come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order of March 25, that the Senate stand in recess in executive session until 10 o'clock on Monday morning next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the Senate, in executive session, recessed until Monday, April 6, 1970, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CATHODE RAY TUBE STUDY

HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 1970

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I have here an article currently appearing in the March 30 issue of Publisher's Weekly. Brought to my attention by Mr. John F. Haley, staff director of the Joint Committee on Printing, it describes the "first known full-scale study" of the costs of composition created by high-speed computer-driven cathode ray tube systems.

Mr. Haley also serves as Chairman of the Federal Electronics Printing Committee, that being the multi-interagency group which assisted the Joint Committee on Printing to advance its research and development directed program to the ultimately successful establishment of the pioneer cathode ray tube system at the Government Printing Office.

Since then the Electronics Committee has continued to function and Mr. Edwin R. Lannon, a representative on it from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, undertook the described study at the request of the Joint Committee on Printing and in conjunction with Her Majesty's Stationery Office of the British Government.

I assess Mr. Lannon's study as a major contribution to the orderly advancement of a technology which holds great promise for an essential part of American industry.

The Publisher's Weekly article follows:

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF CATHODE RAY TUBE COST STUDY

A preliminary report by E. R. Lannon, assistant administrator for administration, Environmental Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, on the cost of cathode ray tube composition *versus* conventional methods was the highlight of the fifth annual American University meeting on "New Technology in Printing and Publishing." Mr. Lannon's initial figures indicate that conventional typesetting is still considerably more economical than CRT for most jobs, if composition factors alone are considered.

In addition to Mr. Lannon's address, the meeting included presentations on editing for high-speed composition, optical character recognition, computer-output microfilm, and CRT for small book publishers (*PW*, March 16).

Mr. Lannon's address, however, was highly significant, since he presented figures from the first known full-scale study of CRT composition costs. He outlined the Federal government's interest in and involvement with the development of fast composing devices. The first high-speed computer-driven composer—the Photon 900—was developed specifically for the MEDLARS project of the National Library of Medicine of HEW. He also cited cost/performance data from both HEW and the Government Printing Office, which sponsored the first Linotron 1010. "Having established to our satisfaction that electronic composition is economic for much of the work that was already processed on the computer," Mr. Lannon said, "does it follow that other classes of work are also economically processed on the high speed system?"

Mr. Lannon outlined the joint U.S.-British study of the economics of CRT composition of non-stored material, which he was subsequently selected to head. It involved HEW, the U.S. Federal Electronic Printing Committee, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Computer Typesetting Research Project at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the British Federation of Master Printers, and manufacturers of CRT composition devices. He said that the work suggests "the dimensions of the 'ball park' that a firm must work in if it wishes to be marginally competitive—applying high-speed cathode ray tube composing devices in lieu of conventional composing processes and intermediate speed computer-driven composing processes."

As sample pages, the U.S.-British study used the eight pages used by Jonathan Seybold of Rocappi Inc. in his CRT study for Printing Industries of America, completed in 1969. The Seybold study, however, computed theoretic times.

"Having worked with computers for over ten years, I have learned by the fire of experience that theoretic times and real times are often orders of magnitude apart," Mr. Lannon said. He compiled real times, based on processing of the eight pages by CRT manufacturers, commercial printers, the GPO, and Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The conventional methods used were Linotype, Monotype, Photon 500 series and a computer-driven Photon 713. Wage statistics were supplied by the U.S. Department of Labor and the British Federation of Master Printers. The eight sample pages were of several orders of typographic complexity: a novel, "The Group," three textbooks, a directory of the American Bar, a book catalog index, a merchandise directory and a telephone book page.

COMPUTATIONS BASED ON TWO EQUATIONS

Two equations were drawn, Mr. Lannon explained, for computing the "marginal volume of work necessary to process each month and the number of one-shift keyboards required to feed the system at marginal levels." He said that the first equation was used "when the necessary [computer] time can be purchased as needed from either a commercial service bureau or an in-house computer facility. The second equation pertains when the computer of necessity must be dedicated to the composing process." The equations will be applied for each page on every system, and a mix equation for a given mix of work among the classes of work represented by the samples also is being applied to each of the four conventional systems and the four CRT systems, for both the U.S. and the U.K.

Mr. Lannon stressed the fact that any interpretation of his findings must be weighed against an evaluation of the methodology by which they were found. Break-even points will vary as the cost of labor varies, he said. "In general, when labor costs are high the break-even point will be relatively low," he explained. "When labor costs are low the break-even point will be quite high. Expressed in the way of economists, we are dealing with the marginal productivity of capital *versus* the marginal productivity of labor. Where labor is both productive and relatively inexpensive it is more economic than relatively expensive capital which is only slightly more productive than labor."

He also stressed that his study abstracted the cost of a single page from a totality of costs, and that to that extent the analysis is faulty. It is well known, for example, that set-up time for computer-processing of small jobs is prohibitively expensive unless they can be "ganged" and the same edit and insert routines are used for all. Mr. Lannon said that "a rough calculation on composing materials already on the computer indicated that for jobs less than 19 pages it would be more economic to use line-printer output as manuscript and to re-key by Linotype to get a typographic quality output." Obviously, he said, break-even would be far higher for jobs not already computerized if the same set-up costs could not be applied to more than one job.

Mr. Lannon gave only one example of the application of his break-even analysis, using the RCA Videocomp 830 against three conventional methods. He said that timing data for keyboarding for both methods were live times verified against engineered time standards. The timing data were predominantly British. "American data are, however, quite similar, indicating comparable levels of keyboard productivity in the two countries and explaining perhaps why so much of the type used in the U.S. is set in the United Kingdom," he said. The cost of keyboarding is considerably lower in the U.K.

The first equation, applied to the Videocomp 830 driven by the RCA Spectra 70/35 computer, produced the following results.

Linotype: "The Group," the most straightforward type page among the samples, produced a negative number when Videocomp setting was compared. This means, according to Mr. Lannon, that the break-even point for high-speed composition of this material on this particular device would never be reached. The three textbooks varied, but all were high. "Policy" would require 17,185 pages per month on 22.8 keyboards to reach break-even (all keyboard figures are on the basis of one shift per working day per month); "Prices and the Production Plan," 23,813 pages per month on 36.1 keyboards; and "Pleistocene," 31,829 on 66.3 keyboards. Directory material, not unexpectedly, required less volume to break even against Linotype. The figures were "The American Bar," 9207 pages on 36.6 keyboards; the book catalog index, 7947 pages per month on 67.9 keyboards, the directory page, 3390 pages per month on 17.9 keyboards; and the telephone book page, 1719 pages on 23 keyboards.

FIGURES FOR MONOTYPE AND PHOTON

The figures against Monotype composition were understandably lower, since Monotype is easily the most expensive form of conventional hot metal composition. "The Group" did break even here, Mr. Lannon said, but at a substantial figure: 10,547 pages per month on 14.98 keyboards. "Policy" required 5486 pages per month on 7.27 keyboards to reach break-even against Monotype; "Prices and the Production Plan," 7233 pages per month on 10.95 keyboards; "Pleistocene," 7616 pages on 15.9 keyboards; "The American Bar," 1658 on 6.6; the directory page, 924 on 7.9; the book catalog index, 1141 on 6.0; and the telephone book page, 732 pages per month on 9.1 keyboards.

The Photon 713 driven by an Elliot 903 computer produced break-evens that were lower than those for Linotype, but higher than those for Monotype. Figures for five out of the eight pages are "The Group," 14,297 pages per month on 20.3 keyboards; "Policy," 11324 pages on 15 keyboards; "Prices," 15,477 pages, 23.5 keyboards, "Pleistocene," 16,662 pages, 34.7 keyboards; and "The American Bar," 3999 pages on 15.9 keyboards.

Mr. Lannon also showed results of break-even analysis of the pages using the Videocomp 830 with a slightly more powerful and more expensive computer, the Spectra 70/45. Break-evens were consistently lower for all pages on all three conventional methods tested, but were more significantly lower than the earlier figure for Linotype than for either Monotype or the Photon 713.

The HEW administrator also showed results of the applications of his second equation, designed to figure break-evens when the computer is necessarily devoted exclusively to the composition process. Figures were considerably higher than in the previous analysis, some staggeringly so. A firm would require 71,023 pages per month of straight matter such as "The Group," for example, to break even against Linotype composition. This means using 100.8 keyboards per month plus 2.6 shifts of computer time and a second shift on the composer.

Mr. Lannon's figures indicated, however, that as the level of typographic complexity increased (and as the form of the data became increasingly repetitive), break-even under these conditions reduced dramatically.

The break-even for the telephone book page under Equation II, for example, was 2708, whereas under Equation I it had been 1719. Also break-even for Monotype and for the Photon 713 were not as dramatically different for Equation II. The figures for "The Group" were 14,017 for Monotype (19.9 keyboards) and 16,827 (23.9 keyboards) for the 713.

Mr. Lannon drew several tentative conclusions concerning these data. He noted that the figures for "The Group," representing hardback fiction, were "soberingly high in all cases." He also tentatively concluded that "a firm now producing composition by line casting methods has limited economic incentive for converting to high-speed systems, given the large capital investment required."

He added, however, that the advantages to large-scale operations were considerable. "For most of the samples, break-even is achieved with considerable residual time available on the composing device and on the computer," he said. "The cost to compose a page beyond the break-even point is often 40% less than the cost of composing a page by the least costly competitive process." He noted that in his study "the value of a Spectra 70/35 minute declined from $1.44 for prime shift time to $0.25 per minute for second shift time."

Mr. Lannon offered a comparative analysis of cycle times to demonstrate his conclusion that high-speed composition is a "computer bound" environment. "In all of the high-speed CRT systems analyzed to date," he said, "the computer is more time-consuming than the composer." He also identified what he called a "computer-composer imbalance" in some systems. When the computer is, say, four times faster than the composer (as was the case with the Photon 713 using the Elliot 903 computer), the actual cost of computer time is four times larger than in a balanced system unless the composer is run on multiple shifts.

The ratio of control characters to actual characters set was also analyzed in the HEW study. Mr. Lannon noted preliminarily that "the larger the ratio of control characters to actual type, the slower will be the actual setting rate." He gave a comparative table of sample pages set on the Photon 713 to illustrate the point.

On the subject of keyboarding Mr. Lannon noted that "the view of some that typists were faster and less costly for input preparation to the computer than trained compositors" was not borne out by several time studies he ran during his tests. "Typists were slower when dealing with complex copy and actually produced errors several times those which would be standard practice in a composing room," he said. "Considering the adage we have used for years in data processing that 'garbage in' is 'garbage out,' I have concluded to my own satisfaction that a skill level comparable to that of a trained compositor is required for input to an electronic composing system."

Mr. Lannon offered several general comments on the future of high-speed composing systems in book publishing. He was not pessimistic, noting that a more careful and sensible evaluation of the technology was in order. "If by automation of the publishing process we can decrease the time cycle of publication we can measurably improve the currency of the material to be used in secondary and higher education," he said. "The potential for better allocation of scarce resources is therefore quite high."

Some believe, he continued, "that the editorial cycle is the cost area of future impact. Still others believe that a new approach to proofreading is *the* economic contribution area. Logically it would appear that all of these areas—all of which are outside the conventional cost cycle of composition—are the areas to be exploited. One thing seems quite certain: Computer justification of lines—including hyphenation—is not in itself the area of cost improvement."

Mr. Lannon said that he expects to complete the full study sometime in March, for eventual release and publication.

FATHER HESBURGH OF NOTRE DAME

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 1970

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most distinguished citizens of the congressional district I have the honor to represent is the Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the University of Notre Dame and Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Few Americans have made a greater contribution to their fellow citizens and indeed to mankind than has Father Hesburgh.

I take this opportunity to draw to the attention of my colleagues a recent article about Father Hesburgh published in the March 8, 1970, issue of the South Bend Tribune.

The article, by Garven Hudgins of the Associated Press, follows:

HESBURGH HAS NO TIME FOR FLIMFLAMMERY—PRESIDENT OF N.D. DEPLORES WORLD'S TREND TO VIOLENCE

(by Garven Hudgins)

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., president of the nation's best known Catholic university and chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, has little use for hierarchial flimflammery, whether it comes from the Vatican or from Washington.

He took on both in the space of one month last year.

In one foray, the 52-year-old priest-scholar, now approaching the end of his 17th year as president of the University of Notre Dame, attacked Justice Department policy-makers who came up with a plan for extending deadlines in some school districts for compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation rulings.

"In the second, he caused a flurry in Rome by speaking out in support of proposals for a greater sharing of papal authority with local bishops in the church.

"I have to say what I believe," Hesburgh explains.

The Hesburgh statement came as no surprise to longtime associates who describe him as a man devoted to simplicity, integrity and to his vocation as a priest.

Hesburgh has gained wide public attention through the multitudinous hats he wears—permanent Vatican representative on the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, trustee of the United Negro College Fund, member of the Carnegie Commission on the Future of Higher Education, to name only a few—yet he lives on the spacious, 1,000-acre Notre Dame campus in almost Spartan simplicity.

SLEEPS IN IRON BED

He sleeps in an iron bed in a small room in Corby Hall, the University's aged residence for priests.

"His room," says Father Charles Sheedy, Notre Dame dean of theology and a close Hesburgh friend for 30 years, "is just a place to live. In fact, I don't think he ever gets under the covers. He just sleeps under a blanket."

If Hesburgh indulges in any luxury, it is listening to a giant stereo console given him by friends and now ensconced in his office in the University's main administration building. His musical tastes reflect his own wide-ranging intellectual energy. Gregorian chants are intermingled with Notre Dame football songs.

SMOKES ONLY RARELY

Hesburgh smokes only rarely, and then with a filtered holder. A spare eater, he looks vigorous and slim, yet admits he rarely exercises.

The paramount thing for Hesburgh, says Father Sheedy, is his concept of himself as a priest. "He interjects it into everything he does," Sheedy says, and once was instrumental in getting Russians attending an Atomic Energy Agency meeting in Vienna to go to mass.

Hesburgh shows not a trace of despondency, despite his role as a highly committed witness to America's current social disruptions and racial unrest, its noisy campus tumult and threats of public violence.

WORRIES OF VIOLENCE TREND

If there is a facet of present American life which causes him profound worry, it is what he sees as the nation's apparent trend toward violence as an accepted solution for human problems.

"The fact is, we simply can't go on like this in this country," he says, "we're way over the line. In relations between humans, guns and knives symbolize an underlying reliance on violence. It has become almost a rule of life in this country for a person to say 'I'll kill you' and mean it."

Since Hesburgh took over as president at 35 in 1952 he has, in the judgment of fellow educators, including Robert Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago, brought new eminence to Catholic higher education to give the lie to George Bernard Shaw's oft-quoted contention that "a Catholic university is a contradiction in terms."

CHANGES N.D.'S IMAGE

Hesburgh has changed Notre Dame's image from that of a football factory (although that

is still a tremendously important part of the university's scene) to one of the leading Catholic institutions of higher learning in the world.

He has overseen a vast strengthening of the university's educational facilities, including the construction of 20 new buildings.

In a historic move for Catholic higher education, Hesburgh vigorously supported efforts which culminated in May 1967 in the turning over of university government to a lay board of trustees.

Prior to that, ultimate authority rested in the hands of the president and his colleagues in the Order of the Holy Cross, which founded Notre Dame in 1842.

WARNS DEMONSTRATORS

Hesburgh was thrust into headlines anew last spring when he warned would-be student demonstrators they would be given 15 minutes to "cease and desist" any disruptions of university life or face suspension or dismissal.

The statement cast Hesburgh, to his annoyance, in the image of hard liner. He said later he felt the core of his message was lost in the media explosion which concentrated on the 15-minute ultimatum.

"I didn't want to come out as a hawk," he said. "I wanted to act as a rational man, reacting to a crisis situation."

Hesburgh insists that the university must react to threats as a community. He carefully consulted students, faculty members and alumni before issuing the statement.

HAS TO DECLARE VALUE

"If the students and the faculty don't feel the value of their own community, then you're dead," he said. "The university has its own salvation. It has to declare its own values and stand up and defend them."

Hesburgh's accessibility to students who want to gripe or chat is legendary at Notre Dame.

He is a late starter and rarely arrives in his office before noon. He frequently has to postpone getting down to work until late evening, after meeting with a constant stream of callers.

Even then, he remains available to students as he works through the night, often until 3 or 4 a.m.

A close campus colleague believes this kind of accessibility does little good in the long run.

INTERVIEWS SPORADIC

"It's proverbial that he's up there in his office until 4 a.m., but his interviews with students are sporadic," the colleague comments. "Sometimes he makes inordinate concessions on the basis of emotional interviews with students."

Hesburgh also comes in for criticism from many students who feel he spends more time in Lima, the Aleutians, Washington or Rome than he does on campus.

A vintage campus pun goes: "The difference between God and Father Hesburgh is that God is everywhere and so is Hesburgh—except at Notre Dame."

A huge statue of Moses, pointing skyward outside the Memorial Library, has been dubbed: "There Goes Hesburgh!"

Yet Hesburgh is always up on what is going on at Notre Dame.

"He doesn't get heartburn over what happens in Lima. He does over what happens here," says Father James Burtchaell, brilliant, 35-year-old chairman of Notre Dame's Department of Theology and a Hesburgh confidant.

Regardless of student gripes and criticisms, Hesburgh appears to staunchly favor their goals for something better in education and in society.

"I believe young people today have a hankering for service," he says. "They are deeply sensitive to crucial moral issues in our times—more likely to dedicate themselves to good rather than selfish goals than any past generation of students I have known."

Hesburgh admits that students bent on personal attack can hurt him most by reflecting on his deep sense of mission as a priest.

SPENDS HOURS IN PRAYER

A man who spends at least two-and-one-half hours daily in prayer, he acknowledged: "I want to be known as a priest first. Kids know that is where they can hurt me."

Commenting on the tremendous changes now under way in the church, Hesburgh says: "The church has changed more in the past 10 years than it did in the preceding 400.

"The young people are going to roll with it, though. They will have more genuine faith. They will think more in terms of justice, kindness and help and less about puritanical ideas on sex." He cites the form the November antiwar moratorium took at Notre Dame in evidence.

YOUTHS FEEL ALIENATED

"Young people now are feeling alienated from the institutional church," he says. "So it came as a terrific experience to see 2,000 of our students take part in an all-night vigil and procession which culminated in a celebration of the mass."

Hesburgh first came to Notre Dame as an undergraduate from a comfortable home in Syracuse, N.Y., where his father was a plate glass plant manager.

Later he received his bachelor of philosophy degree at the Gregorian University in Rome. He was ordained on the Notre Dame campus in 1943, then studied for his doctorate, which he was granted at Catholic University in Washington in 1945.

He joined the Notre Dame faculty in the same year.

His seemingly boundless physical intellectual energy intact, Hesburgh traveled last summer through Katmandu, Kabul, the interior of Australia—"visiting universities and washing my soul. The one thing I wanted to find out about was what is happening to young people."

His trip strengthened his long-held conviction that we all are in what he calls "a kind of interface between the world that was and the world that is coming to be." "Look at the things that are up for grabs—everything from God on down," he says. "It's an age of enormous contention and tension. You get the idea that something is going to be born. You don't know what; you only know it's going to be painful."

PERFIDIOUS ALLIES

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 3, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks an editorial entitled "Perfidious Allies," published in the Milwaukee, Wis., Sentinel of March 12, 1970.

There being on objection the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Mar. 12, 1970]

PERFIDIOUS ALLIES

Last year, while the Nixon administration was undertaking to Vietnamize the war, a total of 99 free world ships flying the flags of nations supposedly America's friends sailed into Haiphong harbor and unloaded cargo that is enabling North Vietnam to carry on aggression against South Vietnam and Laos.

The bulk of these free world ships—74—flew the British flag, reports Sen. Harry Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.). The others and their numbers were Cyprus 9, Somali 8, Singapore 4, Japan 3 and Malta 1.

In addition, of course, North Vietnam continues to receive vital supplies through Haiphong from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Bustling Haiphong is a monument to the tragedy and stupidity of America's involvement in the Vietnam War. When the Johnson administration led the United States into the war, it evidently did so with the self-imposed understanding that the other side would have and hold the advantage of operating from a privileged sanctuary. This was implicit in President Johnson's stressing that it was a "limited war."

A decision to give the enemy practically a written guarantee that his lifeline would not be disturbed must have been a strictly civilian one, for surely no military man would advise committing ground troops to a war in which the enemy is yielded such an important edge in advance.

But even if there was some sensible reason for leaving Haiphong harbor undisturbed to be used by North Vietnam's Communist allies, it has been absolute madness for America, while its finest young men continue to be killed, to calmly watch supposedly friendly nations serve as parties to supplying an enemy.

The US co-operates with the British by joining in an economic boycott against Rhodesia. And how has Britain reciprocated? By permitting 74 ships flying its flag to supply North Vietnam during 1969, not to mention the 50 ships flying the British flag that served Cuba last year.

Only three of the 99 free world ships into Haiphong last year were from Japan. Nevertheless, the thought of Japan aiding our enemy in the slightest way is especially irritating. What a way to repay the US for its kindness in agreeing to return Okinawa!

LETTER FROM A MERCHANT MARINER

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 1970

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend for reading by every Congressman a letter from a Capt. Eugene Brinson to his mother recounting the battle for Saigon during the Tet offensive. This master mariner was in the thick of the fighting serving in our merchant marine, our fourth line of defense. Knowing that our merchant marine also serves with our military forces abroad, I am proud to be the cosponsor of H.R. 15425 a bill to revitalize our merchant marine and provide jobs for our merchant seamen.

The letter follows:

S. S. "STEEL VENDOR,"
SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM,
February 11, 1968.

DEAREST MOTHER: After twenty-six days of forever sailing Westward and finally Northwestward, we arrived in Keelung, Taiwan, late afternoon of January 19th where your letter, along with several from Lucy, was awaiting our short overnight stand. By mid-morning of the next day the good ship STEEL VENDOR was sailing down Taiwan's west coast which,

with its strong variable currents, poor navigational lights and seasonal foul weather, mariners view with a careful and jaundiced eye. About twelve hours later we had cleared that coast and the Pescadores Islands and were on course across the South China Sea for the short passage to Saigon.

It was thirty-six days after sailing from New Orleans we anchored in the mouth of the Saigon River, closeby Cape St. Jacques, to await orders. Visible signs of that "nasty little police action" were everywhere in evidence. Naval patrol and mosquito boats crisscrossed the anchorage ever on the alert to spot and to explode with rifle fire the floating mines which the Viet Cong constantly set adrift in the river. Supersonic jets streaked through the rosy dawn bound on strike missions to the north. Squadrons of choppers swished through the sky lifting reinforcements and supplies to some battle area and returning with the wounded and the dead. And the boom of heavy artillery fire rolled like monsoon thunder across the Mekong River Delta.

The military cargo aboard was on immediate requisition and at daybreak the following morning, with twelve heavily armed GI's onboard and a Navy mine sweeper navigating the river ahead, we negotiated the last leg of our long voyage snaking up the Saigon River without mishap. By 1:00 p.m. cargo was being discharged to the dock and we were confidentially told that New Year celebration, the ship would be completely discharged and ready to sail. But the Battle of Saigon, which the military have been awaiting for some four years, was not recognized as an immediate possibility when that projection was made.

All day of Tuesday, January 30th, the streets of Saigon were clogged with New Year shoppers whose thoughts were certainly far removed from wars of liberation, independence, or whatever. Late that afternoon mortar fire could be plainly heard coming from the South West. Already, military personnel, with the exception of Military Police Patrols, had been restricted to billets and we were likewise ship-bound. The Lunar New Year came in at midnight and Saigon's population poured into the streets to celebrate admist the wildest din of fire-cracking I have ever heard. For the Viet Cong, this was a natural screen to deploy to positions of advantage before the start of the real fire-works which was signaled by the blasting of a section in the American Embassy compound wall.

All evening choppers cruised over the city and environs parachuting high intensity illuminating flares. I was on Watch and had stationed myself on the Flying Bridge with my radio tuned to the Armed Forces Network. From my position I heard the blast at the American Embassy and at 2:15 a.m. the Army Radio, in addition to announcing that assault, also stated, evidences of which we were now beginning to see, that Saigon was under attack both within and from without. With the deployment of American and Vietnamese forces into the attacked areas, the sound of battle intensified. Tracer bullets streaked the sky indicating the positions of friend and foe. Choppers joined the fray and targets illuminated by the flares received the 50 mm. cannon and rocket fire treatment. Along with fifteen other ships docked and moored in the port area, we were sitting ducks exposed on all sides to any possible attack. Most of the normally heavy port security forces had been deployed to other sectors, leaving behind a small group to protect the dockside warehouses. Off-shore and across the river stretched the paddy fields where one of the real bitter engagements shaped-up during the early morning hours of February 1st.

Alerted that the Viet Cong would attempt a penetration of this area the previous evening the entire section had been blacked-out. Under the cover of darkness American infantrymen landed from invasion barges along the river's bank and pushed Eastward across the paddy fields. An exploding red rocket shot high into the sky indicated that action with the enemy was being joined. Choppers illuminated the entire area with parachuting magnesium phosphorus flares. Being about a mile's distance, we aboard could see the flash and feel the concussion of the mortar fire. The din of automatic weapons fire created a barrier of lethal steel against which any Viet Cong would be foolish to advance. The choppers hovered in the distance awaiting orders from the ground forces for them to move-in and destroy mortar emplacements or to dispose of nests of Viet Cong. Without the aid of these choppers, manned by pilots and gunners in their early twenties and more popularly known as "coffin men," our casualty rate would be much higher. They are absolutely fearless of enemy fire move-in where the action is and get with it.

Some two hours after the battle was joined the firing of a green rocket indicated that our forces had broken contact with the Viet Cong. Charlie had deliberately retreated to seek clandestine cover during the daylight hours or to return to the guise of a simple minded peasant farmer. By sunrise the gentle South Easterly wind had dissipated the pall of conflict and revealed the scarred greenery of the battlefield. The quietude which follows bedlam was broken only by the distant and majestic crowing of a rooster. Through high-powered binoculars I saw the Medics with stretchers seeking-out the wounded to place them aboard awaiting choppers for immediate evacuation to medical stations. The dead were the last to be cleared from the battlefield as they were beyond all earthly aid. The same sun that watched those boys grow-up was now shining upon their bodies in a Vietnamese paddy field. And it will be the same brilliant sun which warms their graves, proving that God is everywhere. . . ."

INTERNATIONAL POETRY FESTIVAL

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 1970

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of Members of Congress and other interested persons a significant literary event to take place in the Nation's Capital this month when poets from eight different countries will join their American translators in an International Poetry Festival at the Library of Congress April 13, 14, and 15. The festival, like other literary programs of the Library of Congress, is being sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund. The 3-day program, planned under the general direction of William Jay Smith, the Library's consultant in poetry, 1968–70, will take place in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library.

Yehuda Amichai of Israel, Jorge Carrera Andrade of Ecuador, and Nicanor Parra of Chile are presenting the first poetry reading of the series on Monday, April 13, at 7:30 p.m. Joining them to read translations are John Malcolm Brinnin, Miller Williams, and Mr. Smith, all distinguished American poets in their own right.

The program on Tuesday, April 14, begins with a lecture at 3:30 p.m. by Allen Tate, the noted poet, critic, and teacher, who was the Library's consultant in poetry, 1943–44. Tuesday evening at 7:30 Francis Ponge of France, Philippe Thoby-Marcelin of Haiti, and Vasko Popa of Yugoslavia, together with Donald Finkel, Serge Gavronsky, and Mr. Smith, will read poetry in the original and in translation.

Louis Untermeyer, poet, critic, anthologist, and Library of Congress consultant in poetry, 1961–63, has accepted an invitation to chair a discussion on Wednesday morning at 10:30, in which the poets and their translators will talk about some of the problems of rendering poetry in another language. At 7:30 on Wednesday even Zulfikar Ghose of Pakistan, Shuntaro Tanikawa of Japan, and Mr. Smith will present the final program of the festival. A reception will be held in the Great Hall following the poetry reading.

Guests invited to the festival include the Library's former consultants in poetry, poets who have recorded for the archive of recorded poetry and literature in the Library of Congress, and poets who are taking part in the school programs of the national endowment for the arts, as well as literary editors, critics, and diplomatic representatives of the countries from which the participating poets come. The public will be admitted to festival programs to the extent that space in the Coolidge Auditorium is available.

During the festival the Library will exhibit selections from the works of the foreign poets taking part in the programs in the northwest corridor, ground floor, of the main building. Translations by the American poets taking part will be displayed in the foyer of the Coolidge Auditorium.

Tape recordings of festival programs, like other programs in the Library's literary series, are being made available by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall poetry and literature fund for delayed broadcast on radio stations in other cities through the National Educational Radio network. In Washington, these programs will be presented in delayed broadcasts by radio station WGMS–AM–FM on dates to be announced.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 2, 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?