the case of Chung So, XXXXXXXXXX, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a) (2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1873. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Maritime Administration for the fiscal year 1969; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1874. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposal relating to the visitor parking facilities study authorized by section 112 of Public Law 90-483; to the Committee on Public Works.

1875. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft

of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, in order to authorize the Administrator to make advance educational assistance payments to certain veterans; to make improvements in chapter 37 of such title; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 14685. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961, as amended, in order to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the United States, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-976). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 14714. A bill to amend authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 773), to encourage through the National Park Service travel in the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-977). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 16734. A bill to amend the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 to assist the States in developing a plan for the provision of comprehensive services to persons affected by mental retardation and other developmental disabilities originating in childhood, to assist the States in the provision of such services in accordance with such plan, to assist in the construction of facilities to provide the services needed to carry out such plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16735. A bill to assist the States in developing a plan for the provision of comprehensive services to persons affected by mental retardation and other developmental disabilities originating in childhood, to assist the States in the provision of such services in accordance with such plan, to assist in the construction of facilities to provide the services needed to carry out such plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16736. A bill to amend the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act to extend and improve the provisions thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PODELL:

H.R. 16737. A bill to establish a senior citizens skill and talent utilization program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 16738. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to entitle veterans of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (for himself and Mr. AYERS (by request)):

H.R. 16739. A bill to extend for a period of 10 years the existing authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. YOUNG introduced a bill (H.R. 16740) for the relief of Lt. Bruce B. Oliver, U.S. Naval Reserve, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

346. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to appropriating funds for financing cooperative fire control; to the Committee on Appropriations.

347. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to the accuracy of the enumeration of students in the 1970 Federal census; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

428. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, relative to penalties for persons involved in criminal bombings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE—Thursday, April 2, 1970

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by Hon. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who has made and preserved us a nation, help us and all the people of this land to affirm by our lives that we are "a nation whose God is the Lord." Accept our surrender to the Lordship of Him who came to set us free and make us good.

Be Thou Lord of our homes, Lord of our churches and schools, Lord of our business and labor, Lord of our ballot boxes and peace tables, and Lord of this Senate.

Measure our thoughts and deeds and words not by the faulty features of our comrades but by the faultless glory of the Son of Man. Lift all consultations of this place into the light and wisdom of Thy higher kingdom—for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

#### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read a communication to the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., April 2, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

#### THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, April 1, 1970, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees

be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations for the District of Columbia Council under New Reports.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar under New Reports will be stated.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COUNCIL

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations under District of Columbia Council.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the President be notified immediately of the confirmation of these nominations.