

complete, and unconditional ownership of the 12 Federal Reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SEBELIUS (for himself, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SKUBITZ, and Mr. MIZE):

H.R. 17141. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 17142. A bill to provide incentives for the establishment of new or expanded job-producing industrial and commercial establishments in rural areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 17143. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLD:

H.R. 17144. A bill to improve and modernize the postal service, to reorganize the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FLOWERS:

H.J. Res. 1183. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 581. Concurrent resolution relating to an Atlantic Union delegation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MIKVA,

Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. REES, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. SCHEUER):
H. Res. 942. A resolution creating a select committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of transportation problems in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:
H.R. 17145. A bill for the relief of Branca C. Alvernaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN:
H.R. 17146. A bill supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, now known as The George Washington University, in the District of Columbia and the acts amendatory or supplemental thereof; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MEMORIALS

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

359. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to protecting the continued operation of small meat slaughtering businesses; to the Committee on Agriculture.

360. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to increasing the Federal milk subsidy for Hawaii under the National School Lunch Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

361. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to taking certain actions in remembrance of the Katyn Forest Massacre; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

362. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to adopting a policy which would bring the war in Vietnam to an end immediately; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

363. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to amending the Constitution of the United States to provide for the selection and retention of Federal judges on a merit basis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

364. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to textile imports from countries employing cheap labor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

454. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Orville L. Cain, Grass Valley, Calif., relative to redress of grievances (pt. 1); to the Committee on House Administration.

455. Also, petition of the mayor of the city of Palatka, Fla., relative to designating Cape Kennedy as the operational base for the space shuttle system; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

456. Also, petition of the city council of the city of Maitland, Fla., relative to designating Cape Kennedy as the operational base for the space shuttle system; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO L. STOREY STEMMONS

HON. EARLE CABELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 20, 1970

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following message delivered by Dr. Luther Holcomb, Thursday, April 16, 1970, at the funeral of L. Storey Stemmons:

MESSAGE DELIVERED BY DR. LUTHER HOLCOMB

Storey Stemmons was a man of many dimensions. He brought to his work high gifts of mind and spirit.

He was trained to be a lawyer. He was a man of the law—a warm, vibrant, open man. His very being depicted the largeness of the West. It was natural and comfortable for many of us to call him "Judge." He would have made a truly great judge.

Storey Stemmons was a man of honesty. His honesty was total, complete, simple—a matter of course.

He was a man of essential humility—the humility of the brave, free and brilliant.

Even though possessing a legal mind, the appellate robes were not meant for this one. They would have been like a halter on an eagle.

The law gave him a foundation for business. His delight was in putting a business transaction together. He would look at them upside-down, inside-out, right-to-left and left-to-right.

Such was the genius of this man—a genius for the law and for business.

Let us think about another side of your friend and mine:

One had to be with him in Tower East at 2700 Stemmons Freeway to fully appreciate and understand this one. There was the view of the city that he loved and one could see the relationship with his staff that was characterized by respect, loyalty and genuine affection.

No one who has ever been on a fishing or hunting trip with him will forget the personality of Storey Stemmons. By a campfire or in a boat, Storey reflected something special. He would bring this "something special" into every situation. This was true even during the long months of his final illness. When the doctors told him recently that the end was near, he was still the gracious host wanting to offer them refreshments and escort them to the door.

Yes, the inspirational qualities of Storey Stemmons—his buoyant disposition, his enthusiasm for life, his courage and determination will forever live in our hearts.

These traits were a part of his being. I believe they came from his heritage, his abiding faith in God, his dedication to the simple, old virtues and his unflinching belief in and love for his country.

Storey Stemmons had an exceptional capacity for love and devotion for his wife, Grace, and his brother, John.

I know Storey would have me say today that the greatest lady ever is the one named Grace. Grace, you have responded with a love and devotion that is akin to the greatest romance ever.

No two brothers could have a greater understanding and respect for each other than did Storey and John. Their devotion, each for the other, was a way of life with them.

Let us pray.

With lasting gratitude in our hearts for Thy servant, Storey, knowing that the peace he sought is now forever given him, for he dwells with Thee and so do we, O Thou holy

bridge of all eternity. Lord, let Thy servant be in peace according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation which Thou hast prepared. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. Amen.

PRIVATE INITIATIVE ON POLLUTION

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, private initiative to meet air pollution problems is especially gratifying in this era when so many people seem to turn automatically to government with every problem.

Accordingly, I was very pleased to read of the progress in air quality control undertaken by an Illinois private utility, Central Illinois Public Service Co., Springfield, Ill. The utility serves much of the central part of the State.

Here is the text of the firm's announcement:

PRIVATE INITIATIVE ON POLLUTION

A major phase in the air quality control program of Central Illinois Public Service Co. is completed and several others are well under way, according to D. G. Raymer, of Springfield, operations vice president for CIPS.

The utility is engaged in a five-year, \$16 million program to install electrostatic precipitators at all four of its electric generat-

ing stations. Precipitators remove fly ash, which is residue from burning coal in power station boilers in the production of electricity. CIPS uses about 3,000,000 tons of Illinois coal annually.

While approval for the program was granted by the Illinois Air Pollution Control Board last year, the design and engineering for the project had been in progress at least two years previously, Raymer said.

"EXCELLENT RESULTS" AT GRAND TOWER

Two of the precipitators have been installed and are in operation at Grand Tower Station in Jackson County, completing one major phase of the system-wide program. Performance of the devices was described as "excellent" by Raymer, who added that "We are extremely pleased with the results, which indicate our company's program should be most successful."

Installation of a third precipitator at the station is scheduled to start early next month. In addition, construction on a new sewage treatment plant is nearing completion, and a new ash pond has been built. The pond, a large scooped-out area enclosed on all sides by dikes, is used to store ashes from coal burned in the power station boilers. The pond prevents the ashes from being washed into the Mississippi River.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR MEREDOSIA STATION

Equipment now is being installed for one of the boilers at Meredosia Station, in Morgan County. This equipment will modify a precipitator already in operation at the station. When completed in May, this will give the present precipitator a much higher degree of efficiency, Raymer said.

New ash ponds will be constructed at the station, with work to begin in the near future.

TWO PRECIPITATORS AT HUTSONVILLE STATION

Engineering is under way preparatory to installing two precipitators at Hutsonville Power Station, in Crawford County. A new sewage treatment plant at the station was completed last year, and a new ash pond was constructed in 1968.

At Coffeen Power Station, in Montgomery County, where a second unit of 600,000-kilowatt capacity is under construction, CIPS will install precipitators for both the new unit and the 365,000-kilowatt unit now in operation. The present sewage treatment plant at the station will be modified upon installation of the new unit.

CIPS TAKING PART IN RESEARCH PROGRAM

CIPS also is participating with 15 other utilities in a new research program to develop an advanced air pollution control system for power stations.

Goal of the \$7 million program is a commercial system to eliminate 99 percent of solid pollutants and 90 percent of gaseous, more-difficult-to-control sulfur oxides from the exhaust of power station boilers.

CONGRESSIONAL VISION EXCELLENT IN COMBATING POLLUTION

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, April 21, 1970, to give special recognition to the activities which will be held throughout the Nation tomorrow in observance of Earth Day.

It is my feeling that as we recognize this event we should not only look to the future and the massive job of preserving our environment, but we should also be aware of that which has been accom-

plished already. As one who has been proud of an active legislative role in this effort, I am extremely pleased that the popular attention, which we see demonstrated during this Earth Week, is directed at the need to preserve our environment and that the Nation as a whole is supporting an effort which Congress began a score or more years ago.

A review of the record established by the Congress of the United States especially during the last half decade provides us with a solid foundation upon which to build. I believe the Congress has exercised great wisdom and leadership in tackling the task of eliminating air and water pollution and in solving the problems of solid waste disposal.

The past 5 years have been marked by substantial legislative progress in all three fields. These measures include the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Water Resources Planning Act, and Solid Waste Disposal Act. The tools to win these battles are available to us now, but they must be put to work through adequate funding.

There are several proposals which would sharpen the tools we have even now and help our war to preserve our environment. Some have been cleared by the 91st Congress. These include the National Environmental Policy Act, improvements to the Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act, expansion of sewage treatment plant construction grants, protection of endangered species of fish and wildlife, continuation of saline water conversion program, extension of the National Council on Marine Resource and Engineering, and addition of two California forest areas—including one in the Second Congressional District which I have the honor to represent—to the Wilderness System.

However, as long as pollution exists, be it in the air we breathe or the water we drink, the responsibility to eliminate it has not been met and our task is not completed. Congress still has before it such proposals as the Environmental Quality Education Act, the National Environmental Laboratory Act, and a variety of programs to improve the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Clean Air Act.

The Federal Government, prodded by congressional leadership, has been actively engaged in the pollution battle for many, many years, as indicated by passage of the original Federal Water Pollution Control Act, approved by the 80th Congress some 22 years ago. The original 1948 act extended to local and State governments Federal technical research and planning assistance in solving water pollution problems.

The water pollution control program as we know it today, first was enacted in 1956 and was modernized and expanded in 1961, 1965, 1966, and again in 1970. This provides for construction grants and enforcement procedures, along with research programs initiated earlier. Grants funded under this program meant \$65 million alone to the State of California this year.

In 1956 some \$50 million a year was authorized. This level of Federal assist-

ance was increased in subsequent legislation, until \$1 billion was authorized for this fiscal year.

As we can recall, last year one of the major battles fought in Congress was over full funding of the program. The President had recommended only \$214 million be spent. Pollution fighters in Congress sought the full \$1 billion allowed. The end result was an appropriation of \$800 million.

For next year, the water quality control program is authorized at \$1.25 billion, but the administration has proposed a new program which would, in effect, reduce this amount to \$1 billion.

Turning to the problem of air pollution, in 1955 the Congress passed legislation authorizing a Federal program of research in air pollution and technical assistance to State and local governments. This legislation established the policy—still in effect—that State and local governments have a fundamental responsibility to deal with community air pollution problems, and the Federal Government has an obligation to provide leadership and support.

By 1963, it was clear that progress toward understanding the problem was not being matched by progress toward better control, largely because States and local governments were not equipped to cope effectively with community air pollution problems. In December 1963, Congress passed the Clean Air Act to help States and local governments join with the Federal Government in a more vigorous attack.

The Clean Air Act authorized two major Federal activities: First, grants made directly to States and local agencies to assist them in working up, establishing, and improving control programs; and second, Federal action to abate interstate air pollution, a situation obviously beyond the reach of individual States and cities.

Amendments to the 1963 act were passed in 1965, under which national standards for controlling motor vehicle pollution were promulgated for initial application for the 1968 motor vehicle model year. However, air pollution problems despite the national and local effort grew and worsened. In 1967, the Air Quality Act was passed, calling for a coordinated attack on air pollution on a regional basis and giving something of a blueprint for action at all levels of government and industry.

The third major pollution threat is in solid wastes. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is charged, under the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, with coordination of research, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies of solid waste programs; development and application of new and improved methods of solid waste disposal; and financial and other assistance to public and private agencies in solid waste disposal programs.

Yes, Congress has begun. We have been confronted with the problem and we must vigorously continue our efforts to preserve our environment. I certainly want to voice my commitment to expand the legislative beginnings we have made into a comprehensive national program dedicated to the investment of time, re-

sources, and funds which must be made available to secure a clean, pleasant, and safe nation for each and every American to live, grow, and prosper.

VETERANS OFFICER IS OUTSPOKEN ON WAR DISSENTERS

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, serving this year as national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars is Mr. Raymond A. Gallagher of South Dakota.

He is doing an outstanding job and some of the accomplishments of his tenure in office have been reviewed recently in a column appearing in the Indianapolis News, Wednesday, March 25, 1970.

The article was written by Mr. Lou Hiner, Jr., the veteran Washington correspondent for the News.

I commend the article to the Congress. It follows in its entirety:

BACKS NIXON—VETERANS OFFICER IS OUTSPOKEN ON WAR DISSENTERS

(By Lou Hiner Jr.)

Raymond A. Gallagher, the genial South Dakotan who is commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is an outspoken man.

On one subject, the Vietnam war, Commander Gallagher is one of the Nixon administration's staunchest supporters.

On another, the treatment of war veterans, Gallagher is an out-and-out critic of the man in the White House and his program.

In an interview, the 48-year-old Gallagher lashed out at the "vocal minority" and said it is a national tragedy that the group is "disrupting our country and undermining the well being and safety of our men in Vietnam."

The message Gallagher has sent out to the more than 10,000 VFW posts across the country is:

"The time has come when the great silent majority in this country, and that includes members of Congress, must stand up and be counted as to where they stand. Time is running out and if we don't speak out, that vocal minority will most certainly take over all that is meaningful in this country of ours."

And when Gallagher waves the flag and speaks out, there are plenty of people to listen. Scarcely a day goes by when he isn't out speaking two or three times on Americanism. He's been heckled by the discontents, but it doesn't approach the applause of those who agree with him.

Gallagher is no easy-chair commander. He's been to the boondocks in Vietnam three times to talk and listen to our servicemen. His last visit was soon after he became commander last August.

The commander realizes the desire of Americans to have our troops withdrawn from Vietnam is great, but he expresses concern that too rapid a withdrawal will weaken the Vietnamization program, where the South Vietnamese will fight the war for themselves.

Gallagher predicts our troop strength in the war area will level off around 250,000 men. How long that number will remain there is questionable, he says, and depends on how fast the Vietnamese can make their own way.

On the problems of the war veterans in this country, Gallagher is equally persuasive.

He feels they are being short-changed. Some Veterans Administration hospitals are not up to par; some are inadequately staffed, and there are not enough facilities to care for the growing number of veterans. He points out there are 27 million veterans today and the number is being increased by roughly 1 million each year.

One bright light in the treatment of veterans, Gallagher says, is the sudden attention Congress is giving to legislation establishing a new GI Bill of Rights.

On the matter of Selective Service, the VFW neither endorses nor opposes the new lottery system. He believes young men under it are better able to plan their futures, but it would be fairer if there were no exemptions for such reasons as college educations.

The VFW in Gallagher's year as commander is likely to reach a record membership of 1.6 million veterans by August. The highest to date is the 1,544,000 enrolled just after World War II.

NATIONAL YWCA WEEK

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the YWCA of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., has been a vital influence for good in the community for 90 years. Today its members and its energy are found, as in the past, in the forefront of constructive action to meet community problems.

Typical of these efforts are the sponsorship of the YWCA with other women's organizations in Dutchess County of panel discussions on government which are open to the public. Senior citizens meet in its building and classes are held there.

This is National YWCA Week, a time when all of us can express our gratitude for the concern shown by YWCA members and to commend their efforts on our behalf. I should like to add my personal congratulations and well done to the board members and staff of the Poughkeepsie YWCA. The Sunday, April 19 issue of the Poughkeepsie Journal commended the Poughkeepsie YWCA in its lead editorial which I include now in the RECORD:

VALUE OF THE YWCA

"Nothing is certain in this life except change." So runs a hoary maxim that puzzled many of us as children. People today have learned the hard truth of that fact more rapidly than in any other era of our history.

The unrest, dissension and rebellion mounting among our people testify to that. Change always brings with it a disruptive influence in society. But the rapidity with which change has come in this era has bewildered most of us and made the influence more disruptive.

So many and varied are the problems and concerns accompanying the changes, the average individual is apt to feel confused and powerless to cope with them alone.

To the women and girls of Dutchess County who need help in coping with their problems or who want to join others in seeking answers to community problems, the YWCA offers opportunity. For 90 years the YWCA in Poughkeepsie has been in the forefront of constructive action for the individual and the community.

This is National YWCA Week which is being observed by the association in more than 7,400 locations across the United States

around the theme, "Your Concern is Ours—Join the YWCA".

We commend this organization for its steadfast evidence of concern for others and its continuing progress in working with the individual, the community and the nation for the benefit of all.

WATER POLLUTION

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, last week President Nixon sent a message to the Congress stating that he wants a study made of the practice of dumping solid wastes into the oceans. For this I want to commend President Nixon highly.

Mr. Speaker, today there is no more water on earth than there was when this earth was created. In 1970, however, the United States alone will use some 400 billion gallons of water each day, as compared with about 40 billion gallons of water a day in 1900. Much of the water used this year will become polluted in the process of use—and the treatment it receives after use will not remove the pollutants from it. Factories will pour billions upon billions of water out each day in 1970. Much of that water will be polluted because of the content of solid waste. Treatment will not be removing the pollutants from that water either.

Because these pollutants are not removed, this water will be completely unusable; and we will have lost more of a vital resource which cannot be replaced.

Mr. Speaker, for years conservationists have been warning that we should not continue to pollute our rivers and streams; but those sensible warnings fell on deaf ears. Today, as a result of our unwillingness to listen to these appeals, there is not a major body of water in the United States which is not polluted, and the cost of cleaning it up is very high.

This is the reason for the importance of the President's recent statement proposing that this study be made and completed by September. This is also the reason this effort should receive strong bipartisan support, because pollution does not recognize political boundaries, nor political parties.

We should not allow our oceans to become open sewers in the same manner in which we let this happen to our lakes and streams throughout the United States. Unfortunately, however, there seems to be an attitude about, which feels we can continue to dump anything and everything into the oceans that we wish because they are so vast that they can never become polluted. But those who believe this are as wrong as those who felt that our rivers and streams would never become so polluted as to render them useless.

To my dismay, I have, in the past several years become well acquainted with this attitude, because of continued dumping of solid waste material off the New Jersey shore. This dumping, which is permitted presently at less than 10 miles offshore has created a serious pollution

problem, quite literally a "dead" area of sea around the dumping site. Continuation of this dumping at the present site might result in widespread pollution which would force us to close our beaches, cause serious financial damage to our resort business, and continue to harm marine life.

Some time ago, I introduced legislation which would require barges to go out at least 25 miles from shore before dumping sewage, and would also require extensive research into the possibilities of reviving these dead waters. On February 23, 1970, I served as chairman of the House Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors when it conducted a congressional hearing on this legislation.

I feel that those hearings were a good start, and I am presently in the process of gathering further information so that we can conduct another congressional hearing on this subject. These are problems which must be faced, and we must have a national commitment to solve them. To those who say we cannot afford to make a realistic fight against water pollution, I say we can ill afford not to make such a fight. President Nixon's recent message would seem to indicate his agreement that this must become a top priority issue. I salute this effort, and pledge to support and assist in this fight in any way possible.

QUEEN ISABELLA DAY

HON. DANIEL E. BUTTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BUTTON. Mr. Speaker April 22 is the anniversary of the birth of one of the most celebrated figures in all history, Queen Isabella of Spain. My distinguished colleague, the Honorable JAMES G. FULTON of Pennsylvania, is the sponsor of House Joint Resolution 213 which would make that date officially designated as Queen Isabella Day.

The mayor of my own city, the Honorable Erastus Corning II, of Albany, N.Y., has quite properly proclaimed the day as Queen Isabella Day. I take pleasure in inserting Mayor Corning's proclamation of tribute to Queen Isabella in the RECORD at this point:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, April 22, 1970, marks the 519th Anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella, dynamic Castilian queen, who through her faith and confidence in Christopher Columbus, gave the civilized world a new dimension; and

Whereas, Queen Isabella, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon, by her support of Columbus in his plans for exploration earned for herself a unique place in the history of Western civilization; and

Whereas, in her own time, Isabella was a queen noted for her clear intellect, energy, virtue and patriotism; and

Whereas, the qualities of confidence in the future, spirit of adventure with a purpose and sacrifice in the cause of human progress exhibited by Queen Isabella are characteristics worthy of emulation in our twentieth century era of exploration;

Now, therefore, I, Erastus Corning 2nd, Mayor of the City of Albany, New York, do hereby proclaim April 22, 1970, as Queen Isabella Day in the City of Albany, and urge that all citizens, schools, historical and other interested organizations suitably observe this significant event in the history of the world.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of February, 1970.

ERASTUS CORNING II,
Mayor.

THE "NEW UNEMPLOYMENT": A NEW PROBLEM

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, a new economic phenomenon has arisen which is unique to the industrial and scientific climate of the post World War II United States. I refer to the increasingly serious problem of the "new unemployment"—unemployment affecting the highly educated, well-paid personnel who for so long have been the backbone of our Nation's remarkable defense and aerospace industries.

Because the aerospace industry employs about 27 percent of our country's engineers and scientists and because this industry is, therefore, the largest employer of research and development scientists and engineers in the United States, I think it merits our concern when conditions in this Government-related industry throw these highly trained and dedicated workers into a high rate of unemployment.

Mass layoffs were once associated only with blue-collar workers who, over the years, learned to view them as a real hazard. Now, hundreds of highly educated and highly paid white-collar workers have learned that the cancellation or loss of a major contract can throw them onto the streets with little warning. Thus, it is becoming apparent that economic conversion of what have been primarily defense and aerospace firms is emerging as a clear necessity if these workers are to be productively employed in civilian endeavors.

The Southern California Professional Engineering Association's executive secretary, Mr. Robert Leventhal, has been active in the effort to bring this situation to the attention of Federal, State, and local authorities in order to encourage the development of some remedial action.

A recent article from the Los Angeles Times clearly depicts the depressed situation in which many individuals, primarily engineers, now find themselves. It graphically complements the current dialog which Mr. Leventhal and members of various professional groups are now fostering. I include the Times article at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Los Angeles Times,
Mar. 19, 1970]

AEROSPACE CUTS: NEW JOBLESS: THE HIGHLY PAID OUT ON STREETS

(By Robert A. Rosenblatt)

What happens when your income drops from \$327 a week to \$65?

"We eat hamburgers and chili beans," says A. G., a 57-year-old engineer with a master's degree who hasn't worked since October.

"My wife and I changed functions. She goes to work every day. I stay home and take care of the house and the children."

For A. G. and thousands of others, the aerospace industry cutback is a full-scale depression. Hired two years ago, he was laid off by McDonnell Douglas Corp., a St. Louis-based firm that dismissed 15,000 Southern California workers in 1969.

During 13 years in the industry, A. G. worked at four companies on a variety of missile and space program jobs. He was transferred to Houston once during an economy move but never was laid off.

Now he's out on the street and desperately looking for work.

NEW ECONOMIC PHENOMENON

A. G. is part of a new phenomenon in the post-World War II economy—the suddenly growing ranks of the highly educated, highly paid who have lost their jobs.

Layoffs traditionally hit the man carrying a lunch pail, not the man with a briefcase.

However, American industry's growing sophistication produced a highly educated, professional work force. Modern companies have an ever growing number of white collar jobs. When layoffs come, they hit large numbers of these employees.

A. G.'s income is \$65 a week in unemployment insurance benefits, and he is nearing the end of the eligibility period.

Letters and resumes to more than 100 companies as far away as South Africa, and 8,000 miles of car trips around California haven't produced a job.

A CHANGED HIRING SCENE

The boom and bust aerospace industry is deep in a down part of the business cycle with little relief in sight. In previous slack times, layoffs at one company were balanced by hiring somewhere else.

"People could move from one job to another and keep their homes and families in the same area," recalls Frank Smith, director of industrial relations at Northrop Corp., Beverly Hills, which has sliced 1,600 workers from its West Coast payrolls this year.

A slimmed down defense budget, curtailment of the space program, and a slackening of orders for civilian aircraft hit the industry all at once.

Commercial aircraft development, and subcontracting jobs for military contracts are expected to put some people back to work in Southern California. But industry sources agree that these improvements won't offset recent cutbacks, at least in the near future.

Even for workers who are willing to leave the state for another aerospace job, the picture is gloomy. Boeing Co., Seattle, has laid off 12,000 in the Puget Sound area, plus 3,000 elsewhere. Since Jan. 1, Grumman Corp., Bethpage, N.Y., has been planning to trim its 32,500-man work force to 27,500 by the end of the year. About 8,000 employees at the Ft. Worth, Tex., and Pomona plants of General Dynamics Corp. lost their jobs in a cutback that started in mid-1969.

The British government reports a huge upsurge in applications from aerospace engineers who emigrated to the United States during the "brain drain" of the past decade.

"Sure, I'll pick up and move in a minute if somebody offered me a decent job," says a \$20,000-a-year administrator laid off by North American Rockwell Corp., El Segundo, in February. The company dismissed 17,000 workers last year, and another 5,000 will be jobless by April 1. About 30% of the jobless are engineers, and 10% are managers.

LEAVING INDUSTRY

The former administrator says, "I would be willing to take a pay cut to \$16,000 or \$18,000 a year, but nobody is offering any work."

He's ready to leave the industry. "I was going to lease some land and run a boarding stable for horses, but the property didn't become available." He also applied unsuccessfully for jobs managing a resort and working on industrial development for a Chamber of Commerce.

One engineer is running a gas station, another writes for a financial magazine, and several have taken civilian jobs in South Vietnam.

Three of every five aerospace people applying to one Los Angeles-based employment agency are asking for jobs outside the industry.

"Hundreds of them want to be salesmen in the engineering field or handling technical products," said one job counselor. "They feel it's a chance to get big money and have more job security."

But, he warns, "These jobs aren't so easy to get. A man has to have the right background and personality to be a good salesman."

Many unemployed professionals are job hunting in government agencies at the state and city levels. Others are signing up for federal civil service examinations.

"My main interests now are job security and a decent wage even if it's not as much as I was getting before," says a former contract planner at North American Rockwell.

He has applied for management jobs at the Post Office, the Internal Revenue Service and the Los Angeles County Engineering Department.

Aerospace firms are holding job fairs, where representatives of businesses ranging from computer manufacturing to grocery retailing can pick up packages of resumes and get a line on the skills now available.

Hiring has been spotty, with no trends apparent on how aerospace professionals will be absorbed into the economy.

In aerospace itself, some hiring is going on, to take care of normal attrition but the new jobs are mostly restricted to specialties such as structural engineers.

TIES TO SOUTHLAND

An exodus from the southern California area has not yet begun. Most of the unemployed are going through their savings and cutting expenditures for everything but necessities while they search for work.

"It's very difficult to relocate people," says an employment agency executive. "Their kids are in school, they have 5% loans on their homes, and they like living in California. People don't want to pick up and move. They don't want to face an 8.5% or 9% loan for a home somewhere else. Many of them say the cities in the East are too crowded and uncomfortable."

Some aerospace workers are getting jobs in the computer and computer peripheral equipment industries, reports Leo May, technical manager at VIP Agency, Inc., Los Angeles.

NORTH VIETNAMESE MAKE FATAL MISCALCULATION

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon last night put his finger directly on the biggest miscalculation North

Vietnam and her sympathizers throughout the world have made.

The President said:

They thought they could win politically in the United States. This proved to be their most fatal miscalculation.

How right he is.

There may be those who disagree with the President. There may be a few who actually sympathize with the enemy. We have had those in every war. The Tories, the copperheads, the bundists, and this war is no different.

But the bulk of the American people reject the idea of defeat. They reject the idea of running out on their allies or their fighting men.

And when it comes right down to it, they rally behind their leaders, so long as their leaders deal forthrightly with them. President Nixon has dealt this way—honestly and above board. The American people have responded.

Mr. Speaker, it is time now for the North Vietnamese to reassess their policies. The President has made it clear—they can have peace; they cannot have surrender.

H.R. 17099, LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE GREAT LAKES

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my distinguished colleagues on the Public Works Committee in sponsoring legislation, H.R. 17099, to create a program and procedures that will aid in protecting the Great Lakes. This legislation is a direct outgrowth of hearings and investigations conducted, initially at my request, by our Public Works Committee and the Corps of Engineers.

We have been concerned for some time about the long-range effect on the lakes of dumping of dredge materials. Much of the dredgings are not polluted, but some of it is, and any further pollution of the lakes should be prevented.

My own city of Chicago has been working closely with the Corps of Engineers to establish diked and other disposal areas for the dredgings. We know we cannot jeopardize the economic value of our river and harbor navigation depths. We also know we must not jeopardize the lakes.

The program proposed in the legislation we are introducing today is an outgrowth and expansion of a pilot program which has already demonstrated that this kind of approach can succeed. I realize that it will pose problems in choices of land use and financial resources, but I am convinced that those problems can be solved.

This legislation does something else that I believe is important. It points up the fact that the Corps of Engineers is not the polluter—that the pollution arises from the economic development of the areas involved, and that the Corps is only the agent of the Federal Government in

its cooperation with the local government in that economic development. The Corps has unjustly been required to bear the brunt of the blame; by its division of responsibility for solving the problem where it belongs—and the areas the river and harbor development serves.

I hope we can look forward to prompt action and widespread support for this bill.

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, Naomi S. Rovner, of the Baltimore Sun Washington bureau, in a recent series of articles has provided a valuable account of the discussion of the effects on the Chesapeake Bay by the enlargement of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. With these articles the Sun has focused attention on an important aspect of the citizens' concern with preservation of the Chesapeake Bay, one of the east coast's most valuable natural resources.

The Sun articles have given proper perspective to the importance of the growing maritime commerce of the bay, and at the same time to the delicate balance of the bay's precious natural resources of fish and wildlife, and the many recreational assets of the bay. As the Nation dedicates itself this week to an environmental emphasis, I commend to my colleagues this valuable series of Naomi Rovner and the editorial of the Baltimore Sun:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 21, 1970] CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL WORK POSES THREAT TO BAY, GUDE WARNS

(By Naomi S. Rovner)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Representative Gilbert Gude (R., 8th) warned today that completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal project might spell disaster for the ecology of the Chesapeake Bay. He angrily dismissed as "completely unsatisfactory" an Army engineer's report minimizing the pollution potential of the canal project.

The 10-year project to widen and deepen the canal is scheduled for completion in June, 1972. It is considered of critical importance to the economic stance of the port of Baltimore in the East Coast competition for container traffic.

But Mr. Gude warned today that in their haste to complete the waterway, Army scientists may have overlooked the possible impact on the ecology of the Bay.

"The potential for environmental disaster is much greater with the C. & D. Canal enlargement than with the atomic reactor at the Calvert Cliffs," Mr. Gude declared.

WARNED BY SCIENTISTS

He said he was first alerted to the possible dangers by four Johns Hopkins University scientists, who noted that the canal project will require a massive diversion of fresh water from the Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware Bay with the resultant increase in the salinity of the Chesapeake.

The Hopkins professors who alerted Mr. Gude to the potential dangers of the project were John C. Geyer, chairman of the department of geography and environmental engineering, Charles E. Renn, and M. Gordon

Wolman, professors in that department, and Owen M. Phillips, chairman of the department of earth and planetary sciences.

The scientists had urged the further canal work be postponed until the proposed hydraulic model of the Chesapeake Bay is completed and the actual impact of the canal could be adequately tested.

HARM TO OYSTERS FEARED

But, Mr. Gude pointed out that the Bay model itself is not scheduled for completion until 1976—long after completion of the canal.

In a letter to the Eighth district Republican, Col. Edwin D. Patterson, deputy division engineer, admitted that the Army could not assess the significance of the new flow patterns, especially during dry periods. He wrote: "the effect of these flows during dry periods on the characteristics of Chesapeake Bay is not known at this time, and I agree with you that these could be checked out in the Bay model when it is completed."

To this, Mr. Gude said today: "the Army thinks the Bay model would be fine to study what's going to happen after it happens."

The congressman noted that one possible effect of the flow and the resultant high salt content of the Bay water, would likely be a new invasion of the oyster killing protozoan parasite MSX, which thrives only in water with a high salinity factor.

The Army letter described the total inflow caused by the canal as "not likely to be significant over the long term of seasonally varying fresh water inflows into the Chesapeake Bay."

EARLY IMPACT FEARED

Mr. Gude said that his concern, however, was over the damage which could be caused, for example to the oyster beds, in a single dry season. Statistically, viewed over a hundred-year period, the Bay could recover, but in fact, the immediate damage could be disastrous, he said.

The Marylander said he had hoped that the dangers of the canal would be explored in hearings on the Bay model authorization requests late last year, and has written his request to Representative George Fallon (D., 4th), the chairman of the House Public Works Committee and a powerful proponent of the canal project.

Mr. Gude said he would urge investigation of the problem at the "highest levels," before the project has gone beyond the point of saving the Bay.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 25, 1970]
MORTON, GUDE DEMAND HALT TO WORK ON CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL

(By Naomi S. Rovner)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Two Maryland legislators demanded today that all work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal project be halted immediately.

In letters to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army, Representative Gilbert Gude (R., 8th) and Representative Rogers C. B. Morton (R., 1st) noted that a newly released, Interior Department study of estuaries throughout the country specifically warns of disruption to the Chesapeake Bay's ecology caused by fresh water diversions engendered by the canal.

The interior study which was completed last January but was made available to Mr. Gude only last week, stated in reference to the canal project: "The consequences of water diversion among river systems within the estuary or beyond the Chesapeake basin should be clearly understood before diversions are planned."

SCIENTISTS ALERT

Mr. Gude said last week that four Johns Hopkins University scientists had alerted him to the potential dangers of the canal, which is expected to be finished in 1972.

The \$2 billion project has been given the highest priority by Maryland congressmen, reflecting the urgency of Baltimore port interests which are blocked from using modern shipping techniques until the completion of the work to widen and deepen the canal.

The canal work is under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers, which is itself under intensified criticism from anti-pollution forces who are charging that it has been permitted to construct dams, bridges, canals and other projects on the nation's waterways without proper regard for environmental impact.

Mr. Gude and Mr. Morton also wrote today to Russell Train, chairman of the President's Environmental Quality Council, and to Representative George H. Fallon (D., 4th), chairman of the House Public Works Committee.

As head of the committee which authorized the Army engineer project, Mr. Fallon has been one of the leading proponents of rapid completion of the canal project.

He has also supported the Chesapeake Bay study and hydraulic model which, Army engineer spokesmen concede, might have provided accurate data about the canal's potential impact on the bay.

However, appropriations for the Bay model, which is scheduled to be built in Mr. Morton's congressional district, have lagged behind those for the canal, and the date for completion of the Bay model has been tentatively set for 1976.

HALT PENDING OPERATION

In their letters, Mr. Gude and Mr. Morton ask that the canal work be stopped until the Bay model is operative.

At the same time, they urged Mr. Fallon to provide the Corps of Engineers with the authority to conduct a feasibility study on the installation of some kind of barriers in the canal to prevent the outflow of fresh water from the Bay when the canal is completed.

Mr. Morton, chairman of the Republican National Committee and once a leading candidate to head the Department of the Interior himself, will be weighing his influence in this matter against that of Mr. Fallon, whose committee controls the priority, and even the very existence, of Corps of Engineers projects.

The question of the canal's impact on the Bay was raised by state Bay experts several years ago, but then quickly smothered under what seemed then to be the more critical question of what the effect on the economy of the Port of Baltimore would be if the canal were not improved.

But the Interior Department's own report now speaks of the potential dangers not only to the wildlife in the Bay, but to offshore game fish which spawn in the Bay.

The report notes that the bottom currents move into the Bay from as far as 35 miles offshore.

Then, it declares: "Since the Susquehanna is the major fresh-water source for the Chesapeake estuary and it is presently among the least utilized of all water sources in the United States, we can expect there will be an increasing demand for water from the Philadelphia and New York City area" with the canal completion.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 26, 1970]
HEARINGS PLANNED ON CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL—FALLON HOPES TO FIND IF PROJECT POSES POLLUTION THREAT

(By Naomi S. Rovner)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative George H. Fallon (D., 4th.) said today he would hold special hearings "as soon after Easter as possible" to explore the possible pollution threat posed by the widening and deepening of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mr. Fallon is chairman of the House Pub-

lic Works Committee, which has jurisdiction over all projects, including the canal, that are handled by the Army Corps of Engineers.

His announcement came on the heels of a demand by Representatives Gilbert Gude (R., 8th) and Rogers C. B. Morton (R., 1st) for an embargo on the canal's construction until the proposed hydraulic model of Chesapeake Bay is constructed by about 1976 and the precise effects of the canal project can be assessed.

DEEPLY CONCERNED

Mr. Gude and Mr. Morton said they were "deeply concerned" over the unknown effects on the bay's ecology of massive diversions of fresh water from the streams feeding into the bay and the subsequent increase of the bay's salt level.

Army engineers have minimized the "statistical effect," but they admit that they do not know what would happen in dry seasons.

Mr. Fallon, who plays a powerful role in determining priorities for engineering projects said today: "Of course we don't want to pollute the bay."

He said he was aware of the question regarding water diversions, but added: "No one can definitely state it would do the damage."

INTERESTED PARTIES INVITED

In any case, he said he would invite Mr. Morton, Mr. Gude, Interior Department officials, Army Corps of Engineers spokesmen, ecologists, bay specialists, the Johns Hopkins University professors who warned Mr. Gude and "any other interested parties" to testify at the hearings.

He said he hoped the canal work would not have to be stopped. "If there is any danger, we ought to see if we can't correct it by a lock or something," the veteran legislator from Baltimore said.

Mr. Morton and Mr. Gude yesterday wrote Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, Russel Train, the under secretary and chairman of the President's New Environmental Quality Control Council and Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, demanded the embargo on the canal project.

They also wrote Mr. Fallon, urging him to help get authorization for the Army to take corrective measures in the matter.

The canal is considered critical to the economic well-being of the port of Baltimore, because until its completion, the new giant container vessels are unable to reach the Baltimore harbor. The \$100 million improvement project has a completion date of 1972. Only about 15 miles remains to be widened and deepened, but it is this last work that could have the most disastrous impact on the bay.

Mr. Gude noted last week that the bay model will be able to duplicate the bay's complicated system of tides and currents exactly. In addition, it will be able to "speed up time" so that, for example, 100 years of tides and currents could be duplicated in a few hours, and their exact impact measured accurately.

He said he is convinced that the canal poses a much greater potential threat to the bay's ecology than does the controversial atomic reactor that is planned at Calvert Cliffs.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 8, 1970]

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE PROTECTION CALLED COSTLY—GENERAL SAYS FRESH WATER PLAN WILL COST "TON OF MONEY"

(By Naomi S. Rovner)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Installation of protective devices on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to prevent loss of fresh water from the upper Chesapeake Bay would "cost a ton of money," Brig. Gen. Richard M. Groves, of the Army Corps of Engineers, said today.

General Groves pledged that "we in the Corps are thinking positively in this matter," but he told a congressional panel today that

"intensive studies" on the project to widen and deepen the canal had shown that "in general, the beneficial effects outweighed the detrimental."

General Groves testified during the first day of special hearings before the House Public Works Committee which were prompted by charges that the ecology of the Chesapeake faced "catastrophe" if the canal were completed as anticipated.

CESSATION OF WORK URGED

Two Maryland congressmen, Representatives Gilbert Gude (R., 8th) and Rogers C. B. Morton (R., 1st) have demanded the cessation of work on the nearly completed canal until the potential hazards are fully investigated and steps have been taken to avoid them.

Representative William C. Cramer (R., Fla.), a member of the committee, challenged General Groves' reluctance to slow down the project until the ultimate effects can be measured and charged that "as far as I'm concerned the Corps of Engineers better start getting ecology-oriented."

"Perhaps," the soft-spoken Republican suggested, "because the Corps is strait-jacketed into a cost-benefit ratio by the Bureau of the Budget," costs outweighed adequate consideration of environment.

General Groves said the Army was in the process of setting up mathematical models of the bay which will give some indication of how serious the change in water flow will be, and he promised that if "it looks as though we're headed for trouble," a partial plug, now stemming some of the canal flow while the work proceeds, will be left in place pending remedial steps.

An ecologist from Mississippi, who was later identified as an Army consultant on the canal project, suggested that even if the fresh water diversion occurred, "I like salt better—it might be beneficial if the salinity increased a little."

Dr. Gordon Gunter, who works for the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, conceded, however, that most of his research on the project had involved the disposition of silt from the dredging operations, and his knowledge of the salinity situation was from studies conducted by others.

CHARGES RENEWED

Mr. Gude and a representative from Mr. Morton's office reviewed their charges today that the Chesapeake's wildlife was threatened by a change in the salt levels and that the Army was taking too casual an attitude.

Representative George M. Fallon (D., 4th), the chairman of the Public Works Committee, emphasized his own support for the hydraulic model of the Chesapeake Bay which Mr. Gude and Mr. Morton believe should have preceded the canal work.

OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE

But Mr. Fallon noted that the completion of the canal project was of crucial importance to Baltimore shipping interests.

He indicated that he seriously questioned the need for halting construction on the project now, because the bay model is not scheduled for completion until 1975.

The canal should be open to increase tonnage traffic by 1972.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 9, 1970]

DELAY IN CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE WORK URGED PENDING BAY WILDLIFE STUDY

(By Naomi S. Royner)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—An assistant secretary of the interior recommended today that the Army Corps of Engineers suspend work on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal until the project's effect on the Chesapeake Bay's fish and wildlife population can be evaluated.

But as the second day of congressional hearings here on the potential dangers of the

canal drew to a close, it was clear that members of the House Public Works Committee were leaning toward completion of the project on which \$80 million of a \$104 million authorization has already been spent.

TOO MUCH AT STAKE

Dr. Leslie L. Glasgow, the Interior Department assistant secretary for fish and wildlife, said that "there is just too much at stake for us to proceed without having the necessary information."

Two Maryland bay specialists, Dr. L. Eugene Cronin, director of the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, and Donald W. Pritchard of the Chesapeake Bay Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, said they believed the canal work should proceed—but only along with specified research and corrective work.

They submitted a preliminary cost estimate of almost \$1 million for research on the project. The costs, however, did not include those for their proposals for "reliable structures" to prevent the potentially dangerous diversion of fresh water from the Chesapeake Bay.

CALLED TOO EXPENSIVE

A spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers indicated at yesterday's hearings that such control structures would be too expensive to install and said merely that the corps would continue its own unspecified and low-financed research as it completed the canal.

Dr. Pritchard produced charts today to show that according to a just-completed mathematical bay model, the canal, deepened to 35 feet from its present 27-feet, would not unduly upset the bay's ecological balance, as has been charged.

But he warned that although the fresh water diverted by the canal might not in itself cause disaster in the bay, completion of the canal is "robbing somebody of drinking water."

Both he and Dr. Cronin noted that New York and Philadelphia will increasingly need to draw on the Susquehanna River for drinking water and the subsequent increased diversion of fresh water combined with the canal might produce the oversalting of the bay that is feared by canal critics.

Dr. Cronin said it would be "just stupid" to proceed with the canal work without building controls into the system and without performing the detailed biological research he proposed, including completion of a hydraulic bay model.

The potential dangers to the bay were raised by Representatives Gilbert Gude (R., 8th) and Rogers C. B. Morton (R., 1st) who have asked that the canal be delayed until after the hydraulic bay model, a \$15 million project, is completed. It now has a tentative completion date of 1975.

Other scientific witnesses pointed out, however, that even the hydraulic model will not answer questions about the biology of the bay.

There was some testimony today that the increased salinity in the bay could have beneficial effects and it was noted that surprised scientists discovered that the striped bass or rock fish uses the canal itself as a spawning ground.

The scientists said, however, that they could not begin to tell whether the increased flow in the deepened channel would help or hurt the young fish and the fish eggs.

Dr. Pritchard, the strongest scientific witness for proceeding with the work, noted that while he personally felt that the canal work alone would not harm the bay, he could not say his work or his new mathematical computer-model was "absolutely infallible."

He reiterated that continued work on the canal was a "risk," and that "measurable and detrimental" effects on the bay could be expected if the fresh water flow were lowered any more.

BEGAN AS 10-FOOT DEEP CANAL

Dr. Glasgow, whose official recommendation that the canal be delayed drew in-

credulous questions from some committee members, also noted that in the past there have been repeated requests for deepening the canal. He noted that the C.&D. canal began as a 10-foot deep channel in the Seventeenth Century.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Apr. 12, 1970]

TON OF MONEY

The project to make the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal wider and deeper, now under way, is a vital one for the port of Baltimore. And what is vital for the port is vital for the economic structure of the state. There is, though, another side of the picture: another vitality. The Chesapeake Bay and its wildlife also are important to Baltimore and the state's economy. Here we have the rub: The claim is made that the canal project will divert fresh water from the upper reaches of the bay with an adverse effect on the ecology of the Chesapeake area.

There are those who believe that the welfare of the port is more important than the bay's ecology. There are those who hold the opposite view. There are those who think that the escape of fresh water through the canal would not adversely affect wildlife.

Can the canal widening and deepening be carried out and at the same time the bay be given full protection? Brig. Gen. Richard M. Groves, of the Army Corps of Engineers, has said that the furnishing of such protection would "cost a ton of money." How much a ton of money is can be left to the Department of the Treasury. But Maryland will want assurance that the Chesapeake will not be harmed through lack of direct action to protect it.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIETNAM STATEMENT: "THE ENEMY HAS FAILED"

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, "the enemy has failed to win the war in Vietnam."

In President Nixon's candid and confident speech on the situation in Southeast Asia, those words were—to my mind—the most significant.

Hanoi had hoped for a military victory. Then Hanoi had hoped to win a propaganda victory in the United States that would destroy the will of the American people.

As our President proudly said, the American people held fast, and the enemy has failed.

Vietnamization is working.

Pacification is working.

American casualties have declined.

In the past year, 115,500 of our young men have come home from Vietnam. During the next year 150,000 more will come home.

President Nixon's policy—deliberate, firm, confident—is working. Now it should be clear to all that only one more step is needed to bring the war to an end: Hanoi should come to the bargaining table with a realistic approach and move toward a sound political settlement. No longer should the enemy demand humiliation and defeat for the United States. For the enemy has failed.

CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. THOMAS J. MESKILL

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Speaker, once again, I am sending my annual congressional questionnaire to residents of the Sixth Congressional District. The questionnaire contains 18 questions on some of the most controversial issues confronting the Nation. When the results of this poll have been tabulated, I will report them to the Congress, to the President, and to the residents of the Sixth Congressional District in Connecticut.

I am inserting the full text of my questionnaire in the RECORD in the hope that my colleagues will find the questions food for thought.

The questionnaire follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April, 1970.

DEAR FRIENDS: We have entered the decade of the seventies. The Second Session of the 91st Congress has assembled, and we have begun our work of voting on many controversial issues.

As in past years, I have again prepared a questionnaire to seek your views on many of the complex issues facing our Nation today; such as inflation, drug control, and the conflict in Southeast Asia. I would like to ask you to take a moment or two of your time to share your opinions on some of these issues with me. Knowing your views enables me to do a better job of representing you in Washington.

The results will be tabulated and reported to the Congress, the President, and to you.

You do not need an envelope to return this questionnaire. Just refold it and affix a 6¢ stamp. A prompt return will expedite the tabulation of results.

Thanking you in advance, I remain
Sincerely yours,

THOMAS J. MESKILL,
Member of Congress.

(Not printed at taxpayers' expense.)

CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

In answering the multiple questions, please indicate your opinion by inserting a, b, c, d, or e in the space provided. Other questions answer "yes" or "no". Your answers will be held in confidence. The questions are designed so that both husband and wife can express their views.

1. Do you agree with Vice President Agnew's charge that news media are often biased?

2. Should wage and price controls be imposed to stop inflation?

3. Do you think the President has been candid with the American public about this Nation's involvement in Laos and Cambodia?

4. Should the United States provide Laos and Cambodia with:

(a) military equipment
(b) advice
(c) military support (bombing and reconnaissance)
(d) ground troops

(e) leave them on their own?

5. Do you feel our children are receiving:

(a) an excellent education
(b) a good education
(c) an adequate education
(d) a poor education?

6. Do you favor:

(a) increasing Federal aid to education under existing programs

(b) reducing allocations to existing programs

(c) maintaining aid at present levels for existing programs

(d) restructuring and reforming our entire Federal aid to education program?

7. Do you favor bussing school children to achieve a better racial balance?

8. Has the Supreme Court been too lenient in its decisions on pornography and obscenity?

9. So that industry will install pollution abatement devices, would you favor:

(a) granting tax credits for such installations

(b) issuing a deadline for abatement with a fine for failure to comply?

10. Do you favor a Federal gun registration law?

11. Do you approve of the way President Nixon has handled the war in Vietnam?

12. Do you favor a four-year term for Congressmen?

13. Do you think local, State, or Federal employees should have the right to strike?

14. Do you favor increasing postal rates to pay the cost of pay raises for Federal employees?

15. Do you favor continuing our spending to explore space?

16. What do you think are our most important domestic problems today? (List in order of importance; 1, 2, 3, etc.)

— — Crime
— — Pollution
— — Racial hostility
— — Education
— — Pornography through mail
— — Communism
— — Campus rebellions
— — Drug problems
— — Poverty
— — More emphasis on health needs and health research, e.g., conquering diseases such as the common cold, arthritis, leukemia, multiple sclerosis.

— — Other

17. On student disorders in universities and colleges, are you in favor of: (Answer yes or no for each question.)

(a) stopping Federal aid to students convicted by a civil court or disciplined by school authorities for disorder?

(b) stopping Federal aid to schools where the administration fails to curb disorder?

(c) use of Federal troops to quell violence?

(d) giving schools complete control over their campuses?

18. On the Selective Service System, do you favor:

(a) retaining selective service boards
(b) a lottery

(c) an all-volunteer armed force
(d) use of draft only in time of declared war

(e) other?

Comments:

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—
HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 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?

LONGSHOREMEN URGED TO KEEP
PRESSURE ON REDS

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, a recent article by Victor Riesel published in the Buffalo Courier Express describes the hard-nosed efforts of the International Longshoremen's Association toward the release of American prisoners of war.

I congratulate the International Longshoremen's Association—ILA—for the very practical action that they have taken and their great support of our men who are prisoners of war in North Vietnam. At the same time, I vehemently condemn the North Vietnamese for their continued intransigence in acknowledging or implementing the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners.

The International Longshoremen's Association is offering a deal to the Soviet Union to effect the release of American prisoners from North Vietnam, thereby ending the longshoremen's 20-year boycott of Soviet ships. They offer to work one Soviet ship for the release of five American POW's. I do not see how Moscow can turn this offer down.

The Victor Riesel article follows:

LONGSHOREMEN URGED TO KEEP PRESSURE
ON REDS

(By Victor Riesel)

NEW YORK.—It could be you think strong men don't weep. They do. You would too, if you sat at a desk across which came letters from mothers and young wives pleading but not begging, beseeching but not crawling, searching, albeit futilely, for any hint of their sons and husbands among the 1,400 Americans now prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

The desk across which these letters flow is that of Johnny Bowers, International Longshoremen's Assn. (ILA) executive vice president. He has the gut for the waterfront, the heart for a cause, but somehow these notes get his stomach—and mine—in ship-tight knots.

From across the land these letters come to Bowers because he has offered to end the union's 20-year boycott of Soviet cargo and passenger ships and work each Red craft in exchange for Moscow's effecting the release of five American PWs.

Just to pick at random in the mound of letters, there is the note from Mrs. Patricia A. Biene from the area of Alameda, Calif.

"It's not easy having a husband missing in action," she writes "but to know that someone cares helps terribly. The futility of one small person trying to persuade a nation to at least release a list of prisoners is now set aside by the help which you and your union have provided. Bless you all." Her husband has been missing in action since Oct. 5, 1966.

And there is Mrs. Gerald A. Gartley of Dunedin, Fla. who tells Bowers: "I am the mother of Lt. Markham L. Gartley, USN, whose plane was shot down over North Vietnam August 17, 1969 and who has been held a prisoner in North Vietnam since that time. We have not had a letter from him . . . This letter is to thank you, Mr. Bowers, for your efforts in behalf of these fine American boys who have been the forgotten men . . . May God bless your efforts." And she signs herself as "a grateful mother."

There are more and more. Lots more. And Bowers and his national union president, Ted Gleason, send word they are willing to strike a bargain. But there's no reply.

There is, indeed, word from the Soviet Union—constantly and recently. But not on the prisoners-of-war exchange. What Moscow's maritime trust wants is open access to the fine piers of New York harbor, now useless to them because the ILA's men won't load or unload them—and indeed would paralyze the port if anyone tried to bring in executives to tie up and service a Soviet vessel.

The Russians have attempted several ploys. Not too long ago they considered offering to retain former Ambassador Arthur Goldberg as special counsel. They were prepared to offer \$50,000 for him to argue their case or take legal action. This came to nothing when Gleason sent word indirectly advising the Soviet mission here to save its money, time and diplomatic energy.

Earlier, the Soviet Embassy in Washington had pressured the State Dept. into contacting the Port of New York Authority in an effort to "persuade" the longshoremen to end their boycott begun in 1950 when a Soviet master intelligence agent, Gerhart Eisler, fled this city half a step ahead of the authorities. He slipped aboard a Communist ship.

Then, according to reports in the highest Washington diplomatic circles, Port Authority executives consulted Goldberg. Somewhere along the line, the former Supreme Court Justice telephoned Secretary of State William Rogers. The attorney wanted to know whether all this had official State Dept. approval. Was this an official State Dept. project?

There is no word on the results of this telephone call. There is word on the Soviet pressure. It continues. More recently, Gleason again was called by an intermediary and asked if he would see Goldberg. Again the word was no.

Gleason and Bowers need no pressure nor will they react with anything but disdain. They want it known, and this column can so report officially, that they are ready to handle Soviet craft on a five prisoners-of-war to one-ship basis.

Otherwise the Soviet pressure will result in an open blast by the American longshoremen.

Bluntly they see Russia's tactic as arrogant. The Russians are asking for the right to compete with our own merchant and passenger fleets which are in such bad shape the Duchy of Liechtenstein probably wouldn't take them as a gift.

The Soviets want their passenger ships cleared here—though the American trade is so run down there isn't an American flag ship on the North Atlantic passenger run. In all, there are about four U.S. passenger lines sailing from any port.

But the longshoremen are willing to handle Soviet craft if they can get a few boys freed. Gleason and Bowers want no piece of foreign policy making. But they've just read the letter from Mrs. L. I. Williams of Tampa, Fla.:

"I am the mother of a Navy pilot who was shot down near Hanoi in April of 1967. We have every reason to believe he is a PW, but Hanoi has never verified this.

"I know what it is to live in anguish and anxiety at all times, and it is almost unbearable when thinking of the mistreatment they get at all times. I'm sure you are aware that we are trying to put pressure on Hanoi to at least let us know who they are holding and to give them humane treatment.

"But the public isn't very responsive. Unless someone is directly involved, they don't seem to have time to help someone else. So that makes me more appreciative of people like you. Please continue to help us. I'm

sure it would help the morale of the PWs if they could hear about people like you instead of all the bad things . . ."

So the offer holds. One ship for five American PWs.

EARTH DAY—APRIL 22

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow is Earth Day—a national day of commitment to assess the state of our environment. Throughout the Nation, citizens will participate in ceremonies and constructive activities to further efforts to improve the quality of our life. It is particularly heartening to me, as one who has for many years fought for anti-pollution programs, that our young people—from those in college to those still in elementary school—have joined in this effort with such dedication and fervor.

Earth Day ceremonies and projects provide a wonderful example of the value of constructive demonstration on behalf of a cause vital to all Americans, and indeed to our entire planet.

It is particularly significant that this day is termed "Earth Day," rather than "Environment Day" or "Antipollution Day," for the battle to restore our despoiled environment is truly global. We all rejoiced last week when our courageous astronauts overcame tremendous obstacles and returned safely from outer space to planet earth. But planet earth is an ailing world that must be healed if earth is not to become as barren and hostile to life as the moon.

Much attention has, and will be, given to Federal, State, and local programs to combat air and water pollution, to abate noise and to devise solutions to the problems of land use and solid waste disposal. And I am glad to state that there is growing consciousness of the global nature of our environmental problems and the need for international cooperation to cope with them.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the North Atlantic Assembly and Vice Chairman of its Scientific and Technical Committee, I can report that great interest exists among members of this parliamentary arm of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for a united effort to improve the environment of our world and reverse the encroachment of pollution which now ravages it. In this connection, I would like to include in the RECORD two documents I prepared for the Scientific and Technical Committee's meetings when we discussed mutual problems of air and water pollution. The first, "Air Pollution in the United States," was submitted at our 1968 meeting and the second, "U.S. Reaction to Santa Barbara Oil Spill," was presented at the 1969 meeting.

Mr. Speaker, I have great hope that many benefits for planet earth will flow from the nationwide Earth Day activities tomorrow, and I commend all the individuals and organizations who will take part in these observances.

The documents referred to, follow:

REPORT ON AIR POLLUTION

(Submitted to the Scientific Technical Committee by P. W. RODINO, JR., Vice Chairman)

I. AIR POLLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Economic expansion and technological progress are hallmarks of our modern society. In America, they have enabled us to enjoy a high standard of living. But these important trends of the 20th century, coupled with the trend of increasing urban population, have had many unplanned and unwanted side effects on our health and welfare. Air pollution is one such side effect—a very serious one whose impact is being felt by millions of Americans in all parts of the country.

The sources of air pollution in the United States are numerous and varied. They include such activities as the burning of fuel to produce heat and electric power, the use of motor vehicles, the burning of refuse, and the manufacture and use of such staples of modern life as steel and other metals, paper, and chemicals. No city or town in America is entirely without sources of air pollution. And in most cities and towns there are enough sources emitting enough gases and solid particles to cause a community air pollution problem.

America is paying a high price for air pollution. Through injury to vegetation and livestock, corrosion and soiling of materials and structures, lowering of property values, and interference with air and surface travel, contamination of the air costs billions of dollars each year in economic damage alone. Of far greater concern are the adverse effects of air pollution on human health. Episodes of extreme pollution have caused illness among thousands of exposed people and resulted in the deaths of many more. Also, research conducted over the past 10 to 15 years has produced a growing body of evidence which indicates that the long-term effects of exposure to lower concentration of air pollutants adversely affects the health of many and may result in chronic disease and premature death. Among the major illnesses which have been linked with air pollution are emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, lung cancer, and even the common cold.

While the present levels of pollution represent a serious national problem, the outlook for the immediate future indicates that, for many American communities, the problem could become a critical one. The continued upwards trends in the factors which contribute to the contamination of the atmosphere—increasing urban population, increasing industrialization, greater demands for power produced by the burning of fossil fuels, more and more dependence on the automobile to meet our rising transportation needs—these and other trends of growth leave no doubt that the potential scope and severity of the air pollution problem and its effects will intensify unless the Nation substantially and rapidly augments its control efforts.

Emergence of the contemporary problem

As recently as the early 1940's, we thought of air pollution in the United States as a relatively simple problem, having to do with the emission of black smoke and cinders, and confined to a relatively few Eastern and Midwestern industrial cities. Air pollution was considered to be a nuisance, rather than a real threat to anyone's health, and in any case purely a local matter demanding only local attention. In fact, it received very little attention of any kind, for the annoyance of smoke pollution was long considered a small price to pay for the high level of economic activity it symbolized. When the smoke problem finally became so intense in cities such as Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Cleveland as to bring on a public clamor for relief, the city governments applied the sim-

ple technology required to control the nuisance. This technology consisted of improvements in combustion practices, restrictions on the kind of fuel used, and in some cases, devices to control cinder emissions. With its application—together with the change from steam to diesel powered locomotives and the substitution of gas and oil for coal in space heating which began to take place at about the same time—the atmosphere of these cities visibly improved.

It was the experience of Los Angeles, whose explosive growth in the 1940's and 1950's brought with it the emergence of the modern phenomenon of photochemical smog, which helped to focus national attention on the growing problem of air pollution—and to awaken America from its complacent tolerance of what it had so long considered nothing more than a relatively harmless annoyance.

Even when the Los Angeles smog problem began to be clearly noticeable, Americans still labored for a time under the impression that another local nuisance had arisen. But when, despite the establishment of the most ambitious and stringent control program in the history of the world, the Los Angeles problem, not only continued to worsen but spread to other cities, it became apparent to the Nation that the air pollution problem it now confronted was something vastly different from, and vastly more complex than, a vexing concentration of smoke and cinders over some of our urban areas.

Today's problem and some of its components

Today, in spite of all of the control efforts we have made till now, a variety of damaging pollutants is being released into the air over the United States at a rate of more than 130 million tons a year or about three-quarters of a ton for each American.

This mass of toxic matter in the air constitutes one of the major health challenges confronting the American people.

Smoke still remains the most obvious component of the contaminated atmosphere—the smoke that rises from thousands of power-plant and factory smokestacks, from millions of homes in our residential areas, and from countless incinerators and garbage dumps. While this particulate-laden smoke is highly visible, it constitutes only about 10 percent of the pollution in the air over the United States.

A full 90 percent of U.S. air pollution consists of largely invisible but potentially dangerous gases. More than half of the contamination, for example, consists of carbon monoxide—most of it issuing from the exhausts of automobiles, trucks, and buses.

The second most plentiful gas pollutant is composed of oxides of sulfur, produced by home, power-plant and factory combustion of coal and oil containing large percentages of sulfur.

More than a tenth of the air-pollution in the United States consists of hydrocarbons, most of them emanating as unburned or only partially burned gaseous compounds from automobile fuel systems.

Combustion also produces large quantities of carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and other gases.

Unpleasant and dangerous enough by themselves, some of these products of combustion undergo complicated chemical changes in the atmosphere that make even worse. In the presence of sunlight, for example, the hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides, emitted largely by automobile exhausts react to produce the brownish and irritating photochemical smog that blankets Los Angeles on many days of the year. This so-called "Los Angeles smog" is a highly complex mixture containing, among other things, nitrogen dioxide, hydrocarbons, ozone, and peroxyacyl nitrate (commonly called PAN).

Occurrence and distribution

It has been estimated that 308 urban places in the United States with a population of 2500 or more have air pollution problems which

can be ranked as serious. Nearly 45,000,000 people—or about 24 percent of the Nation's population—live in these areas. In total, it has been estimated that about 7300 communities—representing some 60 percent of the population—have air pollution problems of a greater or lesser degree.

In 1967, the U.S. Public Health Service evaluated the air pollution problems in the 65 United States Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas having an industrial population of 40,000 or more. Essentially, an SMSA is a socially and economically integrated area with a central city, or city, containing 50,000 or more population. In this evaluation, the 10 areas having the most severe pollution problems were listed as Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles-Long Beach, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Newark, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis.

But, admittedly, attempting to make comparisons of the problems faced by different cities is an extremely difficult matter.

In the first place, air pollution is not the same everywhere. New York City, for example, burns large amounts of sulfur-bearing fuels to generate electricity and to heat buildings. As a result, one of the major components of New York's air pollution problem is the sulfur oxides. Los Angeles, on the other hand, with its abundant sunshine, frequent weather stagnations, and dense automobile populations, is well known for its photochemical smog problem. The two kinds of pollution are very different chemically, and so are their effects.

In the second place, gauging the overall seriousness of an air pollution problem is not simply a matter of measuring the amounts of the various kinds of pollutants discharged to the atmosphere. The presence of some pollutants in the atmosphere will influence the effects of others. Particulate pollution, for example, exaggerates the effects of the sulfur oxides. Some pollutants may react with others to form new substances, and the extent of these reactions in the atmosphere is influenced by temperature, relative humidity, sunlight, and the concentrations of pollutants. The emission of pollutants will in itself vary in time with such factors as the onset of rush hour traffic, the onset of the heating season, and slowing down of business on a weekend. Finally, the meteorological and topographical characteristics of a place can have a considerable influence on the seriousness of the air pollution problem.

A recent Public Health Service summary efforts to measure air pollution levels in cities and towns throughout the United States contains this pertinent statement: "The air quality sampling activities carried on by the many air pollution agencies in the Nation give us the answers to some of the questions we ask about the quality of the air we breathe. The most significant conclusion to be drawn from the data is that wherever we have looked for air pollution, we have found it."

The fight for cleaner air

The solution to the air pollution problem is by no means simple. Our modern civilization would collapse if we were to stop all the activities that contribute to air pollution. But we need not take such drastic measures. There are acceptable ways of reducing air pollution without disrupting the economy, without stopping the forward progress of technology, and without depriving us of any of the conveniences of modern life.

The United States today is moving toward developing and applying these acceptable solutions.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was first authorized to conduct an air pollution program in 1955. In approving this pioneer legislation, the Congress gave recognition to the fact that air pollution had become too difficult and complex a problem to be solved through the unaided efforts of local and State governments. It therefore authorized the Federal Government

to render aid to cities and States in the form of research support and technical assistance.

While this initial Federal effort helped to produce a substantial improvement in scientific knowledge of the nature and national extent of air pollution, it was extremely modest in scope, as indicated by its first year funding of less than \$200,000.

By 1963 it had become evident that progress toward better understanding of the problem was not being matched by real progress toward control. Contamination of the national air resource was still increasing, and most State and local governments were still not equipped to assume responsibility for preventing and controlling community air pollution problems. Obviously, a much more vigorous attack on the problem was needed, and this realization led to the adoption of the Clean Air Act in December 1963.

With more realistic funding—increasing to more than \$64 million in 1967—progress toward more effective control of air pollution sources increased significantly. The Act authorized direct Federal grants to assist in the improvement of control efforts throughout the country, and awards of these grants resulted in an unprecedented expansion of State and local control programs. Prior to passage of the Clean Air Act, only 16 States had passed air pollution control legislation. Today, 46 of the 50 States have done so. Under authority of the 1963 law, Federal abatement actions have been initiated which will ultimately be of benefit to millions of people living in areas where air pollution is an interstate problem. Expanded research efforts have helped to demonstrate the need for, and have hastened the development of, new and improved control technology. Under amendments to the Act enacted in 1965, we have begun to control emissions from motor vehicles, which represent the most important single source of air pollution in the United States today.

While this progress has been heartening, it has fallen far short of the need. It has fallen short because the trends of urban, industrial, and technological growth have continued to rise and continued to add to worsening of the problem.

It was because the problem was still growing—rather than lessening—that the President, in January 1967, recommended the enactment of far-reaching new control legislation.

In his message to the Congress recommending this action, the President said: ". . . the pollution problem is getting worse. We are not even controlling today's level of pollution. Ten years from now, when industrial production and waste disposal have increased and the number of automobiles on our streets and highways exceeds 110 million, we shall have lost the battle for clean air—unless we strengthen our regulatory and research efforts now."

The Congress responded with passage, in November 1967, of the broad new Air Quality Act of 1967.

The Air Quality Act—An effective control plan

Because pollution in the air is distributed by the wind without regard for man-made political boundaries, the Air Quality Act is designed to control pollution on a regional basis. Control systems will be established and enforced by regional agencies in interstate or intrastate metropolitan areas sharing a common air pollution problem.

The major thrust of the new legislation is regulatory—providing the blueprint for a systematic application of the presently available methods for controlling the sources of air pollution. At the same time, through a broadly expanded research and development program, the Act provides the means by which existing control methods can be vastly improved, thereby achieving more comprehensive and more complete control.

Under the Act, the U.S. Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare must first delineate broad atmospheric areas of the Nation, a task now completed. Next, the Department must designate air quality control regions based on meteorological and other technical factors, as well as social and political factors. Concurrently, the Department must develop and publish air quality criteria indicating the extent to which air pollution is harmful to health and damaging to property, as well as detailed information on techniques for preventing and controlling air pollution. Provided with this information, States are then expected to develop ambient air quality standards and plans for implementing these standards in air quality control regions. The Department will review and evaluate these standards and plans, and once they are approved, the States will be expected to take action to control pollution sources in the matter outlined in their plans. If a State's efforts prove inadequate, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is empowered to initiate abatement action.

With a first year budget of approximately \$85 million, the National Air Pollution Control Administration—an agency of the U.S. Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has begun the designation of air quality control and reports on control techniques. Under the Air Quality Act, the United States hopes to start winning—instead of losing—the battle for clean air.

REPORT ON U.S. REACTION TO SANTA BARBARA OIL SPILL

(Submitted by Congressman PETER W. RODINO, JR.)

I. THE COURSE OF EVENTS

1. At around 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 28, 1969 the Union Oil Company experienced a blow-out on a well that was being drilled on their Platform A, located approximately 6 miles south-east of Santa Barbara, California.

2. The US Coast Guard was notified of the incident at 12:50 p.m. Air surveillance from the Coast Guard stations in San Diego and Los Angeles as well as on-scene command coordination of control preparations, began immediately.

3. When the incident occurred the Union Oil Company had three wells ready to flow and work was proceeding on the fourth (A21) and fifth (A38) wells. At the defective well (A21), the crew had completed the drilling to the producing horizon at 3500 feet. A 5-inch drill pipe was in the hole, with the drill bit connected at the end, at the 3500 foot level. The crew was going through the procedure of taking the drilling bit and the drilling strings out of the hold. It was during this period of retrieving the bit and strings at a distance of approximately 500 or 700 feet that gas and oily mud were ejected from the drilling pipe. Mud came up at such a rate that it poured over the top of the derrick.

4. On January 29 the Coast Guard reported that a gas pressure blowout had occurred at 720 feet from the bottom of the drill hole. The Union Oil crew had dropped the drill pipe back into the hole and had taken other preventive measures to seal this outlet. However, oil was being released through natural faults some 200 yards east of the platform, estimated by the Coast Guard at about 30,000 barrels per day. The slick was sprayed with detergents, and oil booms were placed to protect on-shore marinas.

5. On February 4 the Coast Guard reported that oil had broken through the booms and was being deposited on the Santa Barbara beach. The Operations Center of the California Disaster Office was activated, arranging for equipment, facilities and prisoner-personnel to initiate cleanup efforts.

6. On February 5 the Coast Guard an-

nounced that the Federal Government had taken control of the oil containment and cleanup operations. Union Oil Company efforts included pumping mud into the well in an attempt to seal the leaks, concentrating the oil on the water surface with log booms and pumping it into barges, and spreading mulched straw and perlite talc to absorb the oil near the beaches, where it could be picked up later for disposal at dumps.

7. On February 7, with the concurrence of the President and the Department of Justice, Interior Secretary Walter Hickel ordered all wells closed and the drilling halted in the part of the Santa Barbara channel under Federal jurisdiction. This order affected 72 wells that had been drilled or were in the process of being drilled. Twenty-seven of the wells were actively producing oil and two more were completed for production, but had not yet been put on a production basis.

8. On February 8, Union Oil advised that it appeared the well had been brought under control and that the flow of oil and gas was invisible from the offshore tower.

9. On February 9, Los Angeles County began constructing booms as a precautionary measure, anticipating 7 to 10 days before arrival of the oil slick in their area. Ventura County indicated that the entire coastline, from the northern county border to Port Hueneme, had been contaminated in varying degrees by oil; however, double booms and a new type styrofoam pontoon with attached slip shield were effectively protecting harbor and marina facilities. Straw placed between the double booms was reported effective if changed periodically. All beaches in the affected area were closed due to oil contamination and raw sewage from the Santa Clara and Ventura Rivers. Santa Barbara County reported over 28 miles of coastline and 700 to 800 privately owned vessels were affected by the oil. The harbor was double-boomed. However, oil was found on sea walls and pier pilings, and harbor facilities remained open to workboat traffic only.

10. On February 13 at 2:41 p.m., Union Oil Company reported that the capping had blown out and that well A21 was leaking again. The Coast Guard confirmed that there was increased oil in the vicinity of the original leak and an aerial survey revealed a new slick 75 to 100 feet wide and 6 to 8 miles long. This slick was reported to be 1/4 inch thick at the Union Oil Company platform. After a survey by a diver and 2-man submarine, Union Oil reported that the new problem was created by residual oil and gas flows from upper oil sands which were pressurized as a result of the original incident and not from the capping being blown.

11. At this date, there is still some seepage.

II. THE GEOLOGY OF THE SANTA BARBARA AREA

12. The blowout at this well is considered unusual and difficult to control, considering that the flow of oil and gas from the well itself has been shut off. Apparently, oil and gas have found their way outside the well wall and are continuing to be discharged from the seabed at several points along a line running eastward about 800 feet from the drilling platform.

13. The well is on what is termed the Rincon Structural Trend, along which, in places, the oil-bearing sands begin within a few hundred feet of the seabed.

14. In reply to questions from the House Public Works Committee, the US Geological Survey has provided the following geological information. The Santa Barbara Channel area differs from the oil field areas of the Gulf Coast, Mid-Continent, or the Rocky Mountain States; but it resembles most other California oil field areas in its general characteristics. The Channel area is the submerged western half of the Ventura sedimentary basin. Elongate anticlinal structures and fault traps that are productive of oil and gas onshore and under State waters

continue many miles into the central part of the basin. All of the Pacific Coastal Zone is seismically active. In the Ventura and Los Angeles sedimentary basins most of the significant folding and faulting of the oil-bearing sediments occurred several million years ago. Minor deformation is continuing into the present time, but these areas are relatively less active seismically than other areas of California, including oil fields areas that are along some of the major fault system such as the San Andreas Fault. The oil field structure under the Union Oil Company lease that suffered the blowout is very similar, geologically, to most coastal California oil fields. Like most, it is a folded, faulted, elongate geologic structure. It differs from most other structures, however, in the greater thickness of its oil sands, its shallower depth, and lower pressures. Early production in California also came from shallow depths, both onshore and offshore.

15. The remainder of this paper describes further action taken so far by the Administration and the Congress to deal with the continuing problem of well A21, as well as the future of other offshore oil operations indicated by this disaster.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

16. Federal regulations pertaining to mineral leasing, operations and pipelines in the outer continental shelf are set forth in Title 30 and Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The *Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act* of 1953 (67 Stat. 462) provides that the Secretary of the Interior may at any time amend these regulations "as he determines to be necessary and proper in order to provide for the prevention of waste and the conservation of natural resources in the outer continental shelf".

17. On February 17, Interior Secretary Hickel¹ announced a new regulation holding oil companies liable for the total costs of cleaning up oil spills from offshore drilling operations. This amendment also provided that, if an oil company did not act to clean up an oil spill, the Federal Government would step in and conduct the cleanup at the company's expense. Prior to issuance of this regulation Union Oil Company had agreed to pay all cleanup costs of the Santa Barbara incident.

18. On March 21, Secretary Hickel issued more detailed amendments to the regulations affecting safety controls, training of platform crews, antipollution devices, and Federal inspection. These new provisions specifically call for the following:

(1) More casing is required on all wells, including specific requirements for near-surface casing to prevent blowouts in shallow formations.

(2) Any major variance from the new casing requirements must be submitted to the U.S. Geological Survey Headquarters in Washington for approval.

(3) Tests to ensure isolation of zones of oil, gas and fresh water from each other must be witnessed by representatives of the U.S. Geological Survey.

(4) Pressure tests in each casing string now are required to meet a standard of not more than 10 percent pressure decline in 30 minutes.

(5) Blowout prevention requirements are more stringent and, in some cases, additional preventers are required.

(6) While the drilling is in progress, blowout preventers will be tested daily rather than weekly as required before.

(7) A weekly blowout prevention drill is required for each crew to ensure proper training in emergency duties.

(8) A standby blowout preventer assembly and a safety valve will be kept on the rig floor to aid in case of the potential loss of control during drilling.

¹ See Annex 2: Press Release August 22, 1969 on rules adopted in final form.

(9) Safety valves will now be required both above and below the Kelley which is part of the drive mechanism for drilling.

(10) Warning devices are required to indicate automatically the condition and level of the drilling mud in the hole during drilling and withdrawal procedure.

(11) Additional safety and antipollution devices now are required on platforms. These include gas detector and alarm systems, fire-fighting systems, automatic shutdown devices for the wells and equipment on the platform, pipeline alarm, and auxiliary power equipment for safety.

(12) Pollution control equipment is required to be located nearby each fixed platform, drilling ship or floating platform, and must be available prior to undertaking drilling operations. This includes booms to control the spread of oil slicks, skimming apparatus to remove oil slicks from the surface of the water, and approved chemical dispersants.

(13) More scheduled and unscheduled inspections of all operations will be conducted by representatives of the US Geological Survey. Failure to comply with orders and regulations can result in immediate suspension of operations.

19. On March 21, Secretary Hickel signed a second order which turned an existing 2-mile buffer zone opposite the existing Santa Barbara State Oil Sanctuary into a permanent ecological preserve. The current buffer zone of 21,000 acres is augmented by an additional 34,000 acres south of the preserve, totalling 55,000 acres where no drilling or production will be permitted. This is intended to protect the view and coastal amenities of Santa Barbara. The city itself already has regulations prohibiting oil drilling or oil exploration on the ocean front within the boundaries of the municipality.

IV. CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

20. On April 16, the US House of Representatives by a 392-1 roll call vote passed the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1969 (H.R. 4148) which, among other things, is designed to protect public waters from future oil pollution.

21. The Act contains a liability provision with respect to offshore facilities, setting a maximum possible liability at 8 million. In testifying on this provision the Administration witnesses argued in favor of a concept of absolute liability and, indeed, Secretary Hickel has already issued regulations to that effect. The Administration presently contends that offshore structures on the outer continental shelf are there under contractual agreement with the US Government. One of the conditions is that their activities cause no damage to the environment. If any is caused, they should be liable under the contractual agreement. (With regard to vessels, the long tradition of Admiralty law has established the rule of limited liability.)

22. In considering this position, the House Public Works Committee questioned whether absolute liability without limitation for cleanup is insurable.

23. Senate Hearings are proceeding² on these and related aspects of offshore legislation, including an examination of the proposal offered by California Senator Cranston that all drilling for oil, gas and other minerals in the Santa Barbara Channel under Federal lease be terminated. Secretary Hickel has not directly endorsed the Cranston proposal, although he has noted that the new oil reserves opened on the North Slope of Alaska might make it possible to

²S. 7, a bill amending the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, was reported by the Senate Public Works Committee on August 5, 1969. Annex 3 presents excerpts from S. Rept. No. 91-551 on the subject of liability on vessels and on off-shore facilities.

limit future drilling in areas where other economic interests strongly oppose oil development.

CHAIRMAN PATMAN SPEAKS OUT ON BANK TRUST DEPARTMENT EVILS

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) is the cover subject of the April 1970 issue of Finance magazine.

It is fitting that this prestigious magazine should afford Chairman PATMAN a cover story since Chairman PATMAN has so correctly predicted our economic course in recent times. At a time when the Federal Reserve System chose to tighten the screws on our economy, Chairman PATMAN forecast that unless that monetary control were eased, our Nation would suffer dire economic consequences. One only has to look at the housing market and the plight of the small businessman to realize the correctness of Chairman PATMAN's statements. I join in the alarm expressed by Chairman PATMAN in the Finance article in which he deplores the power over American businesses held by the trust departments of our Nation's banks. For instance, Chairman PATMAN points out that of the \$282 billion in combined trust assets in the United States, "over 50 per cent is held by only 19 banks." Chairman PATMAN further points out that through trust departments, banks are able to control the flow of credit to various industries and to deny credit to companies who are competitors of those whose stock is held by a bank trust department.

Mr. Speaker, the concentration of economic power held by trust departments of commercial banks is awesome. If left unchecked, it could make serious inroads in our free enterprise system. To counter this, Chairman PATMAN is proposing a Government agency which would oversee the operations of bank trust departments and he has my wholehearted support for his proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I am including the Finance magazine article in my remarks because it outlines all too realistically many of the economic problems faced by our country today. I commend this article to the Members of this body and urge their support for Chairman PATMAN's proposal to regulate bank trust departments.

The article follows:

BANK TRUST BUSTING

Wright Patman, at 76, shows no signs of slowing in the stretch. The vociferous chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee is readying a new phase of his 41-year campaign against what he deems conflict of interest situations in the nation's commercial banks.

This time, Patman, is zeroing in on bank trusts.

In an exclusive series of interviews, the Texas Democrat revealed to Finance Maga-

zine that he plans to call hearings later this year to explore possible legislation in the trust field.

It has been Patman's long-standing ambition to probe and hopefully limit the influence of bank trust departments. Already, he is talking about such far-reaching measures as establishing a new governmental agency to supervise trusts and even the complete divorcement of banks from trust activities.

Although the exact timetable for the hearings is unsettled, Patman is clear about his objectives. He contends that there is no meaningful supervision of trust departments by either Federal or state bank regulatory agencies. Thus, his first goal is to summon regulatory officials to Capitol Hill to discuss their views about trust supervision.

Patman sees the possibility for a new trust supervisory agency growing out of this debate. He also suggests that the hearings "might lead to a separation of trust funds from banks"—in other words, commercial banking being separated from trust activities.

At this most Patmanesque, he summarizes his intentions this way:

"We want to pinpoint the evils of the system. We want to make the public more aware of the need for proper surveillance of bank trust activities."

There has been relative silence on bank trusts in Washington since mid-1968 when the House Domestic Finance Subcommittee, which Patman also heads, released a two-volume, 1,945-page tome on "Commercial Banks and Their Trust Activities."

To Patman, the 1968 staff study is a bible, and he promises that its legislative recommendations will serve as a "springboard" for the hearings. Patman feels the report clearly shows that commercial banks control the investment of billions of dollars of funds and vote large blocks of stock of major corporations in practically every important industry in the economy.

No doubt, the report will fuel many other specific allegations which Patman will make at the hearings. But he looks at the concentration of power issue as primary.

Of the \$282 billion in combined trust assets in the U.S., "over 50 per cent is held by only 19 banks," Patman says. Some 3,100 of the nation's 13,000 commercial banks maintain trust departments.

Sometimes, individual bank trust departments hold large amounts of the stock of a single corporation. According to the 1968 study, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., which conducts America's largest trust operation, held 17.5 per cent of Kennecott Copper's common stock.

At the time the report was issued, Morgan noted that it bought all stocks for investment purposes and not for the sake of exercising influence over any company. A Morgan spokesman recently supplemented this view, noting that "it is not correct to view a block of stock held by a trust department as monolithic. Each holding is divided among many different trust beneficiaries. They are the ultimate holders of the securities and they have many different investment objectives. No block of stock held by a bank can be moved as a single force."

Patman, of course, is not convinced. He fully agrees with the conclusion of the subcommittee staff that "banks by virtue of their trust powers alone . . . possess the power to dominate the behavior of large segments of U.S. industry."

The 1968 trust study showed that 49 large banks had 768 interlocking directorships with 286 of the nation's 500 largest industrial corporations. Patman suggests that this has grave implications on the question of credit availability.

"The only source of large amounts of credit in the country is a half dozen big banks in New York. And you haven't any chance to get a loan from them if the prospective borrower is a competitor of major

corporations whose officials sit on the boards of these banks.

"And you'll see the same people sitting on the boards of insurance companies," Patman adds. The study showed that 49 large banks had 146 interlocking directorships with 29 of the nation's 50 largest life insurance firms.

Patman also wonders what happens when a bank, through its trust operation, invests heavily in a company and a competitor of that company later seeks a large loan from the bank.

"Does it make the loan on its merits?" Patman asks. "Or does it remember that it is heavily invested in a competing company and refuse the loan to protect its trust department's holdings?"

Basically, Patman is rankled over the "endless possibilities for conflicts of interest" in banking. Unfortunately for bankers, Patman's concern doesn't stop there.

He is upset, he says, about reports that "huge brokerage commission fees" generated by bank trust departments are being used "to force commercial banking services on brokerage firms, perhaps even in violation of trust agreements."

Bank trust departments account for about 10 to 15 per cent of trading on the stock market, he estimates. Trust beneficiaries—not the banks—pay the brokerage fees, he says. Yet in return for this business banks are favored with sizable demand deposits from these firms with which to expand their commercial banking business.

In particular, he is interested in re-examining a situation in early 1969 where the trust department of New York City's Chase Manhattan Bank was exchanging Pan American World Airways stock for securities of Resorts International, a real estate and gambling concern in the Bahamas.

The subcommittee staff said Resorts International was trying to acquire control of Pan Am and that Gulf & Western Industries, a conglomerate that had received acquisition financing from Chase, was planning, at the same time, to sell Resorts International some of its Pan Am holdings in a separate deal.

A Chase official acknowledged that the bank was aware of G & W's planned transaction with Resorts International, but argued that Chase's exchange transaction was a separate matter in which the bank's sole consideration was "what was best for our trusts." The bank official also declared that "in no way was there a relationship between the two transactions"—the one between Chase and Resorts International and the other between G & W and Resorts International.

Of course, Patman may not wait for the hearings to get the anti-trust ball rolling. He says he is considering introducing a bill encompassing some of the recommendations of the 1968 study, including creation of a regulatory agency to assume supervisory jurisdiction over management of employee benefit funds.

This agency would develop and enforce standards of protection for investment of these funds. It also would be empowered to challenge trustees in the courts on behalf of employee benefit fund participants and their beneficiaries.

Other study recommendations deal with slapping restrictions on bank trust activities and increasing disclosure requirements.

A key prohibition would bar a bank trust department from holding more than 10 per cent of the stock of any corporation whose securities are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

To discourage the use of inside information by bank trust departments, the prohibition in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 against short-swing profits for corporate insiders would be extended to all securities dealings of trust departments that have interlocking directorships with other cor-

porations. Banks would be barred from holding or voting their own stock held in their trust departments.

Officers or directors of commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations and insurance companies would be prohibited from serving in a similar capacity with other financial institutions. These officials also would be prohibited from serving on the boards of any corporation whose employee benefit fund is managed by the financial institution. And these financial institution officials would be prohibited from serving as officers or directors of any other corporation, if the financial institution held more than five per cent of the stock of that company.

Bank trustees would also be required to disclose annually their aggregate holdings of registered securities, but would not have to reveal the holdings in any individual trust account.

Pension funds would be required to disclose the contents of their portfolios. And bank trust departments would have to disclose all proxy voting of registered securities.

Patman's pursuit of bank trust department reform is closely related to his continuing crusade to defend the Glass-Steagall Act, the statute enacted by Congress in 1933 to separate commercial banking from investment banking.

"This demarcation line was generally honored until recent years," he says. "However, since the early 1960's, we have seen a growing attempt in many directions to break down this basic separation."

He cites the entry of New York City's First National City Bank into the mutual fund business after its proposed commingled managing agency account was approved by the Comptroller of the Currency's office and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The FNCFB fund was challenged in the courts, but last year the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, overruling a lower court, upheld its legality. That decision has since been appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Should the Supreme Court agree with the appeals court that the FNCFB fund is a lawful national bank activity, under the National Bank Act, Patman says he would consider proposing prohibitive legislation.

Recent efforts of several hundred banks to form one-bank holding companies "so that they can enter nonbank activities, particularly in the financial services area" is another irritation to Patman. One-bank holding companies are exempt from the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, which subjects companies owning two or more banks to Federal regulation and restricts their activities.

A bill Patman pushed through the House last year would change this. It would subject one-bank holding companies to Federal regulation and prohibit bank and nonbank subsidiaries of all bank holding companies from entering such activities as mutual funds, travel agencies, the general insurance business, equipment leasing, data processing and accounting.

Most segments of the banking industry are strongly opposed to the House-passed bill and are urging the Senate to delay action until the newly formed Commission on Financial Institutions formed by President Nixon makes its recommendations.

At this point, it's difficult to gauge how successful Patman's onslaught against the trusts will be. There is little question, however, that an increasingly disgruntled consumer movement will be eager to nourish itself on any antagonism to banking that can be generated.

Yet, if the past can be relied on for any degree of precedent, Patman's bark should prove several degrees worse than his bite.

Essentially, the Congressman's tune has gone unchanged for years. In victory and de-

feat, he has steadfastly defended the anti-banking faith.

FILL 'ER UP SAN PEDRO

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, each day thousands of military men in the Pacific depend on and make use of many different types of fuel for such diverse purposes as lighting a lantern and powering a jet aircraft. A large quantity of their fuel comes from the San Pedro, Calif., fuel depot where the combination of highly developed technology and highly skilled depot personnel enable the job to be done swiftly and successfully.

The innovations which allow the efficiency so necessary to support our military men are described in "Fill 'Er Up San Pedro," which appeared in the April 1970 edition of All Hands—the U.S. Navy's monthly magazine.

Like the thousands of men who depend on San Pedro for fuel, thousands of Navy men across the globe depend on All Hands for entertainment and information. So that my colleagues may be aware of the Navy's efforts to keep its men informed, and so they may also realize the important contributions being made by the workers of the San Pedro fuel depot, the article is submitted for insertion in the RECORD:

FILL 'ER UP SAN PEDRO

(By Ernie Filtz)

If you could transplant a shovel welder of the old coal-burning Navy to the modern Navy's San Pedro Fuel Depot, he probably would think its operation was much too easy. After all, that's not the way they did it in the Old Navy.

The men at San Pedro, however, know their operation depends upon a highly developed technology which responds to the touch of a strong button-pushing finger and an occasional twist of a valve.

The San Pedro Depot is, according to its reckoning, the Navy's largest bulk petroleum fuel supplier on the Pacific Coast. Its products are quite likely to be found in almost any part of the world from a Marine's lantern in Vietnam to the fuel tanks of aircraft carriers and Navy jet planes.

More than one and one-half million barrels of all types of fuel can be stored at San Pedro and every drop of it is shipped to military users.

Most of the depot's products are stored in underground tanks, each of which has a capacity of 50,000 barrels. There are, however, three tanks above ground.

A pipeline labyrinth spreads throughout the Eleventh Naval District carrying petroleum products from suppliers throughout the district to the depot to be dispensed from there to military users, which include the other armed forces as well as the Navy.

The old Navy's coal passers would be surprised to learn that it requires only a pressed button or a turned valve at the depot to start thousands of gallons of black oil moving at 7000 barrels an hour.

Another button push will measure the oil level in any one of the depot's 26 tanks and give a reading on the temperature of the tanks' contents. Buttons, too, can open miles of pipeline, activate pumping stations and cause fuel to flow into or out of the depot.

In addition to its storage facilities and pipelines, the depot has tank truck loading racks, a drum filling plant, drum storage area, a quality control program and laboratory and a Petroleum School for officers and enlisted men who handle petroleum products aboard ship.

The San Pedro Depot is also handling a new product, which eventually will replace the Navy's traditional black oil. It is a new distillate which will come into full use after the existing stockpiles of fuel have been exhausted and after the fuel pumps aboard Navy ships have been modified or replaced to accommodate the changes.

The modern equipment, new products, and can-do-spirit of the Navy's San Pedro Fuel Depot insure the future petroleum support of our far-reaching fleet and armed forces wherever they might be deployed.

UTAH'S LAGOON

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, my good friend, Robert E. Freed, is beginning his 25th year as general manager of Lagoon, which has been ranked in the amusement industry as among the 10 most successful resorts in the United States following Disneyland. Lagoon is located in Davis County, Utah, 18 miles north of Salt Lake, and Bob has succeeded in making it a family-type entertainment center that attracts thousands of Utahans each year, as well as visitors from neighboring States. Howard Pearson, entertainment editor of the Deseret News, wrote an interesting feature article on Bob Freed, recently, and I include it at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Deseret News, Apr. 14, 1970]

LOCAL RESORT SUPPLIES FUN FOR 75 YEARS

(By Howard Pearson)

What do the Remagen Bridge in Germany, a couple of magicians and Utah's Lagoon have in common?

The answer is Robert E. Freed, easy-going bespectacled general manager of the popular Davis County resort.

As told by Mr. Freed, the association came about in this way:

"After my company crossed the Rhine on the Remagen Bridge (during World War II) we received mail call. One of my letters was from my brother, Dave, in Salt Lake. The war was nearing its end and he was discussing what I should do after the war.

"He and a friend, Ranch Kimball, had been performing magic shows together. During their travels, they had talked about Lagoon, which at the time was closed down because of gas rationing and the fact the Bambergers (operators of the resort) didn't have time to devote to it.

"Dave wrote about this. He wondered why I didn't consider going into the resort business when I got home. I thought about it for a second, shrugged and stuffed the letter in my duffel bag.

"When the war was over and I returned home, I went into the jewelry business. I didn't like it. I remembered the letter about Lagoon, talked to Dave about it and Ranch and I were introduced and became partners, he was president of Lagoon and I was secretary and general manager. Two other brothers Dan and Peter, also were associated with us at first."

When Kimball and Freed took Lagoon over in 1946, it was run down, in need of a paint job, new attractions or something. It had

8 rides. It now has 32 rides and nearly 50 other attractions, and is celebrating its 75th year.

"Ranch changed the color scene from gray and drab to solid colors of all hues," Bob recalls. "That's about all we did the first year and then we mapped out a long-range program. I really didn't know anything about a resort, but when I smelled popcorn and hot dogs, I was hooked.

"That was my life's work, I knew. I'm frightened when I think that I'm going into my 25th year with the resort, and that is as third as long as Lagoon has been in existence."

Lagoon has undergone many changes since it was established in the pleasant rural setting 18 miles north of Salt Lake hard by the mostly barren but always sheltering hills and in the midst of a pleasantly peaceful rural atmosphere.

The resort's man-made artesian well-supplied lake was about once again as large as it now is and moonlight boat cruises used to be popular on its waters.

Bob recalls that when he became associated in the resort's operation he found the lake filling up with vegetation. "Someone told me I should plant carp and catfish to get rid of the growth," he recalls. "We planted them the second year and they did the job.

But there was also a side benefit. People at Lagoon started feeding the fish." Seeing a chance for a sideline, the canny Bob had fish food prepared and now packages of the delicacy are sold to patrons who want to see the big finny creatures gather in bunches and jump for the food.

"There are some giants in that lake," says Bob. "If they were trout, they'd be worth their weight in gold."

While the lake has been cut down in size, the park itself has expanded from the original 60 acres to the present 150 acres. Latest acquisition was to the north to include the former Davis County racetrack and fairgrounds.

Here Lagoon stages rodeos and similar events. The rodeos have been added to the Lagoon attractions in the past couple of years and represent an interesting feature of the park's history. Ten years ago, the rodeo program probably wouldn't have drawn nearly as many people as it does today, according to Bob.

He has seen other attractions come and go over the years. "When we first took over, we were in the midst of the era of big bands," he recalled. "Benny Goodman and the like were popular. We still receive letters from people who remember the romance of the old songs as the bands used to play in the old open-air dancehall.

"After that came the solo singers, then the groups like Christy Minstrels and Kingston Trio, then the nice rock groups and the acid-rock groups. When the acids, like The Doors, appeared, we decided we had had enough. They weren't attracting desirable elements anyway, so we decided to cut them out. When they came along, we had switched to the Patio Gardens and roller-skating was back in fancy, so we introduced roller-skating.

Talk of the dance-concert program at the resort must include the fact that the Beach Boys got their traveling start at Lagoon and have always drawn well. The Kingston Trio started and ended their professional careers under Bob's sponsorship. He started them at the Terrace, which Bob also operates. They appeared there several times and then at Lagoon and sang their last concert together at the Davis County resort last summer.

Another interesting celebrity connected with Bob has been Johnny Cash, who is now one of the big-time singers in the country. He sang at Lagoon when he was an unknown. Over the years, he has become increasingly famous, but has always been anxious to perform for Bob. This year, Bob has booked him into the Salt Palace, under sponsorship of Lagoon. It will be Cash's 14th appearance in

Utah and only one of six shows he will perform on the road this season. "He is a celebrity who remembers a favor," says Bob.

Although Bob started out to keep a clean and attractive resort, he says that impetus for additional cleanliness was given by the opening of Disneyland. "I marveled at the spic-and-span condition of that resort when I first visited it," he said. "Mr. Disney did incalculable good for the resort industry. He went into the business when it was at a low ebb. Skill-games were present in many resorts. The family atmosphere had been forgotten, Mr. Disney pointed the way to a better business and fun atmosphere!

One of the attractions of Lagoon is the flower gardens and plantings which are changed with the seasons. Bob gives credit to Carl Swamer for the year-around job of arranging the hothouses, and then planting the flowers. Mr. Swamer succeeded his father in the job. A feature of the plantings this year will be a gigantic birthday cake for the resort's 75th anniversary.

The fact the Mr. Swamer would follow his father into the gardening job at the resort points up the employer-employee relationship program of Lagoon. "First, we hire young, good-looking attractive high school and college students," says Bob.

"If anyone applies for a job and mentions he has had experience with a carnival, we don't want him. As Ranch Kimball said at the start, "We want the natural look—no painted faces, no heavy perfume, no beards, no levis—and most important: no low spirits." We want everyone to have fun."

As part of this program, Lagoon has a scholarship program for its workers. On the closing day, a breakfast is held. Scholarship winners are announced at this time and Lagoon has awarded 100 scholarships worth \$200 each in 10 years.

A few surprises have come to Bob in operating the park. The children have become more sophisticated, he says. His Mother Goose Land was constructed for kids up to 8. "Now it appeals to kids up to 5 only. After that they want to go on the big rides," he says. "In some cases, I see young men and women bringing their kids to the park and I find out these mothers and fathers of today were playing at Mother Goose Land when it was first opened."

What are the most popular rides? "Well, year in and year out, the roller coaster remains the biggest attraction. At one time it was swimming," says Bob, "but now there are swimming pools all around us, and that is no longer the big draw it was a few years ago."

Does psychology play any part in the park's operation? "Well, the psychology of cleanliness, for one. The desire of a boy to show off to a girl. This is why kewpie dolls were popular at one time and why the plush rabbits, dogs or other animals are popular now."

And what do you think about screams on some of the rides? "Well, there's little danger if people follow the rules. But I think the screams, especially on the coaster, are for the purpose of impressing someone. Like a girl and a boy. After all, if a boy takes a girl on the coaster and she just sits there and doesn't say anything, the guy will think he has a dead fish."

Another psychological factor takes place in the length of rides. "People keep saying they want longer rides, but whenever the time has been lengthened, we hear more complaints that they want to get off, either because they want to run to another or they feel a bit queasy. Much as they say they want a long ride, they don't."

What are your most recent additions and how are they drawing? "Well, we put in the Wild Mouse after some customers mentioned they thought such a ride might be fun, and we've installed our Gay Nineties area with the country store and the Lagoon Opera

House. We found that the melodrama didn't draw the first year, but the musical did and musicals did the second, so now we'll have one musical all season, "Little Mary Sunshine," which will start in June.

What are some of the projects of which you are the proudest? "Well, we take pride in the family, company and civic groups that picnic at Lagoon and the fact they seem always to want to relax and enjoy themselves. We like the program that brings high school students from five western states to Lagoon each year and the fact they have conducted themselves without any major disturbances. We think the Easter egg roll is popular and other special events."

Bob estimates he averages 12 hours a day at the park. He spends time on the rides and just generally browsing around. In this, he is like the late Mr. Disney who never let a day pass when he was in southern California without walking around Disneyland and riding some of the attractions. Bob has four sons, the eldest being 16. Despite the fact they could probably ride everything all day every day, their parents ration their riding.

He supports University of Utah Theater activities and he and his wife, whom he met at Lagoon when she was a ticket taker and he was handling cash, visit New York every year to attend shows. He was co-founder of the Playbox, an independent theater group, 25 years ago. His partner then, Robert Hyde Wilson, is now a professor of drama at the University and maestro for the Lagoon Opera House. Bob says the "ham" in him from his acting days at the University, brought about the Opera House.

Bob is proud that Lagoon has been ranked in the amusement industry as among the ten most successful resorts in the U.S. after Disneyland. He says people of the area must like Lagoon. "They have to keep wanting to come back because we have a population of 750,000 persons to draw from in this area. Pittsburgh and Denver, with many more persons to draw from are below Lagoon in popularity ranking."

Bob will never forget his darkest hour at Lagoon. In 1953, much of the resort was destroyed by fire. This included everything on the west end, including the ballroom. "It looked as if everything was over," he recalls. "It was the best thing that happened, although I didn't feel that way at the time. We had to rebuild then, and we were able to build it the way we wanted."

What does he see for the future? "Changes, more changes, expansion, more rides. More and more nice people."

NIXON MAKING DETERMINED EFFORT TO END THE WAR

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, we must bring the war in Vietnam to a speedy and honorable conclusion. I feel as though the dreams of thousands of American citizens for a just peace in Southeast Asia are rapidly becoming a reality.

Despite arguments to the contrary, simple arithmetic proves that the U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict, in terms of the number of servicemen we have there, is less now than ever before.

The President's announcement of withdrawing an additional 150,000 men from Vietnam is certainly keeping in line with his Vietnamization policy. There

will be 50 percent fewer American troops in Vietnam after this withdrawal than there were under the Johnson administration.

President Nixon must be commended for his very effective plan of withdrawing American troops and replacing them with the forces of South Vietnam. Indeed, the plan is working.

As I have stated many times in the past, I feel the Nixon administration is making an unparalleled and determined effort to terminate the war.

I have continuously approved the plan of gradually withdrawing American troops and replacing them with South Vietnamese forces as a way to end the war.

Perhaps the best means of bringing the war to an honorable conclusion would be a negotiated settlement at the Paris peace talks. Nonetheless, I feel the President's Vietnamization plan will eventually enhance our position at the peace table, and subsequently result in a just peace.

We need to bring our men home and end the war without further delay

A THOUGHTFUL TAXPAYER

HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, especially at this time of the year we all receive a lot of low-boiling-point mail from constituents who have just given "til it hurts" to the Internal Revenue Service. Thus it came as a pleasant surprise the other day to open a letter from St. Joseph, Mich., and read the thoughtful views of Mr. Bjorn Heyning, a resident of that most pleasant city on Lake Michigan's eastern shore.

I could not resist the temptation to share Mr. Heyning's "tax day" thoughts—expressed in verse—and am pleased to insert his poem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

INCOME TAX REVERIE

What do you think when you mail your return

On income, both Federal and State?
Thinking with sadness what all it could buy
For you and your kids and your mate?
Maybe you dream of a car or a home,
Or hundreds of things you could get. . . .
Wishing the Tax wouldn't drain you so dry
And leave you a little more "net"!

Stop and consider now what you have bought
Together with neighbor and friend:
Your share of a Nation that's best in the world,

A home that is worth to defend.
Part of a State that we like for the space,
The water and rivers and roads,
Forests and factories, orchards and fields,
And many delightful abodes.

You can recall how the dollar was split:
A major part went for defense;
Interest on what was borrowed before. . . .
The principle seems to make sense.
But, you may say that it isn't the way
That YOU would have spent it by choice. . . .

Well, come next election, be sure that you vote,
For that's where we all have a voice!

PACKAGING AND ECOLOGY

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege to speak yesterday before the American Management Association's national packaging conference in New York. Since this annual meeting coincided with our country's first Earth Day, I tried to relate the activities of the packaging industry to the concerns of many citizens about the need to use our natural resources more prudently.

My remarks follow:

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW YORK, BEFORE THE PACKAGING CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICANA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., APRIL 20, 1970

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am privileged to be here today and I thank you for inviting me. I note your convention concludes on Wednesday, April 22, which is Earth Day. I hope this turns out to be more than a mere coincidence. For there is a genuine connection between your concerns, as packaging experts, and the outcry which will occur Wednesday over the violence our production-oriented society is inflicting on the earth we all share.

I want to speak about that connection today. The nation is in an uproar about pollution, waste of resources, and corporate irresponsibility. And in the midst of this concern several hundred packaging executives meet this week primarily to discuss new and better ways of promoting the use of packages, with only minimal concern about the problems of solid waste disposal that increased package use will create.

You meet, perhaps appropriately, in New York City which no longer has the space to dispose of its garbage. Our sanitation authorities have sent emissaries to Long Island, to Albany, even to West Virginia. But no one wants this city's trash.

I know that you have not created this problem alone, either as individuals or as an industry. As an elected public official, I share this responsibility. So I want to tell you how I see the traditional marketplace today and how I interpret some of its ominous signs.

I see an imminent and major collision of interests which promises to alter significantly the demands of the consumer and the operations of the businessman.

One element in this coming conflict is the environmental crisis caused by an advanced technology and an expanding population. The other is the inertia of doing business as usual. The diminution of our natural resources and the pollution of our environment—in which both producer and consumer share responsibilities—threatens the historical assumptions underlying our economy: that consumption is good, that more is better and that an inexhaustible supply of resources await our exploitation. Resolving this conflict will ultimately demand sacrifices from both buyers and sellers in the marketplace.

Simply stated, we must reduce the per capita consumption of irreplaceable natural resources and the per capita production of solid waste. We can no longer tolerate that era of environmental permissiveness which we have enjoyed throughout our history.

What kind of sacrifices are we talking about? Consumers must use less; use it longer, and if at all possible, use it over and over again. Elimination of waste and cutting back on life's daily luxuries in a society that has

become accustomed to self-indulgence will not be easy. But survival is a harsh taskmaster. The only real danger is that people won't realize their existence is at stake—until it is too late.

We have begun to be told what some of these marketplace changes may involve: smaller, fewer and, perhaps, different kinds of cars; restrictions on certain chemicals now in everyday use; and even some limitations on the consumption of household items we now take for granted.

Kenneth Boulding has said that we all live on the same "Spaceship Earth". As in all spaceships, sustained life requires a meticulous balance between the capability of the vehicle to support life and the demands made by the inhabitants of the craft. That balance is now in terrible jeopardy!

As Chairman of the House consumer subcommittee, I am well aware of the different interests and responsibilities of producer and consumer. I recognize, for example, that consumers may have to pay something extra to subsidize environmental protection devices. But the consumer will gain eventually, if manufacturers produce products with greater durability. Planned obsolescence to encourage expanding sales volume can no longer be tolerated.

Yes, the consumer will have to make sacrifices. And he will need the assistance of the businessman, who may have to place public interest above private gain in matters where environmental preservation and consumer protection are at stake.

Consumer self-restraint can make a difference. For example, just by reinstating the minor task of returning bottles or containers to the store for reuse, Americans could save approximately \$1.5 billion annually, an equivalent of \$25 for each of America's 60 million families. A sum like this could go a long way towards cleaning up air and water pollution, while eliminating roughly 800,000 large trailer loads of trash, bottles and cans per year that now result from the widespread use of throwaway containers.

If we ignore the problem, the \$15 billion the public paid for the production, collection and disposal of packages in 1966 is expected to balloon to more than \$21 billion by 1976.

It is appropriate to ask at this point why the packaging industry has promoted the sale of disposable containers when their use exploits consumers economically and creates solid waste disposal problems.

Who benefits from nonreturnable containers? The bottle manufacturer and the can manufacturer who can make and sell about 19 units to replace one unit of a returnable container.

Who bears the cost? The consumer who must pay more. The consumer must pay an additional price for a nonreturnable can or bottle. The consumer will pay again to have the container collected and fed into his local government's disposal mechanism. And when that persistent container does not degrade but lives on to foul environmental quality, the consumer must pay again. The four-time loser of packaging is the American consumer. In my view, I do not believe that to be a public convenience.

This garbage produces about 13 per cent of the nation's solid waste output which has become a major pollution problem with the dwindling number of sites available for disposal. City sanitation authorities across America are involved in heated struggles with suburban officials over attempts to transport garbage to locations outside of congested cities.

If a conference such as this had occurred ten years ago, it would have had a different focus. The emphasis would no doubt have been placed upon improving packaging technology. How does one package food so that it will not spoil? What types of materials are most desirable for safety and durability?

What machinery is available to package a product quickly and efficiently?

Then, some time ago, the packaging industry underwent a revolution. With the growth of self-service stores and the intensification of non-price competition, the packaging industry began to realize that a manufacturer's package could become an integral part of his product.

The time has arrived for a new revolution in the packaging industry. The potent forces of consumerism and ecology have combined to cause a transition from merchandising on the one hand, to informational and ecological responsibility on the other. Your response will indicate whether traditional business can survive the revolution.

By "informational responsibility", I mean the need to provide consumers with the type of information about price and quality they require in order to make intelligent decisions in the marketplace.

I believe that consumers are more knowledgeable and inquisitive than ever before. They have become particularly conscious of the need to obtain the most for their money. They are less apt to be fooled by package design. They are beginning to resent pretty colors and designs on packages which fail to inform or which deceive the consumer.

The packaging industry must provide consumers with containers that honestly and fairly inform them of the quantity of the contents, which accurately reflect the true relationship between content and filler, and which enable them to determine nutritional value and the true shelf life of the product.

By "ecological responsibility", I mean responsibility to our environment.

I believe we are on the verge of suffocating in our own garbage. Our citizens are becoming increasingly alarmed at developments for which the packaging industry bears much responsibility. What is your industry's role?

First, it will no longer be sufficient for the packaging industry to believe that its responsibility ends with the placement of the product on the store shelf. The industry must now accept it's responsibility to provide for the ultimate disposal of its containers.

Second, the industry must ask itself some serious and important questions. For example, what are the social consequences of packaging decisions like the use of disposable rather than returnable containers? One-way, no deposit, no return containers will capture 80 per cent of the market during the next 6 years, an increase of 127 per cent. This means that instead of the 25 billion nonreturnable bottles and metal cans that we had to try and dispose of in 1958, we will be inundated by the disposal problems of over 58 billion nonreturnable bottles and cans in 1976. And it is glass and metal packaging wastes that are the most resistant to disposal. Thus, your industry will increase the production of boxes, bottles and cans that cause us the most solid waste and environmental problems. Your industry must use its proven ingenuity and technology to create packages which are either bio-degradable or subject to recycling.

Disposal problems can be resolved in a manner beneficial to mankind; such as compaction of waste matter into treated blocks which would be biologically safe and have engineering characteristics suitable for construction or land fill.

I am convinced that much progress in both better consumer information and more enlightened conservation can be accomplished without sacrificing efficiency in packaging and design just as the revolution in packaging sacrificed little commercial utility. Yet if the industry does not act voluntarily, legislation will be enacted to force a response to these and other consumer needs. And even beyond new law, consumers are organizing for the more direct attacks on the corporate practices they question.

It is first important to understand that our

corporate system like our governmental system, is primarily one of advocacy. Ideas and concepts vie for attention and adoption in a setting not unlike that between the parties in a court of law. Because corporate decision-making is accomplished in this way, it follows that only those interests that are specifically represented are taken into full account.

All major American corporations—not just General Motors—must establish an effective mechanism through which the public interest can be represented and considered.

The election of "public interest" representatives from outside the company to its board of directors may be the best solution, since their independence will be guaranteed. The establishment inside the corporation of a Vice President for Consumer Affairs or Public Affairs would appear to be a useful complement.

What does all this mean for a group like yours? I am asking you to join ranks with the new consumer movement. If industry delays or thwarts the legitimate rights of consumers, the federal government may be forced to act sooner and more drastically.

Don't force the aroused consumer to choose between industry and the federal government. If you do, both the consumer and industry will lose. Instead, join the consumer in furthering his legitimate goals. He may still go to Washington with his problems, but he will go less frequently and with an improved understanding of your special problems and your good will. The ultimate result will be a better economic system and a better society.

POLLUTION PARALLELS

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, a friend and constituent of mine, Mrs. William McFerren, noted an interesting parallel between the situation which confronted the astronauts of Apollo 13 and the situation which confronts us here on earth.

Mrs. McFerren compares the earth to a spaceship which has only a limited amount of oxygen and other consumables essential to sustain life. Through careful resource allocation, the crew of Apollo 13 was able to safely return home. I hope that we in the Congress will take the necessary action to assure a continuing safe voyage for the inhabitants of the earth.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mrs. McFerren's letter, the text of which follows, will be of great interest to the Members of the House:

POLLUTION PARALLELS

When I read in tonight's paper that one of the problems confronting the three tired astronauts was air pollution, it struck me as almost prophetic, for in many ways their situation resembles ours here on earth. Is this old world really anything more than a space ship upon which we have all embarked, supplied with a given quantity of oxygen and other essential ingredients to sustain life?

That's essentially what it amounts to and, like the astronauts, we had better ration them wisely, and tend equally wisely to disposal of our wastes, or we may find ourselves in the same precarious situation that Lovell, Haise and Swigert, through no fault of their own, tonight are battling so courageously to overcome.

Mrs. WILLIAM McFERREN, Jr.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE—A PROGRAM
FOR GLOBAL ACTION

HON. BROCK ADAMS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to the keynote address being delivered today at the second Institute of International Affairs, organized by the League of Women Voters in Seattle, Wash. The address was given by Richard N. Gardner, professor of law and international organization at Columbia University in New York City, the U.S. member of the board of trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and the former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs between 1961 and 1965. In his address, Professor Gardner presents his program for action to improve the quality of life on earth, which calls for a three-pronged effort on a global scale to deal with the problems of pollution, poverty, and overpopulation. I feel that his thoughts on this crucial subject deserve our careful consideration.

The text of the address follows:

THE QUALITY OF LIFE—A PROGRAM FOR
GLOBAL ACTION

(Address by Richard N. Gardner)

My central theme today can be quickly summarized:

To protect and enlarge the quality of life on our planet, we need action on a global scale to deal with three interrelated problems—environmental pollution, poverty, and the population explosion. If we fail on any one of these problems, I believe we will fail in all.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Man's thoughtless rush toward industrialization and urbanization, coupled with unregulated population growth, threatens to undermine the basis of a decent life on this planet. We are in danger of creating an incredible disharmony in nature which could ultimately degrade and enslave us.

The uncontrolled exploitation of science and technology could spell disaster for mankind, not only in the service of military ambitions, but in the service of economic ends. To maintain the balance of nature, to exploit nature's abundance without destroying it, to preserve and extend the dignity of life, we need cooperative action by men and nations.

The problem of oil spillage on the oceans; the contamination of lakes and streams with industrial waste; the pollution of air above major cities; the destruction of wildlife and natural areas; the depletion of the marine harvest; the dangers to human and animal life from drugs and pesticides; the dramatic possibilities of desalting water by means of nuclear power—these are challenges that call for international as well as national action.

Some effective measures to husband resources can be taken by individual nations alone. But there are resources that do not belong entirely to any nation—the sea, international lakes and rivers, migratory animals—whose effective management requires international cooperation. And even the management of resources within the confines of a single nation may benefit from the sharing of national experience.

A number of international agencies are already at work on these problems—but their efforts are still inadequate when measured against the magnitude of the problem. The United Nations conference scheduled for

Stockholm in 1972 should be the occasion for the enlargement and coordination of presently inadequate and piecemeal efforts.

I doubt whether the traditional activities of international agencies will be enough. If we are to deal adequately with environmental issues, we will have to change the long-established idea that how a nation deals with resources wholly within its borders is its own and nobody else's business.

This view of national sovereignty has been rendered obsolete by several factors:

By our new recognition of the unity of the biosphere (all people are affected by how any substantial number of them treat their air, water, and land);

By our awakening understanding that all mankind is dependent on the same scarce and relatively shrinking resource pool and therefore has an interest in the wise husbanding of these resources no matter where they may be located;

And by the growing recognition of business firms here and overseas that they cannot accept the heavy additional costs of antipollution measures unless their overseas competitors do the same.

For all these reasons, our strategy for environmental protection must look beyond traditional approaches under which international agreements have been reserved mainly for resources beyond the geographic confines of a single nation—the high seas, international lakes and rivers, migratory animals. The international community must be deeply involved in the protection of resources wholly within the nation-state itself.

I used to believe that the threat of nuclear war would be the major factor pushing mankind toward a more rational world order. I now think the most powerful impulse will come from the urgent necessity of transnational measures to protect the global environment.

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

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

The recent proposal of George Kennan in *Foreign Affairs* that research and policymaking on the global environment should be done by a "club" of rich countries is unrealistic and politically naive. The developed countries of the world control less than one-half of the world's land area. Moreover, they have no authority to legislate for the oceans and polar regions without the consent of the less developed countries.

Although most of the world's pollution is now done by the advanced countries, the actions of the less developed countries can have serious effects on the global environment. As they press forward with their own plans for development, it is vital to their own and the general welfare that they not make all the same mistakes that we have made. Rich and poor countries alike, for example, must be concerned if Middle East

countries permit oil pollution from drilling off their coasts or if African countries permit the destruction of their wildlife and natural resources.

There is no choice, therefore, but to engage all nations, developed and less developed, at the political level where firm commitments to national action can be made. The U.N. system of agencies, with all its weaknesses, is still the only system available for this purpose.

Action by the U.N. system should take the following forms:

1. The U.N. should undertake a massive program to educate the world's people, particularly political leaders, on the problems of the environment; should sponsor joint research efforts and studies; and should finance the training of specialists to handle different environmental problems.

2. The U.N. should organize a world-wide observation network, making use of new technology like observation satellites, to monitor the world's environment on a continuing basis, and should operate a service for the evaluation and dissemination of this information.

3. The U.N. should encourage the negotiation of international agreements providing for firm anti-pollution and other environmental commitments so that the nations and industries ignoring their environmental responsibilities receive no competitive advantage in international trade.

4. The U.N. should insure that multilateral aid programs are carried forward with due regard for their environmental implications, and should encourage the application of environmental safeguards in bilateral aid. (Down-stream erosion from the Aswan Dam, we now discover, may wash away as much productive farm land as is opened by the new irrigation systems around Lake Nasser.)

5. The U.N. should establish a voluntary Program for the World Heritage. Eligible for inclusion in the Program would be those scenic, historic and natural resources including wildlife now in danger of extinction whose survival is a matter of concern to all mankind.

Obviously, each nation should be free to decide whether or not to nominate a property within its territory for inclusion in the Program. At the same time, the community of nations should be free to decide whether or not to include it.

Countries whose resources were included in the Program would gain the advantage of international technical and financial aid in their development with consequent benefits to their economies as a whole. And the world community would be in a position to safeguard unique and irreplaceable resources in which all mankind has a common interest—resources such as Venice, Angkor Wat, the Grand Canyon, and some of the great wildlife reserves of Africa.

THE INTERNATIONAL WAR ON POVERTY

All mankind has a vital stake in the successful development of the less developed countries. It is true that development by itself cannot guarantee political stability; but it is equally true that there can be no stability without development.

And President Kennedy once said: "If we cannot help the many who are poor, we cannot save the few who are rich." It is ironic that many people who have suddenly awakened to the costs and injustices of neglecting poverty at home, seem unable to apply the lessons of domestic experience to the world in which they live.

It is time to face the disagreeable fact that the international war on poverty is now being lost. The efforts of rich and poor countries alike are grossly inadequate when measured against our common objective—the achievement of living standards in the less developed countries compatible with minimum human dignity. To turn the tide we need new forms of international cooperation and an entirely

new level of effort on the part of both developed and less developed countries.

The industrialized countries should put into effect in stages over the next 20 years, a policy of one-way free trade in favor of the less developed countries. They should eliminate tariffs, internal taxes and quota restrictions on both manufactures and primary products exported by the poor countries without asking for reciprocity from these countries in return. While this policy would be implemented gradually over a period of twenty years, a commitment to the objective should be taken *now*.

This bold policy in the field of trade should be matched by an equally bold policy in the field of aid. The heads of the industrialized countries should meet at an early opportunity to chart a program of steady escalation of their foreign aid efforts. The objective should be the achievement by 1975 of capital transfers by the developed countries equivalent to one per cent of their gross national products. This would mean a doubling of their foreign aid efforts, taking into account present rates of economic growth. The bulk of this increased aid should be channeled through multilateral agencies, particularly agencies of the U.N. such as the International Development Association, and the regional banks in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As Cold War tensions diminish, efforts should be made to involve the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in sharing the burden of economic aid. Development should be a cooperative, not a competitive enterprise. This objective may not be realizable immediately in all parts of the world. But we can move toward it on a case-by-case basis in countries where the Soviet Union and the West recognize a measure of common interest.

As a first step, we should invite the Soviet Union to join the World Bank consortium for India. India's economic and political stability in the face of the Chinese threat is important to the Soviets and ourselves, and our assistance programs should be closely coordinated in recognition of this fact.

These bold actions by the developed countries should be matched by equally bold actions by the less developed countries. A very large part of the responsibility for the failure of the poor countries to make greater progress rests with those countries themselves.

Many less developed countries have overvalued exchange rates or severe inflation or inefficient state industries which make it impossible to export successfully, whatever trade policies are followed by the industrialized countries. Many are unduly dependent on large imports of food because of their failure to deal with the twin problems of food production and population growth. Many seem unwilling to tax their own wealthy classes or implement meaningful programs of land reform. And many are diverting to armaments scarce resources that are urgently needed for development.

Perhaps the greatest challenge to the United Nations in this area is to develop a new pattern of international cooperation in which commitments to increased trade and aid by the rich are balanced by commitments to greater self-help by the poor. The implementation by the industrialized countries of their obligations under new multilateral trade and aid arrangements should be tied to the satisfactory pursuit by less developed countries of sound internal policies previously agreed upon with international agencies. What we need, in short, is multilateral surveillance over both the aid policies of the rich and the development policies of the poor.

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

The defense of the human environment and the international war on poverty are both doomed unless massive efforts are

taken—and taken soon—to reduce present rates of population growth.

The facts about the world population explosion are now well known. It took hundreds of thousands of years, from the beginning of life on earth to the beginning of this century, for the population of the world to reach 1.5 billion. In the first two-thirds of this century, this number doubled to the present total of something over 3 billion. In the last one-third of this century, if present trends continue, this figure will more than double to over 7 billion.

This unparalleled increase in man's numbers is causing problems even for highly developed countries. The United States, with a population growth rate of about 1 percent a year, is likely to see its present population of 200 million reach 300 million by the year 2,000. Uncontrolled fertility is adversely affecting the health of mothers and children, family life, and opportunities for decent housing, education, employment and a better standard of living.

The relatively high birth rate in poverty-stricken families is an important contributing cause of their poverty; it condemns a significant portion of the American people to living in conditions of economic and cultural deprivation. Rapid population growth is adding other strains to American society in the form of air and water pollution, the breakdown of mass transportation, overcrowding in urban areas, the depletion of precious natural resources, and the destruction of needed recreation areas and open spaces.

The results of present population trends are even more ominous in the less developed areas of the world. The average annual increase of population in these countries is approximately 2.5 percent—sufficient to double population every 28 years. In many countries the annual growth rate has reached 3 percent or more.

In Latin America, the region of the world where population growth is highest, total population will rise from something over 200 million today to approximately 600 million at the end of the century if present trends continue. Comparable figures for population growth in key countries in other parts of the world, if present trends continue, are no less frightening: India, 500 million to 1 billion; Indonesia, 110 million to 280 million; Egypt, 30 million to 70 million. And then there is China, about whose population so little is known, which at present growth rates is likely to increase from 800 million to at least 1.2 billion.

Public discussion of the population problem has focused attention on the relation between the number of people and the supply of food. In the less developed countries as a whole, food production in recent years has failed to keep pace with population growth. In the 1965-1966 crop year, food production per capita in Asia, Africa and Latin America actually declined by 4 to 5 percent. The Food and Agriculture Organization has estimated that world food production will have to increase at least threefold by the end of the century to provide an adequate diet for the world's increased numbers. Despite the "green revolution," the spectre of world famine in the 1980's or 1990's is all too real unless drastic changes are made in food and population policies.

Yet the reason for reducing present rates of population growth in the less developed countries is not exclusively—nor even primarily—that of avoiding starvation. These countries, whose citizens have an average income of little more than \$100 a year, are seeking rapid increases in their living standards. To achieve these increases they must achieve a substantial rate of investment as well as meet their current consumption needs. Yet

it is all many of these countries can do to enlarge total economic product as fast as the additional mouths to feed—so that little or nothing is left over for additions to capital stock.

Recent economic studies have indicated that the costs in both domestic investment and foreign aid of preventing one birth are of the order of 1 percent of the costs of supplying an additional person with the present low standards of living over his lifetime. Thus effective family planning can enormously increase the potential of the limited capital resources of the less developed countries for expanding per capita levels of living.

Of course, the menace of population growth cannot be calculated in economic terms alone. In many countries uncontrolled population growth—even when accompanied by modest increases in per capita income—may threaten human dignity and undermine the very foundations of civilized society. The population increase and migration from the countryside have outstripped the capacity of many of the world's great cities to supply minimum levels of housing, sanitation, education and transportation. Uncontrolled fertility has been accompanied by increasing resort to abortion—both legal and illegal. Moreover, increasing numbers of illegitimate children are growing up without the benefits of family life. These conditions multiply individual frustrations and take their toll on society in the form of delinquency, crime, revolution, and war.

Unfortunately, there are no quick and simple solutions to the many problems associated with rapid population growth. It will take time before appropriate measures for the limitation of births can be made available to all who would make use of them. And even if birth rates decline, future increases in population will result from the population growth of the past as more people pass through the childbearing years. Moreover, the application of modern science and medicine in less developed countries will further reduce the death rate and spur population growth.

Thus development policy for the less developed countries will have to reckon with large and continuous increases in population. Family planning will not quickly or easily alter the demographic facts of life. Nor can it be a substitute for other measures to help the less developed countries. Nevertheless, the success with which the world applies a policy of voluntary family planning in the next few years can spell the difference between rates of population growth that are compatible with human dignity and those that spell certain misery for a growing majority of people in the world.

We hear a great deal these days about the "trade gap," the "aid gap" and the "food gap". But none of these gaps can be closed unless we reduce the "family planning gap"—the gap between the number of married women who now have access to modern birth control techniques and the number that would make use of them if given the opportunity.

About 40 percent of the children born in the world are unwanted, in the sense that they would not have been born had their mothers had access to modern methods of family planning. The figures suggest the staggering toll in terms of individual suffering and social cost resulting from the absence of family planning services.

If we wish to make a success of a program of voluntary family planning, time is of the essence. The rate of world population growth is so great—its consequences are so grave—that this may be the last generation that has the opportunity to limit population growth on the basis of free choice. If we do not make voluntary family planning pos-

sible in this generation, we will make compulsory planning inevitable in future generations.

Family planning programs cannot succeed without a massive investment in health and other basic services. This will require additional external financing. To be sure, family planning can reduce the amount of international assistance needed to produce a given increase in per capita income, and may hasten the day when some countries can become substantially self-supporting. But, in the foreseeable future, even with the most vigorous action in family planning, it will take a substantial increase in international aid to reach living standards in the less developed countries compatible with minimum human dignity.

From a psychological point of view, moreover, family planning programs are likely to meet resistance at the governmental and popular level if they are presented as a means of cutting back investment in a country's war on poverty. The Black Power extremists in the United States who have urged American Negroes to resist family planning programs have their counterparts in other countries who will exploit any evidence that family planning is being used by the rich to avoid their responsibilities to the poor.

In a sensitive area like family planning, the case for multilateral aid is particularly compelling. International agencies can help promote a broad consensus on the nature of the population problem and on what ought to be done about it. They can help countries share responsibility for taking controversial steps that may be opposed by particular domestic interests. They can help prevent family planning from becoming a cold war issue involving political ideologies—or a subject of disagreement between national or racial groups. The United Nations and its family of agencies are thus a logical place for cooperative action to deal with the population problem.

Fortunately, the U.N. system at long last is beginning to face up to the world population problem. But the ratio of talk to action remains distressingly high. To move forward in this field, the following measures are desirable:

1. The present Trust Fund for Population should be increased more than ten-fold to at least \$100 million in voluntary contributions per year.

2. A Commissioner for Population should be established to administer the Fund, implement population projects financed from the Fund, and represent the U.N. in dealings with governments and in intergovernmental forums concerned with population.

3. The Commissioner for Population should be prepared to sponsor or support projects extending across the whole spectrum of population and family planning programs, such as the training of medical and paramedical personnel; family planning components of health facilities; the use of mass-communication techniques; the manufacture of contraceptive materials; the establishment of special population study centers as well as ongoing statistical census and demographic work.

4. The Commissioner for Population should devote substantial resources from the Population Trust Fund to the support of research into better methods of fertility control, into the operation of family planning programs and into the relationship between population policy and development policy. The World Bank should also be encouraged to devote substantial sums to this purpose.

CONCLUSION

In concluding, I would emphasize again that for economic and political reasons we are unlikely to deal successfully with the environmental, poverty, and population problems unless we deal with them all.

Without action on the environment, our efforts at development and population control will result in a world unfit for habitation.

Without population control, there is no amount of spending on the poverty and environmental problems that can possibly solve them.

Without an increase in the quantity and quality of global aid efforts, the financial and political basis for population control and environmental protection in the less developed countries will not exist. Not only does action on the population and environmental problems cost money that the developing countries do not have, but political resistance to population and environment efforts is likely to grow in these countries if international assistance is status or declining. Already, at the U.N., some countries are charging that the new emphasis by the United States on population and the environment is a gigantic "cop out" to justify our declining foreign aid effort.

This brings me to my final point. The massive effort by international agencies to deal with the related problems of the environment, poverty, and population growth is unlikely to be undertaken unless the United States plays a leading part.

Unfortunately, the present posture of the United States in the U.N. is deeply disquieting. Congress has cut the U.S. contributions to the U.N. Development Program to the point that the U.S. can no longer put up its traditional 40% of the total. Congress has even required that \$2.5 million of the U.S. assessed share of the regular budgets of U.N. agencies be paid in non-convertible foreign currencies—a requirement inconsistent with the U.N. financial regulations. The United States, which has rightly complained in the past of the failure of other U.N. members to meet their fiscal responsibilities under the Charter, is now slipping into default itself.

The implications of these developments for the U.N.'s efforts in the fields I have discussed are devastating. Due to budgetary pressures from Congress and the Executive branch, U.S. delegates are in the anomalous position of saying that they favor U.N. initiatives in environment, development, and population problems—providing they don't cost money. Obviously, as long as this financial attitude persists, the U.N. will not be able to respond as it should to the new challenges confronting it. Moreover, and this is a point frequently overlooked in Washington, the United States will be in a poor position to press for needed reforms in the U.N.—for better coordination of assistance efforts or for more rational methods of taking decisions—if it is disengaging itself from its financial responsibilities and narrowly circumscribing the conditions of its participation.

The "Nixon doctrine" in foreign policy states a commendable objective—that we should do less by ourselves and more in partnership with others. So far, however, we have seen concrete manifestation of only the first of these propositions. I earnestly hope that President Nixon will use the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the U.N. to give concrete expression to the second—and to do so on a scale equal to the challenge that now confronts us.

One thing, I think, is very clear. Our talk of partnership will not yield results if it merely looks like an excuse to get others to pick up our burdens. Our country—and other countries as well—would do well to follow a maxim adapted from some well-remembered words of a decade ago:

"Ask not what international cooperation can do for you. Ask what you can do for international cooperation."

Or better still:

"Ask what all our nations can do together through the United Nations to create a livable world."

UTOPIA OR DYSTOPIA

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, the campaign against the human spirit continues unabated in America today. In the attempt to ameliorate the very real social, economic, racial, and political crises, we are acquiescing in the passage of laws and the creation of administrative actions which can only be described as repressive.

Carl T. Rowan, the distinguished columnist for the Washington Star, is one of the few writers who clearly sees the threat facing a free America. His columns are continual beacons of light on the rapidly darkening scene in Washington. The column I will insert of April 19, 1970, points up the clearest danger: we are creating an atmosphere of fear for all Americans in response to the calculated violence of a handful of radicals.

Mr. Speaker, the greatest danger to a free society is that once repressive measures are cloaked with the armor of law, they can be manipulated to dictate the actions of all our citizens. This is especially true of intricate structures created by benevolent men which have two dangers: First, America is too big and too diverse to gracefully accept standardization of thought and action; and, second, the fact that those who create the structures are men of good will is no guarantee that the second or third generation in power will continue to demonstrate such good will.

The most recent book outlining the disasters of a computerized future is Ira Levin's "This Perfect Day." Edmund Fuller's review from the Wall Street Journal of April 17 points out the strength of Mr. Levin's imagination as well as lending credence to my long-held suspicion that unless it is properly controlled, the computer will become "Rosemary's Baby."

Mr. Speaker, a visitor from outer space would be hard put to tell whether Mr. Rowan or Mr. Levin is creating fiction. I suspect that Thomas Jefferson would have the same trouble. However, we must firmly recognize that Mr. Rowan is writing about things which are happening now and Mr. Levin is writing about a future which I am terribly afraid will be the logical result. I insert the two articles referred to at this point in the Record in the hope that Mr. Rowan's present will not produce Mr. Levin's future:

SIGNS OF A RIGHTWING TAKEOVER INCREASE

(By Carl T. Rowan)

Self-styled revolutionary Abbie Hoffman told a Texas audience the other day that because the United States is "losing the Vietnam war, it is turning to fascism at home."

There very definitely has been a swing toward repression and the trappings of fascism in this society, but I don't think the reason is Vietnam. The reason is Abbie Hoffman and his kind.

The promoters of violence, the bomb planters, the mad reformers push on zealously to prove a point that I made in an earlier column: That this country is not remotely in danger of a left-wing takeover; the danger

is that fear of violent upheaval will provoke the great mass of Americans to tolerate aspects of fascism if that promises law and order.

Many "dreamers" in the Abbie Hoffman crowd say they know exactly what they are doing. They welcome a right-wing dictatorship, they say, because only when "the establishment" shows its "true fascistic colors" will the people rise up and smash this system.

Could we really let a rag-tag band of unkept reformers, shouting the rhetoric of revolution, force upon the nation so much panic that the people would tolerate a dictatorship? One need not be an alarmist to conclude that the answer is yes.

The American Civil Liberties Union and several Congressmen, like Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, D-N.J., months ago challenged the Army practice of putting into a computerized data bank information on civilians involved in disturbances and demonstrations and who might become civil disrupters at some time in the future.

Army Secretary Stanley Resor sent a memorandum to the Army Chief of Staff March 6 stating: "No such intelligence data bank operations relating to civil disturbances or other activities involving civilians not affiliated with the Department of Defense should be instituted without the prior approval of the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff. In view of the sensitivity of such operations, approvals will not be granted without consultations with concerned committees of the Congress."

The ACLU will charge in the U.S. District Court here Wednesday that while the Army proposes to close down its computerized data bank at Ft. Holabird, Md., it is collecting and storing such data elsewhere.

One need not be a raving liberal, or even a civil libertarian, to see the dangers of having the military snooping on civilian dissenters, compiling its own computerized lists of Americans the Pentagon regards as "potential security risks."

But the danger is there because the violent dissenters are a reality. Because the bombers and rioters are already here, much of the public is far more afraid of them than of a "military takeover" that is just an intellectual threat in the future.

The public's willingness to surrender basic individual liberties and rights of privacy will become all the greater if Nixon's aides can sell the idea that the country is endangered by extreme radicals who cannot be won over by racial, social, economic, or political reforms.

The New York Times quoted an unnamed Nixon assistant as saying: "It wouldn't make a bit of difference if the war and racism ended overnight. We're dealing with the criminal mind, with people who have snapped for some reason."

So, to protect society from "revolutionary terrorism," some Nixon aides are advocating a vastly expanded domestic intelligence apparatus—that is, more wiretaps and buggings, more undercover agents, more informers.

Think how far we have gone toward a police state in one year and where we might be in another year: the Pentagon with its master computer list of "risks" to internal security, the FBI listening in on more and more private conversations, a corps of "secret police" and their informers in every community, policemen permitted to burst into just about any private home without knocking, Post Office bureaucrats authorized to open and read your first class letters from overseas, Clark Mollenhoff or some other presidential political operative permitted to examine your income tax return, "preventive detention" laws that authorize jailing people someone believes might commit a crime, a proposal (just rejected by the White House) to subject all the 6- to 8-year-olds in the country to psychological tests to determine

if they are inclined toward future criminal behavior.

All this and more because the men now around the throne in Washington can't think of any other way to deal with Abbie Hoffman, or the Black Panthers, or the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society.

THE HORRORS OF DYSTOPIA

From the terrors of witchcraft in "Rosemary's Baby," Ira Levin, in his new novel "This Perfect Day" plunges us into the more imminent horrors of computercraft. His novel is a skillfully imagined, dramatically absorbing venture into that modern literary tradition of dystopia—the opposite of utopia. From Plato through Sir Thomas More to Edward Bellamy, utopian literature looked ahead toward a future ideal society that would be rational, humane, just—all made possible, as many saw it, by the advancement of science.

This century has seen the disillusionment of that dream. Aldous Huxley wrote the first great dystopian book—the vision of a scientific future as a dehumanized horror—in "Brave New World." Orwell's "1984" was a variation on the theme, more political in emphasis. They have had a host of lesser followers, among whom Levin, with this novel, takes an honorable place. If this theme interests you, take a look at "From Utopia to Nightmare," by Chad Walsh (Harper & Row), which was the first study of this reversal of expectations and which gave currency to the term "dystopia."

In "This Perfect Day" the world, projected well over a century and a half into the future (that may be the one optimistic note), is run by UniComp, shortened in common usage to Uni. It had been the crowning successor to an earlier phase when there had been five continental computers sharing this function. The people of Uni's globe-girdling domain are known as the Family. Every citizen is numbered and the prime duty of each is to help spread the Family through the universe.

It is a perversion of that Family of Man celebrated in Edward Steichen's famous collection of pictures. The Family anthem is worth quoting:

"One mighty family,
A single perfect breed,
Free of all selfishness,
Aggressiveness and greed;
Each member giving all he has to give
And getting all he needs to live!"

Races have been molded into a prevalent tan skin, black hair, brown eyes. Rare variations occur, some as odd as the green right eye of the hero, whose "nameber" is Li RM35M4419, but who likes to be called "Chip," as his slightly disreputable grandfather had dubbed him.

As a boy, Chip is given a slight introduction to subversion by that grandfather, who had been one of the builders of Uni. Chip later discovered there are outright rebels in an underground movement. He learns that if you can manage to avoid the monthly treatments in the Medicenter you will really begin to come alive and experience the frightening thrill of being an individual. He also hears about islands where "incurables" live, people not under Uni's control—reminiscent of the "savage" reservations in "Brave New World." They are carefully concealed but Chip manages to learn where they are and to reach one. Convinced that "it's wrong to let Uni have the world without trying to get it back," he leads a small group in the dangerous effort to destroy Uni, which is at EUR-Zip-One, known to an earlier age as Geneva.

What happens in the assault on Uni is the source of high suspense, and you are not likely to outguess Ira Levin who comes up with a succession of surprising twists.

In this world a famous four-letter word is

standard usage but "fight" is grossly obscene. It is all right for an artist to draw the nude, but to draw a person without the identity bracelet that one must constantly touch against check points is also obscene.

Analogous to Huxley's "soma" are the monthly treatments that keep all Family members tranquil and obedient. Any rebel is simply treated with stronger doses—no "punishment" is needed.

Uni plans everyone's life, charts his education, designates his career, moves him around the globe as needed, chooses his marriage partner, tells him whether he may have any children at all, and if so, how many. Sex is a pleasure mechanism, but regimented. Population is strictly controlled. One of the rights the rebels wish to gain is that of having children by free choice. Today, when population control is a much-discussed subject, Levin's book makes us wonder whether population can ever be controlled except under a repressive society that would engender revolt against itself, thus ending control again.

The constant surveillance by Uni is represented to the people as security. When the grandfather illegally takes young Chip past the revered false front of UniComp to deep levels of the real machine, the boy is frightened by the thought, "Uni didn't know where he was!"

Though the computer is an entity of enormous power, the adult Chip discovers that there is a surprising factor behind Uni unsuspected by the Family at large. "This Perfect Day" is a menacing picture of enforced social perfection. The happy note in it, as in other dystopias, is that there are always some people out of step. It's something to remember when rebels vex us.

—EDMUND FULLER.

("This Perfect Day." By Ira Levin. Random House, 309 pages. \$6.95.)

RHODESIA—VICTIM OF MYTH AND SUPERSTITION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the attempt of the red-black bloc to overthrow civilization in Rhodesia through a barbaric declaration of limited war has proven a classic among international poppycock. Myth and superstition have never been able to blot out the truth.

Sanctions against peaceful, self-governing Rhodesia has but emphasized the sheer hypocrisy and dictatorial self-serving prejudices of a nonrepresentative international body which never had the support of free-thinking people and whose credibility has now been reduced to a sham.

Free people the world over cannot accept the distortions and untruths being circulated by the red-black bloc, so they take it upon themselves firsthand to learn the truth. Free people who want to investigate the facts and arrive at their personal conclusions are at individual hardship and personal expense flocking to Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Portuguese provinces to see firsthand peaceful conditions which have been exploited by the United Nations Organization as "a threat to international peace."

Without exception, those who learn the truth can but regard the United Na-

tions propaganda as the serious setback to peace, progress, and mankind.

The internationally regulated, thought manipulators and synthetic prophets of doom of the UNO belittle the intelligence of free men by thinking that through an international war program they can prejudice people from learning the truth.

I ask that several firsthand reports of Rhodesian visitors from the United States, England, and elsewhere, follow my comments. As an individual American, I am ashamed of the cowardly policy of the political party presently in power in my country for participating in this retrogressive cabal of the internationalists merely in the expectation of gaining favor by a few bloc votes at the discredited UNO.

I include the related news clippings and a letter from the assistant to the President at the White House in the RECORD:

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, March 1970]

AMERICAN JOURNALISTS MEET THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, at a press conference with 41 visiting American newspaper owners and journalists in Salisbury on March 2, was well received.

The leader of the tour, Mr. Nathan Bolton, of Hastrop, Louisiana, told the Prime Minister they were delighted that by coincidence they were in Rhodesia on the day a republic was declared, and said there was considerable support for Rhodesia in the United States.

The visitors, who call themselves Newspaper Adventurers, were in Rhodesia for two days at the end of a two-week South African tour. They are from all over the United States.

After the conference they toured Salisbury and visited an African craft village outside the city before having lunch at Lake McIlwaine. At the craft village, an authentic replica of the traditional tribal set-up, the Americans were enthralled with the tribal dancing and the herbalist's hut; had their fortune's read in African fashion; and left with sculptures and pieces of art from the workshop.

The following are points made by Mr. Smith.

A DESIRE TO DESTROY

"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 Rhodesia. We have stood by them and fought with them in their 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 are doing, that's fair enough, we will have to agree to differ; but give us a fair trial. And this, of course, is one of the basic tenets of Western democracy, is it not?"

CONTROL OF DEMONSTRATORS

"I don't believe that people have a right to demonstrate to an extent where 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) . . . and in your own country of America."

Mr. Smith said times were changing and there must be powers to deal with the times.

"If I have to choose between defending the rights of the decent, law-abiding citizens, especially women and children, or looking after the rights of mischiefmakers, then I don't hesitate as to who I'm looking after—it's the decent law-abiding citizen."

If people wanted to demonstrate, to gather in great numbers and hold a procession they had to obtain permission from the local District Commissioner or Magistrate and in most cases this was granted.

But if the party or society concerned had a reputation for stirring up trouble, the local authority had the right to say "No" to a demonstration in the middle of a city or a town where other people were going about their legitimate business.

A CIVILIZED MAN

One of the most difficult things in the world was to try to determine what are the criteria for assessing a civilized man. Education was part of it. But he believed moral principles probably were more important than almost anything else. The ability to play the game, to act decently to other people, to safeguard the rights of minorities. This was something completely absent from so many countries in the world, especially the newly independent countries.

Rhodesia had chosen Income Tax contributions to the state as the criteria to determine parliamentary representation of the two main racial groups. Within those groups, there was another qualification which was salary and education.

Mr. Smith said he had not heard of a better yardstick to obtain the vote.

[From the Rhodesian Viewpoint, Apr. 10, 1970]

U.S. EDITORS OPPOSE CUTTING RHODESIAN LINK: APPROVE VETO

In a sample survey of American newspaper editorials during March 1970 by the Rhodesian information office taken from clippings supplied by a commercial press clipping service in Washington, D.C., it is evident that an overwhelming majority of American editors disapprove of the U.S. administration's action in closing their consulate in Salisbury. A majority of editors, in ratio of 20 to 1, approved the use of the first United States veto by U.N. Ambassador Charles B. Yost when a resolution on Rhodesia was introduced into the U.N. Security Council by the Afro-Asian bloc of nations on March 17. The single newspaper editorial opposed to this action appeared in the columns of the New York Times.

On the question of the closure of the U.S. Consulate in Salisbury, 67 editorials were received, of which 57 opposed the action and 10 approved. Regarding the first use by the United States of its power of veto in the Security Council of the United Nations, 21 editorials were received, of which 20 endorsed the action and 1 opposed it. The following are some of the views expressed by the editors:

Portland Oregonian, Oregon: "We need to be more consistent in our overseas representation and act on hard facts rather than political emotion or favors to another nation."

Muncie Star, Indiana: "America cannot possibly influence Rhodesian developments—in favor of civil rights—if the U.S. government maintains no contact at all with the constitutional government of Rhodesia. The U.S. presence in Rhodesia was politically desirable—for Rhodesia as well as the U.S."

Glendale News-Press, California: "If we closed consulates in every country where we find cause for disagreement, there would be mass unemployment in the diplomatic service."

Lincoln Star, Nebraska: ". . . to ignore Rhodesia diplomatically because we do not approve of its government policy is both inconsistent and immature on the part of the U.S. Our government blundered in pulling the U.S. representative out of Rhodesia."

Phoenix Gazette, Arizona: "To put Rhodesia ahead of Red China . . . on our hate list is dishonest and unforgivable."

Rock Island Argus, Illinois: "Governments are generally recognized because of their prima facie ability to govern and not because of moral reasons. But if morality is to be the test, Rhodesia ranks far above Russia."

Worcester Gazette, Massachusetts: "Diplomatic relations do not imply that nations approve of each other, or agree with each other. But refusal to talk practically guarantees that solutions won't be found. . . . It is highly unlikely that this step will improve conditions for Rhodesians of any race, or for the United States."

Columbus Citizen Journal, Ohio: "As a matter of principle, the United States is wrong. We normally recognize any government if it is well established, no matter what we think of its policies. We are making an extraordinary exception of Rhodesia."

Pensacola Journal, Florida: "It seems reasonable to counsel a reappraisal free from British influence."

San Diego Tribune, California: "If it is indeed our intention not to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations, it seems that our government could affirm that recently announced policy by easing our rigid position on Rhodesia."

Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Texas: "In Salisbury, the Rhodesian Government says it is surprised by the U.S. action. . . . What the Rhodesian Government failed to take into account was how plausibly sanctimonious 13 struggling colonies can become over the course of a couple of centuries' progress towards super-power status."

Minneapolis Tribune, Minnesota: "If representative government is to be the criterion for official relations, the United States will have to close up shop in quite a number of other countries."

Evening Star, Washington, D.C.: "While closure of the American consulate in Rhodesia will win brief plaudits from the black African regimes, they certainly will not be satisfied with this. They can be expected to press their demand that Britain and the United States apply even tougher methods. . . . Five years from now, the situation is likely to be the same."

Bangor News, Maine: "To blackball Rhodesia while wooing Communist powers strikes us as singularly inconsistent."

Milwaukee Sentinel, Wisconsin: "We punish a nation, including both its black and white residents, that does us no harm, and reward another nation that is the chief supplier and sustainer of the forces that have been killing American men in South Vietnam."

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, April 1970]

FIRST VISIT IS EYE-OPENER

(By Bernadine Bailey)

A first visit to Rhodesia is an illuminating and delightful experience. Illuminating because the average overseas visitor has no conception of what Rhodesia is really like. The truth, in fact, is the exact opposite of the propaganda we have been fed. Never a word are we told of the orderly way of life, the diversity and amazing growth of industry, the potential for development and the contentment of the African population.

And certainly never a word about the well thought out, far-reaching programme for "helping the Africans to help themselves" by providing them every possible opportunity for study, technical and cultural development, enjoyment of sports, hospital facilities, social life, decent housing—while at the same time allowing them to follow their own cultural pattern and way of life in so far as they care to do so. If ever a people were in a position to "eat their cake and have it", it is the native Africans in the new Republic of Rhodesia.

SCORN AND ABUSE

And for all its pains in securing the well being and eventual franchise (a black man may vote as soon as he qualifies by paying an income tax, which automatically indicates that he is a responsible citizen, not a parasite, who is contributing to the economy and growth of his country), what does Rhodesia get? The scorn and abuse and economic harassment of the Western world. Have the Communists gone so far that they can influence the non-Communist nations to act thusly?

While in Rhodesia, I made a point of talking to a number of Africans about their Government and their Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Douglas Smith. Without exception, they spoke highly of both, adding "Mr. Smith is a very fine man". Never at any time was there a word of criticism or complaint.

COURTESIES

Furthermore every African with whom I came in contact was courteous, pleasant and eager to be helpful.

The Europeans whom I met in Rhodesia went far beyond the normal courtesies extended to a visitor. People whom I had never even heard of before entertained me in their homes, drove me to places of interest and offered to be of help in any way they could. Is it surprising that I hope to make a return visit in the not too distant future?

It is indeed ironical that the United States, of all the Western powers, should join in the economic and diplomatic stampede against a small independent nation that is doing no harm to anyone—least of all to its own native African people—and under no circumstances could be considered a threat to world peace.

And after all, who are we—after our shameful treatment of our American natives, the long-suffering Indians—to cast the first stone.

We had our own U.D.I.—back in 1776—and broke all diplomatic ties with England. Only we did it by force, while Rhodesia was wise enough to cut the umbilical cord without casualties.

If the United Nations is a truly "peace-keeping" body, it should heap praise, rather than censure, on a nation that is doing everything humanly possible to improve life for all the races within its borders.

Since this was my fourth visit to the African continent, I had already seen (in Zanzibar, Kenya, Congo, Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, etc.) the chaos that results from "one man, one vote—one time only", as Prime Minister Smith so accurately phrases it.

In startling contrast, Rhodesia is a refreshing area of order, progress, well-being and high hopes for the future. The Prime Minister and his Parliament appear to represent the true will of the electorate. In other words, this country has not been taken over by the Communists and or the huge financial interests who seek control of the world and its natural resources. Let us hope that the Rhodesians will continue to have the courage and the stamina to keep it that way.

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, April 1970]

FRIENDS IN BRITAIN MADE RHODESIAN FLAG

Maurice V. Devine, of Wankle, on a recent visit to England took the photograph. He writes: "Mr. Aden B. Spencer, for three years secretary of the Southend-on-Sea branch, hit upon the idea of making the flag. With the aid of a small car sticker of the flag he and his helpers were able to make one in a most ingenious manner.

"They first bought the necessary green and white material. Then, after photographing the small coat-of-arms in the centre of the flag sticker, they enlarged the print to two foot square. This they placed under the white central panel of the flag and shone a bright

light underneath it whilst they traced the outline onto the white panel. Then the coat-of-arms was embroidered by a local lady in silks of the appropriate colour.

"The completed flag is a veritable work of art, which, in fact, makes an ordinary flag look dull by comparison, for the raised silks give the flag a certain 'body' which is lacking in ordinary flags.

"This flag hangs in the hall at all meetings of the Society and I thought that it was such a sterling effort that I told members I would tell the story when I got home."

Mr. Devine in a footnote to his letter says: "It is particularly important to remember that we do still have plenty of friends in Britain."

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, April 1970]

A VISITOR FROM BALTIMORE

Professor Gottfried Dietze, a lecturer in political science at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., who, after a visit to South Africa as a guest of the Government, took the opportunity to pay a short visit to Rhodesia.

Speaking at a presentation concert of the Rhodesian Academy of Music in Bulawayo, the Minister of Education, Mr. Philip Smith, said the Academy's work had been overshadowed by more material requirements of a developing country. But the time was approaching when real evidence of mature civilization would be sought in Rhodesia.

"This will be provided by the artistic output of its citizens, not the least of these being the achievements of its musicians."

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, April 1970]

GOVERNMENT REASSURES CHURCHMEN

The Minister of Lands, Mr. Philip van Heerden, has issued the following statement: Churchmen of various denominations have recently expressed concern about the effect the introduction of the Land Tenure Act will have on the use of land owned or occupied by Missions.

In the Land Tenure Act there is no special classification of Mission land as there was in the Land Apportionment Act. It has been re-apportioned and included in either the European Area or the African Area, depending on its situation.

RIGHTS OF OCCUPATION

The Land Apportionment Act gave rights of occupation to African tenants on Mission land in the European Area. The Land Tenure Act calls for the registration of these rights and gives the responsible Minister the power to terminate them.

The reason for the granting to Government of such wide powers is to enable it to clear up islands of African occupation which lie within European areas but which are quite unrelated to the actual work of the Mission.

Indeed, in some cases the occupation of Mission land by tenants has almost certainly become an embarrassment to the Missions themselves, as the land in many instances is no longer capable of sustaining the tenants and their families, and further subdivisions would not only create opposition from existing tenants, but would be sub-economic and lead to a land use problem of the first order.

Government has taken cognizance of this fact and through the Land Tenure Act will be able to deal with any problems that may arise.

DISPOSAL OF LAND

The policy of the Government in so far as Missions in the African Area are concerned, will be to encourage the disposal of land being used for agricultural purposes to individual Africans. The Government intends to hold discussions with the Missions to

determine how it can best assist them to do this.

The approach in the European areas, however, will be, as soon as possible, to terminate rights of occupation by African tenants, subject to their being suitably placed in the African areas or in African townships within the European area, depending upon the nature of the area which they at present occupy. In terms of the Act there is provision for compensation for right holders and it is hoped that resettlement will be effected with the close co-operation of all the parties concerned.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Missions have played a great part in bringing Christianity to Rhodesia through the establishment of churches and other religious foundations, educational institutions, clinics and hospitals. It is not Government's intention to hinder activities on existing Mission land, and the traditional Government policy of assisting Missions in the educational and medical fields will continue.

The Churches, therefore, need have no fear in this regard, but it should be recognized that the expansion of existing establishments must conform to the overall plan of development for the area in which they are located.

Mission institutions which are to be established for the benefit of Africans who are not working in the European area will be encouraged to develop in the African areas rather than on Mission-owned land in the European area. This is in conformity with Government's policy of fostering the development of the African areas.

[From the Rhodesian Commentary, April 1970]

WORLD COMMERCE UNDERMINING SANCTIONS WAR

Speaking to the Umfall branch of Rotary—on the eve of its World Understanding Week, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Jack Mussett, said there existed today many world councils of various forms comprising different organizations possessing similar aims. There must be countless clubs or societies operating under different names whose aims and objects amounted to international understanding. He would suggest that only good could come from a movement to promote the interchange of factual information between Rotary and these groups.

Some of a group of international journalists visiting Rhodesia as guests of the Salisbury Rotary Club: Mrs. Horst-Alexander Siebert and her husband, Dr. Siebert, foreign trade editor of Die Welt, West Germany; Mr. Takis Sotirhos, an editor of Vradyni, daily evening newspaper of Athens; and Mr. John William Hughes, a television commentator from Wales.

It was, after all, as a result of similar efforts on the part of government that trade relations were entered into. Nowhere would one find a greater cross-section of people than those which made up the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, yet here was a trading relationship which was honored by all for the good of all.

The European Common market was another example of people of different nationalities getting together for a common good.

"International understanding, peace and goodwill are fundamental principles of life which must be encouraged wherever possible," said Mr. Mussett. "I can see no reason why it should not start in a country where conventions are honoured in spite of the fact that politically we appear not to be completely accepted.

"This form of close liaison is nothing new after all. The world of commerce has long been linked by an unwritten desire to trade freely and make profits.

"Without doubt, much of the credit for undermining the sanctions war being waged against us must go to the international body of men who operate as individuals yet in terms of a common ideal.

"They do not consciously belong to one great organization but they all, irrespective of their other many and varied affiliations, believe in their right to trade with each other irrespective of racial or political differences.

Many countries, including Rhodesia, respected and honoured this international understanding and afforded the same consideration to goods passing through their territories from one country to another as they gave their own commodities passing within the country from Point A to B.

It was accepted that there were countries who were not quite so scrupulous in their dealing with goods that did not belong to them and, through either inefficiency or spite, created delays which resulted in the wastage of perishables urgently required elsewhere. But this did not undermine the basic righteousness of the system.

"There are those who will continually endeavour through a basic lack of knowledge, to destroy the lives of others, either by way of economic or political means, in much the same way as many are trying to destroy Rhodesia at present.

"I am convinced that there will be many who will endeavour for this same lack of knowledge, to undermine the appeal that has been made by the Rotary International President.

"The only way of countering this cancer which is spreading throughout the nations of the world is by an honest attempt to understand the other person's point of view."

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D.C., April 7, 1970.

HON. JOHN R. RABICK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: The President has asked that I reply further to your letter of March 11, in which you were joined by 76 of your colleagues, commenting on our relations with Rhodesia and our decision to close the Consulate in Salisbury. We appreciate this opportunity to explain our action.

We have repeatedly made clear that the United States regards the United Kingdom as the legal sovereign in Southern Rhodesia. We indicated that when the Rhodesians established a republic we would review the status of our Consular office. On March 2, 1970, the Rhodesian authorities implemented the new Constitution which substituted a President for the Queen as head of state, intending a formal and final break with the United Kingdom and formal establishment of a republic. The Government of the United Kingdom asked that, in these circumstances, the United States withdraw its consular mission. Since our Consulate was accredited to the United Kingdom, we acceded to its request in accord with usual diplomatic practice.

As a matter of further background, it should be noted that no government has formally recognized the Smith regime or Rhodesian independence. Of the twenty-two countries which maintained some form of consular representation in Salisbury at the time of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, only South Africa and Portugal continue to do so. These two governments, however, have not taken any action to extend formal recognition to Rhodesia. Rhodesia has not been admitted to the United Nations and there is little likelihood that it will be.

The United States has acted in consonance with the rest of the international community in its treatment of the present regime in Southern Rhodesia. In December of 1966

the Security Council of the United Nations declared the situation in Southern Rhodesia a threat to international peace and security and imposed selective mandatory economic sanctions in an effort to induce the Smith regime to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the problem. In May 1968 the Security Council unanimously reaffirmed its earlier action and decided to make the sanctions comprehensive. The restrictions on our imports of Rhodesian chrome are derived from those United Nations Security Council sanctions resolutions. The effects of these restrictions on U.S. firms and the overall chrome supply situation is kept under continuing review.

We have viewed this issue in the context of the President's statement in his Foreign Policy Report to the Congress:

"Clearly, there is no question of the United States condoning, or acquiescing in, the racial policies of the white-ruled regimes. For moral as well as historical reasons, the United States stands for the principles of racial equality and self-determination."

You may be assured that the decision to close our Consular office in Salisbury was taken after very careful consideration of all relevant factors and in pursuit of the overall interests and objectives of the United States. We have taken steps to insure that consular services to our citizens residing in Rhodesia will be provided through posts in neighboring countries.

I hope that this explanation is helpful to you. If there is further information you desire, I shall try to be of assistance.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS,
Assistant to the President.

WHOLESOME MEAT ACT

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago Congress passed the Wholesome Meat Act in an effort to assure the consuming public that only clean and healthful meat would be offered for sale. Now it appears that there is danger that congressional intent will be bypassed and a serious loophole created which will allow major marketers of meat products to avoid inspection.

Section 301(c)(2) of the Wholesome Meat Act provided an exemption for normal retail outlets which sell directly to consumers. In order to provide regulatory language, the Department of Agriculture proposed in August 1969 that a retail store operating under this exemption could sell up to 10 percent of its volume to restaurants and institutions. Comments were received and the Department has not yet published a final regulation.

However, it has been reliably reported to me that the Department is considering the issuance of a regulation which would allow retailers operating under their exemption to do as much as 49 percent of their business with restaurants, institutions, and so forth, without being required to comply with the Wholesome Meat Act.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe such a regulation would comply with the intent

of Congress. As a practical matter, it would allow small wholesale firms, which must now operate under inspection, to set up a retail counter and thereby avoid inspection.

Existing retailers could increase their wholesale business to 49 percent of their total business, all without inspection.

It is likely that hundreds of new firms would open up with a nominal retail counter, which would really be wholesale businesses operating without inspection in order to avoid the act which Congress passed.

Many of the protective aspects of the present law would be abolished as they pertain to hospitals, restaurants, and other institutions.

We could not insure the proper labeling of ingredients in ground meat products to show the use of cheap substitutes such as soy protein.

We could not be certain that hearts, lips, lungs, and other offal products are not used in ground beef.

We could not control fat limits.

We could not insure against the use of unapproved preservatives such as sodium benzoate.

We could not insure against the use of otherwise stale meat for grinding where its staleness can be better disguised, especially when sold as meat patties.

There would be no supervision of cleaning to insure sanitary conditions appropriate to food handling establishments. Inadequate cleaning attracts rodents and initiates infections.

We could not force a cleanup after cutting or grinding pork, which can contaminate beef with trichinae which can be transferred to consumers when they eat rare beef. Salmonella poisoning can be similarly transferred to beef from poultry.

We could not be certain that grinding machines are washed every few hours when operated at room temperature.

We could not guarantee against failure to segregate raw meat from cooked meat items, thus causing contamination of the cooked items.

We could not guarantee against failure to maintain adequate standards for delivery equipment. Many retailers use open trucks and station wagons which receive very little cleaning.

Mr. Speaker, I have written the Secretary of Agriculture, urging his earnest consideration of these facts. I sincerely hope that the rumor regarding this unreasonable extension of the existing exemption to the Wholesome Meat Act is unfounded. Congressional intent should not be violated. The consuming public deserves the protection which Congress intended.

SAFE RETURN

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the return of the astronauts of Apollo 13 and recognize the outstanding performances of Astronauts

Lovell, Swigert, and Haise, and their magnificent ground crew, it is important to note that in large measure Apollo 13 was truly a success. The editorial in the Saturday, April 18 edition of the New York Times points out that travel in space is as yet far from routine but that it can be accomplished with the dedicated effort exemplified by the flight of Apollo 13. The editorial follows:

SAFE RETURN

The most dramatic space flight in history ended yesterday with the safe return of Apollo 13's crew. For three-and-a-half days all three astronauts had lived at the brink of death in a crippled vehicle whose reserves were so near exhaustion that it had margin neither for human error nor for further malfunctioning of its equipment.

In this perilous condition, Lovell, Swigert and Haise nevertheless swung around the moon and traveled about 300,000 miles to make their perfect splashdown. This almost incredible feat would have been impossible were it not for the steady nerves, courage and great skill of the astronauts themselves, and the smooth functioning of the vast NASA network whose teams of experts performed miracles of emergency improvisation.

Only in a formal sense, Apollo 13 will go into history as a failure. It did not place a landing party on the Fra Mauro hills as planned nor did it bring back the eagerly awaited soil and rock samples from the lunar highlands. However, Apollo 13's booster rocket was sent crashing into the moon on schedule, and that did produce some useful and important scientific data.

But in a larger sense, Apollo 13's flight was enormously productive. The emergency which so gravely endangered its crew turned this flight into a crucial—though unintended—experiment in space rescue. Apollo 13 was the first space ship to be permanently disabled in midcourse, but it assuredly will not be the last. The lessons learned from this near-disaster will help save spacefarers who are still unborn. And Apollo 13's ordeal must raise more insistently than ever the question of creating an international space rescue organization with the rockets, crews and other necessities required to give aid to distressed travelers in space.

Now that Lovell, Haise and Swigert are back safely, the first priority is an investigation of the cause of the explosion that almost brought disaster. Was Apollo 13 the victim of a most improbable collision with a meteoroid, or was their equipment malfunction born of some mistake in manufacture or installation? Fortunately, the astronauts were able to see and photograph the effects of the explosion, thus obtaining valuable information for those who will scrutinize the mishap intensively in the days ahead.

In the most general sense, the chief result of Apollo 13 has been to alter sharply the entire atmosphere of the lunar exploration effort. From the first Apollo 8 flight around the moon at Christmas 1968, all the Apollo missions were fantastically successful until last Monday. Apollos 8 to 12 wrote the most brilliant chapters of manned space exploration; yet their fantastically complex and dangerous missions were successful only because their organizers established a level of vigilance and care never before approached in any major human project. The quality of the preparation and the superb skills demanded in flight were dramatically illustrated by the very fact that—despite the accident—the three astronauts of Apollo 13 were able to return safely home.

Now, both specialists and laymen have been rudely reminded that a trip to the moon is not routine. Any assumption that it will go off precisely as planned can only be

vindicated through ceaseless vigilance during flight preparation and good luck after launch. It is perhaps appropriate that it was the Apollo numbered 13 that taught that lesson, the cost of which, fortunately, did not include the lives of three exceedingly brave men.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREEK PUTSCH

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today marks the third anniversary of the putsch that swept away constitutional government in Greece and replaced it with the military rule of Colonel Papadopoulos and his junta. Three years after the event we can see where their reassurances of a speedy return to democracy have led.

Within recent weeks, 27 Greeks have been convicted of sedition and sentenced to terms of up to life in prison. The evidence suggests torture was used to extract confessions from some of them. At the same time, publishers of the Athens newspaper Ethnos were heavily fined and imprisoned and the newspaper forced to close after they published an article calling for a return to democracy. That same week, 15 nations of the Council of Europe released a report that "torture and ill treatment" of political prisoners in Greece is commonplace.

In light of these recent developments, the renewed assurances by Papadopoulos that he will relax military rule and restore the rights of individuals sound as hollow as the same assurances proved to be when they were first offered 3 years ago. It would appear that the regime is becoming more, not less repressive as time goes on.

All of this is distressing enough to anyone acquainted with the tragic history of the Greek people and their passionate love of freedom. But for Americans it should be doubly distressing, because the Papadopoulos regime could not survive without the continued support of our Government. While our military assistance to Greece has been reduced, it continues in a steady flow of surplus materials, including warships.

Just as damning as the military aid is our continuing unseemly cordiality toward the leaders of the regime. While the above events were in progress, Greek democrats were dismayed by the arrival in Piraeus of several ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet. At the same time, the society pages of a Washington newspaper reported on the gala reception being planned for the chief of the Greek Navy. In my concern, I wired the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Navy to object. I received the following reply from Mr. Chafee, Secretary of the Navy:

APRIL 14, 1970.

HON. DON EDWARDS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EDWARDS: Both Secretary Laird and I have received your telegram regarding your concern over the visit to the United

States of Vice Admiral Margaritis, Commander of the Hellenic Navy. At the request of Secretary Laird, and on my own behalf, I take this opportunity to provide our reply to your concern.

Vice Admiral Margaritis is visiting the United States as an official guest of the Chief of Naval Operations. Both the Secretary of Defense and I approved this visit. The purpose of Vice Admiral Margaritis' visit is for general orientation and familiarization with the United States Navy, and his travel to this country is at Greek expense. His visit is part of a continuing program in which the leaders of foreign navies sharing mutual defense interests with the United States make official visits to this country. Since March 1968, fifteen Chiefs of foreign navies have visited the United States in connection with this program.

The United States Navy has enjoyed for many years an amicable and cooperative association with the Hellenic Navy. As a participating member of the NATO alliance, the Hellenic Navy makes a significant contribution to the defense of the southern flank of NATO. Our Navy personnel consistently have been cordially received by both the Hellenic Navy and the Greek people during visits of our Sixth Fleet ships to Greek ports.

These contributions of the Hellenic Navy serve to enhance the defense posture of our own country. A continued spirit of cooperation between the U.S. Navy and the Hellenic Navy serves the best interests of that posture. The visit of Vice Admiral Margaritis is a part of that cooperative endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN H. CHAFEE.

If I am not mistaken, the purpose of NATO was to preserve freedom in Western Europe. Mr. Chafee's letter suggests that is not the case. It suggests that we do not distinguish between free nations and totalitarian regimes. It suggests that we extend our friendship to any government, however hostile it may be to our ideals of freedom and democracy, if some military advantage may accrue from the relationship. If this is not the case with regard to Greece, it is incumbent on our Nation's leaders to make clear their position before the world. Their continued silence can only be interpreted as approval of what is going on there.

SECRETARIES WEEK—APRIL 19-25

HON. JAMES F. HASTINGS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, this is Secretaries Week and I should like to take this opportunity to pay a very warm and deserved tribute to these wonderful people without whom I am sure we would not be able to function. They serve with quiet efficiency, dedication, and superb skill, contributing in great abundance to the well-ordered operation of any office. They are an integral part of every business, industry, and profession.

Mrs. Hope W. Piper, chairman of the Secretaries Week Publicity Committee, District of Columbia Chapter of NSA, International, has provided me with some material regarding the week-long observance, which is keyed to the theme "Bet-

ter Secretaries Mean Better Business." Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I should like to include the following:

FOR ALL SECRETARIES

"Better Secretaries Mean Better Business" is the theme of the nineteenth consecutive annual Secretaries Week, April 19-25, 1970. Wednesday, April 22, is designated Secretaries Day.

Governors and mayors throughout the United States will officially proclaim Secretaries Week, and their counterparts in Canada will do the same. For the seventh straight year, the Outdoor Advertising Association has undertaken Secretaries Week as a public service project, and billboards will be made available throughout the country. Many Chambers of Commerce also observe Secretaries Week, and service clubs such as Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis frequently invite secretaries to participate in special programs.

The purpose of Secretaries Week is to bring recognition to secretaries for the vital role they play in business, industry, education, government, and the professions. Secretaries Week was originated in 1952 by The National Secretaries Association (International) in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce to draw attention to the secretary's contribution to the educational, professional, and civic growth of the community. It also serves to remind secretaries of their responsibilities to their employers and to their profession.

Many secretaries also will participate in secretarial seminars. Only through performance can secretaries command respect from superiors, colleagues, and subordinates, says NSA's International President, Bertha J. Stronach, CPS, who is secretary and senior staff assistant to L. M. Collins, Manager of Educational Marketing Programs, IBM, New York.

"Admittedly, secretaries are in a sellers' market," Miss Stronach says. "With the ever-adjusting law of supply and demand in the labor market, we have to be on guard against the erosion of the secretarial 'image' that will ultimately come from any compromise of the standards we are committed to elevate. When and if the pendulum swings to a buyers' market, we don't want to be remembered from the difficult days of the so-called secretarial shortage.

"On every side, management bewails the fact that secretaries are in short supply and that they are having to settle for minimal job fulfillment at maximal salary levels. Yet, some of the same management attempts to recruit from weakness rather than strength and to offer lures that can only be termed frivolous when applied to a business environment. Naturally, we favor appropriate fringe benefits in the form of adequate paid vacations, hospital and retirement insurance plans, and profit-sharing programs. But non-job-related inducements such as a day at the races, a night at the theater, or unearned vacations are not what makes a professional secretary job happy.

One major incentive to a secretary, Miss Stronach notes, is job satisfaction, as has been demonstrated by NSA research, although it does not necessarily follow that a successful secretary is satisfied with her job or that a secretary who is satisfied with her job is successful.

"A satisfied secretary," she says, "is one who is given a challenge and can make a vital contribution to an integral part of the over-all business at hand. When such challenge is offered along with room for advancement, there is a qualified secretary who will be attracted to and remain happy in the position. The key points of what a secretary expects to measure up to are found in NSA's own definition of a secretary: 'A secretary shall be defined as an executive assistant

who possesses a mastery of office skills, who demonstrates the ability to assume responsibility without supervision, who exercises initiative and judgment, and who makes decisions within the scope of assigned authority.'

"One of the primary moves management can make toward eliminating the secretarial shortage," Miss Stronach says, "is to put priority on defining the scope of the secretary's authority on more liberal terms. Then, together, we can work out of the stigmatic, unbalanced atmosphere of the current sellers' market for secretaries."

COMPUTER CONTROLS A MUST

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to a recent article in the business and financial section of the New York Times.

This article, based on an interview with Joseph J. Wasserman, president of Computer Audit Systems, Inc., of East Orange, N.J., calls attention to the need for computer controls; this article is particularly timely in view of the growing use of computers in virtually every phase of business and government and in light of our Government's plan to establish a National Data Bank.

Mr. Wasserman and his organization are to be commended for the leadership and the foresight they have displayed in developing computer audit programs which will have a very beneficial impact on our economy. Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following excellent story by William D. Smith from the New York Times:

CONTROLS HAVEN'T CAUGHT UP TO BOOM IN COMPUTERS

(By William D. Smith)

New York erupted into a frenzied, spontaneous shower of ticker tape and paper last year when the bumbling, beloved Mets became the World Champions of baseball.

When the celebration had passed, many businessmen awoke to a horrible hangover brought on by the fact that enthusiastic employees had tossed valuable computer tape and punched cards out office windows in tribute to their heroes.

Irreplaceable payroll, inventory and accounts receivable records joined the tons of useless ticker tape as fodder for the city's garbage trucks.

STILL AN ADOLESCENT

Before the advent of the computer, valuable records would have been protected from irresponsible hands by established practices of audit and control. The computer however, is only in its adolescence as a business tool, and audit and control techniques for the computer are in their infancy.

Employe irresponsibility in the face of a baseball victory is perhaps a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence, but the danger to business from lack of control over computer activities is a day-to-day situation.

Inadequate control over business computers opens the door to fraud and embezzlement that can cost companies thousands and millions of dollars. Because no proper computer audit system was available, a programmer in a Mid-Western bank was able to alter a savings account program to transfer

the "round-off fractions" of cents in the interest calculations of every depositor to an account maintained under a fictitious name. He was able to withdraw large sums of money before he was detected.

Yet as far as internal security is concerned, losses from fraud are minuscule compared with honest mistakes resulting from programing errors. The United States Army had a loss of more than \$100 million when over a period of years a computer program covering certain family allotment checks failed to provide for cancellation of payments after the men had left the service.

AWARE OF DANGERS

Business and government have become increasingly aware of the dangers from lack of audit and control techniques, but, as yet, most companies have not been able to develop the systems they need to protect themselves.

One reason for the gap between desire and performance is that most traditional auditing personnel have no knowledge of computers while most computer personnel are ignorant of auditing requirements, according to Joseph J. Wasserman, president of Computer Audit Systems, Inc. Mr. Wasserman, who had been manager of audit development for the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is one of the pioneers in developing techniques in the field.

Many of the traditional accounting and management consulting concerns have also developed audit and control methods, but implementing them with clients has presented some problems because of the conflict between old methods and new machines.

Mr. Wasserman contends that many companies have eliminated traditional controls for checking human calculations because "computers don't make mistakes." But he noted, "Humans program computers, and humans do make mistakes."

A good place to start in the control of computer operations is keeping unauthorized personnel and visitors out of the computer room. Companies that consider their computer installations to be showplaces, welcoming visitors are inviting disaster, according to Mr. Wasserman.

He contends that a simple, but not always followed, technique is to keep back-up files for all important information at a totally separate place in case of fire or other disaster.

He points out that in pre-computer days only certain people could officially change records, but today many major companies still have no control over programmers, allowing them access to all programs.

"Only one person or operating group should be responsible for an operation at any one time. Ideally, this means drawing lines between the employes who authorize a transaction and produce the output for reports or other management purposes. Don't ever let one man or group of men follow a transaction through from beginning to end," he warned.

Mr. Wasserman advocates building the audit and control techniques into the computer system from the ground up. "In the past, people just wanted to know what the computer could do without any thoughts about controlling it," he observed. "Now the sophisticated users have become aware that preventing the computer from doing certain things is also important."

FALSE REPORTS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the news media has become famous—or infamous as the case may be—for devoting

many inches of newsprint to the sensational activities of that small, but vociferous, minority who oppose the traditional value of the so-called establishment.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a different kind of message which is not often found in newspapers these days. The Christian Science Monitor on April 7 printed an editorial, entitled "False Reports," which tells it like it really is.

Particularly this week, we again have evidence that our youth have not been so disillusioned with the system that they have lost their humanitarianism. Hundreds of thousands of high school and college students will this week participate in activities to engender concern for the environment. Cleanup projects and teach-ins will be the priority item on Earth Day, April 22.

Mr. Speaker, I fail to see why more newspapers cannot follow the lead of the Christian Science Monitor and praise the youths who are constructively furthering the cause of humanity.

I insert the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

FALSE REPORTS

What do people feel is to be gained by spreading half-truths and exaggerations about youth? What do they feel can be won by handing those who now criticize the news and information media new ammunition? Why should youth trust an older generation which, either through ignorance or commercial desire, works youth an ill?

These questions arose in our mind as we read the following statement in a news release publicizing the spring, 1970, issue of a high-cost, slick-paper magazine. It reads, "As the 1970's begin, the liberal, rational, humanitarian way of thought that has persisted for several centuries is on the way out. Today's younger generation finds mysticism superior to rationalism, communication by touch superior to speech, living with animals more rewarding than living with people, ecstasy induced by drugs or fasting or music superior to self-control."

Let us begin by stating that we look upon such a judgment as a gross exaggeration and injustice in at least two directions. The first is that it includes all youth in its embrace. The second is that it gives a half-baked picture of the direction in which youth as a whole seems to be moving.

Even if we confine ourself to that proportionately small segment of youth which is most active in questioning today's inherited values, we by no means find that the majority are copping out, placing vague mysticism above rationality or reason, or avoiding their fellow human beings in favor of animals. And to imply that this is true of all youth is the height of irresponsibility.

Where is the persuasive evidence that today's youth is turning away from humanitarianism. On the contrary, and notwithstanding the overenthusiasm and lack of experience which sometimes accompany youth's protests, we doubt if there was ever a young generation more sincerely interested in helping mankind and society, thereby demonstrating true humanitarianism.

Such accusations against youth are an example of missing the forest because of a few trees. It cannot be denied that the increased tempo, the greater nervousness, the speed of various kinds of permissiveness, the problems which rack contemporary society have produced a higher degree of alienation among youth than formerly. But we are convinced that the great majority of young people, regardless of higher hemlines and lower hairlines, are still hard-headed and hard-working. To say otherwise is no service to anyone.

COMMONSENSE APPLIED TO ENVIRONMENT QUESTION

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the members of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board and a number of interested Oklahomans were treated Monday evening to an authoritative commonsense assessment of American's energy needs with relationship to protection of our environment.

The assessment came in a speech to the Interstate Board, meeting at Fountainhead Lodge on the shore of Oklahoma's Eufaula Reservoir, by Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Seaborg's remarks were entitled, "Energy and Environment—A Rational Outlook." Dr. Seaborg frankly discussed the national emotionalism which has grown out of the current activities aimed at protecting the environment, particularly the broadside attacks on the business of producing energy. He also took a realistic look at the energy requirements of the United States in the years to come. Against this background, Dr. Seaborg stated a strong and rational conclusion that production of energy and protection of the environment can both be accomplished.

This excellent speech was the fitting climax of a day which saw the dedication of a major new industry in eastern Oklahoma—a uranium processing plant built by Kerr-McGee Corp.—with participation by two of the great Members of this body, Chairman WAYNE ASPINALL and Chairman CHET HOLIFIELD.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have Dr. Seaborg's speech made a part of the RECORD, and I commend it to my colleagues as an outstanding example of commonsense.

The speech follows:

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT—A RATIONAL OUTLOOK

(By Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg)

With so much that seems irrational in our world today perhaps I am foolhardy to attempt to speak on a rational outlook on energy and environment. When discussed separately these subjects—energy and environment—seem to evoke some fairly emotional responses from many people. When approached together they often have the effect of creating their own "critical mass" in terms of a public reaction. In spite of all this (and knowing my audience this evening) I feel pretty daring (more honestly, secure), so to paraphrase a familiar expression I say "Come, let us reason together" about this matter of energy and the environment.

As a point of departure for my discussion I would like to refer to an important event coming up in the next two days and to some of the thinking that has preceded and will no doubt pervade that event. What I am referring to is the national "Environmental Teach-In" that will be taking place on April 22 across the country. The general tenor of the thinking I have in mind is the philosophy that all additional growth in our newly recognized limited environment is essentially destructive—suicidal—and that the release of any additional energy in support of that growth can only hasten the demise of man and the biosphere.

Let's examine some of the background and logic of this trend of thought. To begin with, a number of events, many revelations and still more forecasts have combined in recent years to engender a strong public attitude about growth and the environment.

The population explosion has become a major topic of discussion and a source of alarm as new Malthusian statistics are brought to public attention and the crowded conditions of our stressful urban life—with their growing number of riots, crimes, accidents, etc.—seem to back up the doomsday feeling behind them.

Industrial production figures—once unanimously considered as an indication of human progress—are now viewed by many with apprehension and alarm as the impact of industrial growth on the environment is stressed over the positive effect of the products produced. Increasing environmental degradation, dwindling natural resources and mounting waste are singled out as effects of a growing Gross National Product (GNP). Instead of looking forward to a trillion dollar GNP, there are those who see it only as a forecast of ecological disaster, who demand that we reverse our economic trends and seek to establish not only a zero population growth rate but a zero economic growth rate as well.

And in addition, man's latest technological triumph—his journey to the moon and much of the information obtained from it—is being used by anti-technologists to argue against further technological developments here on earth. The full view of this beautiful blue and green planet, apparently the only heavenly body covered with life in millions—most likely billions or trillions—of miles of black space, offers a most effective argument against any forces that might upset the delicate mechanism responsible for sustaining that precious life.

I throw all this trend of thinking at you—all these devastating attitudes and the harsh questions they raise—all at once not merely to be perverse or send you all home with indigestion after this fine banquet. I do it to give you the feeling of the tide of action and reaction that is sweeping a good part of this country today. This, I believe, is a prevailing and growing climate of opinion we are going to be living with, not just during the day of the Environmental Teach-In but for some time. And what is most disturbing to me about it is that this trend of thinking is filled with enough logic and truth to suggest that many of the nightmares projected by today's doomsayers could come true—if we were to continue unresponsively and irresponsibly on our current course. That is a very big *if* which I plan to deal with in a moment. But first let me continue the thrust of the pessimistic argument, relating it now to the role of energy.

Looking at energy strictly in terms of the villain that some see it, what has been said about it? Just as energy is the basis of our growing economy and affluence, so is it the root of all our environmental evils. It is cheap, ubiquitous power that allows us to mutilate our landscape, devour our natural resources, manufacture wasteful and waste-producing products (that must be forced on us by advertising), to congest our cities, to assault our ears, poison our air and befoul our water. In addition (and let me emphasize that I am still paraphrasing others' thinking) energy itself is responsible directly for much of our ecological disaster.

If you believe I am exaggerating the anti-energy feeling being engendered today—and particularly among the young people who will be the most involved in the Environmental Teach-In in the next two days—let me quote directly from "The Environmental Handbook," a best selling item prepared for the teach-in by a leading conservationist organization. Here is how the section titled "Energy" begins:

All power pollutes.

Each of the major forms of power generation does its own kind of harm to the environment. Fossil fuels—coal and oil—produce smoke and sulfur dioxide at worst; even under ideal conditions they convert oxygen to carbon dioxide. Hydroelectric power requires dams that cover up land, spoil wild rivers, increase water loss by evaporation, and eventually produce valleys full of silt. Nuclear power plants produce thermal and radioactive pollution and introduce the probability of disaster.

We are often told that it is essential to increase the amount of energy we use in order to meet demand. This "demand," we are told, must be met in order to increase or maintain our "standard of living." What these statements mean is that if population continues to increase, and if per capita power continues to increase as in the past, then power generation facilities must be increased indefinitely.

Such statements ignore the environmental consequences of building more and more power generation facilities. They ignore the destruction of wild rivers by dams, the air pollution by power plants, the increasing danger of disease and disaster from nuclear power facilities.

These effects can no longer be ignored, but must be directly confronted. The perpetually accelerating expansion of power output is not necessary.

Having gotten off to this strong start the author continues his indictment of power by elaborating on such things as the growing per capita use of power, the evils of the present-day automobile and the possible effects of the buildup of CO₂ in the atmosphere. He concludes with the suggestion that "one goal of the environmental movement should be the reduction of total energy use in this country by 25 percent over the next decade." And as a few steps toward this goal he urges that we press for more public transportation and more bicycles and walking paths as well as changing the price system for power use to encourage decreasing the consumption of electricity. Again there is a mixture of thinking and ideas here that one can neither dismiss dogmatically nor accept wholeheartedly.

But having presented some of the general feeling that all these ideas convey, I want to go back now and rethink with you some of these broad concepts and many specific points.

Let me begin with some straightforward observations that do run counter to much of the pessimistic thinking I have reviewed.

First of all let me make clear, to those who do not realize it, that energy is the source of all life and that man's use of energy throughout the ages has done far more to advance the human race, to uplift man in body and spirit, than it has to harm either man or his environment. As not too long ago I devoted an entire speech—"The Human Side of Energy"—to this very subject I am not going to defend that premise in detail here tonight. However, I would like to offer the observation that man's use of energy, like his use of many things, is subject to something akin to the "Law of Diminishing Returns" and when his unwise or excessive use of it results in feedback that tells him to reduce his use of energy or use it in other ways, he will do so. Today through our environmental problems and from other sources we are getting such feedback, and I think we are reacting to it.

But in addition to the question of reacting in time and in proper measure to such problems, which I will cover later, there is also the question of overreacting, which also poses many great dangers. Let me offer some specific examples of this.

The first that comes to mind is the delay in the construction of currently necessary electric generating facilities caused by the protest of various public groups concerned with conservation, the preservation of scenic

areas and the natural environment. The basic intentions of such groups may be fine but are they weighing all the consequences of their actions? The delay of certain generating facilities could result in blackouts and brownouts in the urban areas depending on that increase in power. To those areas such power is a vital element—the lifeblood—of its man-made ecology. The results of a power loss or reduction in those cities might range from an occasional nuisance to a serious problem. To avoid being accused of "scaremongering" I will not go into detail on those problems. It does not take much imagination to figure them out.

But the point I want to stress is that the protesting groups who delay power plant construction and expose the public that needs that power to potential problems which range from minor inconveniences to extreme dangers are often foisting their own value judgments on a larger segment of their fellow citizens. Such protesting groups must be responsible to those other citizens. They must either make the case successfully for their reduced use of electric power and inaugurate the acceptable "load shedding" that might allow eventually for fewer power plants to be built, or they must work cooperatively with the electric utility to find alternate methods or sites that would supply the needed power with the least harmful environmental impact. I think this can be done—I think it must be done—in the future, and the sooner the better. We must find public methods of evaluating and balancing the needs of the natural environment with that of the man-made environment. Obviously we live in both and cannot ignore either.

In line with what I have said about power needs and some of the diverse opinions being expressed on this today, let me discuss a few ideas that I think must be aired today fully and frankly.

It must be stressed that the economic relationship between energy and our man-made environment cannot be overlooked. Many of our younger environmental enthusiasts tend to ignore the fact that by far the larger portion of our total energy goes to industry and transportation, not to residential use. Any cutback in the use of energy in those sectors which affects production so that employment is also affected can play havoc with people's livelihoods. This is another human factor involved with energy that must be weighed by those who believe our energy systems can just be turned off or on, or up or down, at will. I point this out not to show we are in the grip of some technological system that we cannot control—this is an argument frequently heard today too—but again to make those whose sense of urgency to save the environment is overwhelming realize that there are human and environmental aspects to economics that they cannot ignore. This is an unpopular argument with many—for reasons that will probably be clearer as I proceed—but it is the kind of painful truth that sooner or later must be recognized. And I have a feeling that as soon as it is more broadly appreciated, when we start to factor into our economic system the costs for a clean environment and provide economic incentives for achieving it, we may make much more progress than we are now.

One subject that I can only touch on this evening but which is going to be widely debated in the days ahead is, how much power do we really need? And this boils down further to a question of the relationship of our energy level to our standard of living. As I indicated before, there is a school of opinion among today's environmentalists which sees our high standard of living as a major villain, and those of this school often make their case by showing the per capita consumption of resources and expenditure of energy of a U.S. citizen and comparing them with those of a citizen of a lesser developed country. Naturally, the contrast is startling.

But arguing the extremes—resorting to the "excluded middle" approach—in discussing living standards and the relationship of energy to our environment is actually misleading and harmful. We are not faced with an either-or situation in the use of resources and energy as many would have us believe. And at this point I want to present some thoughts that lead me to believe that we can and will find and follow a reasonable path in the coming years to allow us to grow in many ways and yet remain compatible with our natural environment.

The first thought I have is that, prompted by our present recognition of, and concern over, environmental problems, we are going to see a vast restructuring in our approach to using energy and resources. The old Industrial Age approach of applying every technological development to the hilt is drawing to a close. In its place we are going to see a whole new philosophy of development—one that is based on wide systemization, great efficiency, recycle and a balancing of economic and environmental relations. And, I must add, one that has a highly human orientation. In this regard there is no doubt that Technological Assessment is an idea whose time has come. I also have the feeling, based on observing many of our young people today and the "counter culture" a number of them are pursuing, that we will see a shift in many values and a corresponding change in our use of technologies.

Changes involving all these aspects of what has been referred to as our "Post-Industrial Age" are beginning to happen today and their implementation and effects will grow and be felt increasingly in the years ahead.

The effects of all this on our use of energy will, of course, be significant. For one thing, I believe it will eventually reduce the growth rate of energy use. For example, the doubling of electric capacity demand every ten years is not going to continue indefinitely even with electricity capturing a larger share of the total energy market. Greater efficiency and the miniaturization of many technologies will be responsible for allowing us to accomplish more with less energy. And in technologies where more energy may be used—as will be the case in its application for materials recycling—we will have the trade-off of an environment free from the pollution of solid waste as well as a limiting of the drain on many natural resources.

What about the thinking to which I referred earlier in my remarks—that all power pollutes, and that the environmental effects of growing power demands are ignored? Neither of these assumptions is fully true or justified today and both will have decreasing validity in the future. Pollution must be viewed as a relative term and we cannot say that all power pollutes any more than we can say that all life or all nature pollutes. Every release of waste material or energy does not constitute pollution. Furthermore, today—right now—hundreds of government, industrial and research organizations are engaged in a vast number of studies and active programs that will lead to increased control over the environmental effects of producing power and find many alternatives to energy sources that are harmful at present.

What are some of the results we may expect from these varied efforts?

I think we will see a cleaner burning internal combustion engine using fuel that releases less pollutants. And coinciding with this will be a shift to other modes of transportation—mass transit, fuel cell- or electric-powered vehicles and more cycling and walking—that will have many beneficial effects on our environment.

I think we will see a measurable success in the work of reducing certain contaminants, such as sulfur dioxide and particulate matter from fossil fuels.

I think we will see the thermal effects of steam generating plants on the environ-

ment more fully understood and dealt with. And this will involve the use of good national and regional plans for the siting of such plants. Probably such siting plans, which should be formulated and put into effect as soon as we feel confident we have the necessary knowledge, will go beyond the consideration of thermal effects and take into full account the preservation of scenic areas and wildlife and other aesthetic considerations. Technological innovations now under development, such as cryogenic cables capable of carrying huge loads of electricity over very long distances, will be most helpful in making such plant siting possible.

Finally, I think the growth of nuclear power will play a significant role in giving us more power with less environmental pollution. And I would like to elaborate briefly on this subject since it is one of major interest to this audience.

As I am sure you know, the growth of nuclear power, which has taken hold economically only in recent years, has come under fire recently on environmental grounds. Some of our critics tell us, as if to assuage our unhappiness, that we should not take it too personally, that nuclear power is just one of many forces caught in this historic period of environmental concern. Some of the same critics also admit that in their assaults on nuclear power they are resorting to a bit of "overkill" to drive home their points—particularly to the public. Certainly it is regrettable that both these conditions exist. But I somehow feel they will not turn out to be all bad. Much of the environmental controversy now raging will have a positive effect on the growth of nuclear power, which I believe, when the smoke clears, will come out better than ever. As I indicated before, we must and we will solve the problems involved with thermal effects of all steam generating plants. A variety of solutions already exists. It is mainly a question of bringing them and new alternatives—including ways to put the waste heat to beneficial use—before the public and making clear what considerations and costs are involved in balancing their need for electricity with their need for a healthy environment.

Relating to matters having to do with radioactive effluents there are a variety of considerations. All the discussions on radiation standards notwithstanding, I believe that nuclear power is by far the safest and most environmentally advantageous method of generating electricity we have today, and in this regard it will continue to improve. As you all know, the radiation exposures for the general public are such that the average person receives much less radiation from nuclear power activities than he does from natural radiation background. (And I will not repeat the comparative increases he receives by living in Denver or taking a jet flight across the country. I am sure these are getting to be radiation clichés appreciated by neither the Denver Chamber of Commerce nor the airlines.)

Most of the nuclear power plants on the line today are releasing in the normal course of their daily operation only a small fraction of the radioactivity allowed by our standards, and we are putting into effect a regulatory approach that would virtually assure that this activity is kept close to this low operational level. Even with the projected growth of nuclear power, we are confident that radioactive effluents can be kept well below the level at which they will produce any harmful effects on the environment or the population.

Of course, radiation, standards and the data behind them are under constant review, and the Federal Radiation Council is now in the process of a thorough reevaluation of them at the request of its Chairman, Robert Finch, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

While some people believe that changes might result from the extensive review, others feel that the current standards will receive a clean bill of health. In either case I believe that nuclear power plants, as they are operating today and will operate in the future, will be found environmentally safe and desirable.

The most important basis for their desirability must be in their comparison with other methods of generating electricity—primarily coal, since it is the chief competitor of nuclear power. In such a comparison there can be no doubt that nuclear power comes out looking like Mr. Clean. One has only to examine the statistics on air pollution to realize the advantages of a fission plant over a fossil fueled one. The estimated annual cost of the adverse effects of air pollution in the U.S. is now about \$15 billion. And this does not include the human costs of illness and death resulting from respiratory ailments such as lung cancer and emphysema. A major factor in such air pollution is the sulfur dioxide released from fossil-fueled plants. Such plants are responsible for about three-quarters of the 35 million tons of SO₂ now released annually in the U.S.—and this figure may well rise to about 95 million tons annually by 1990. Fortunately, a shift toward nuclear power will help to alleviate this problem as well as those associated with other combustion products.

Of course there are a number of other environmental advantages of nuclear power—the more aesthetic appearance of the plant, the absence of the traffic, noise and eyesores associated with the hauling, dumping and storage of coal and the removal of ash. I know you are familiar with these comparisons so I am not going to take time to review them in detail. But all this leads me to believe that in the final analysis nuclear power is going to make a major contribution toward our efforts to balance our needs for energy with those for a healthy environment.

How we use the power we will be able to draw in abundance from the atom—from today's light water reactors, from tomorrow's advanced converters and fast breeders and hopefully someday from controlled fusion—should not depend merely on the amount of power available or even how economic it becomes. We will have to be wiser than that. Other values—human values—will ultimately determine how and to what use we put this great energy. I have a feeling though, that we, and this new generation which is so rightfully concerned with these problems, will more than meet the challenges posed today by the confrontations that have resulted between our technological civilization and our natural environment. I think we can muster both the intelligence and the will to do this. Our whole world, and our whole life, has now become an "Environmental Teach-In"—and we are learning. We are learning very fast.

SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT: AN URGENT CHORE

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, April 22, has been designated as "Earth Day."

Across the Nation there will be a concerted effort to focus attention on our urgent need for dealing with the problems of our environment—while there still is time.

One of the most heartening aspects of the current movement is the involvement of our young people in our colleges and our high schools. Here is an issue which they have come to understand as well as—in some cases better than—their elders.

There is a pertinent lesson on this subject in connection with last week's aborted flight into space of Apollo 13. All of us prayed for the safe return of the brave astronauts after the major breakdown of their equipment.

Thankfully, they returned safely—a tribute to the skill of both the men in the spacecraft and those thousands of individuals on the ground in stations around the world.

The lesson I would cite regarding Apollo 13 is that the crisis involved a breakdown in their equipment providing them with the manmade environment for humans in space flight. Suddenly, there was massive failure of their system for providing life-maintaining oxygen and water.

Their environment in the space vehicle was rapidly deteriorating. With counsel from their earthbound partners, jerry-built adaptations and strict conservation of remaining resources, the astronauts made it home.

Each day, our air and water here on earth are being polluted to an ever-increasing degree. There have been many efforts by many levels of government and by many concerned groups and individual citizens. But these efforts have not yet been enough. The contamination is increasing faster than the corrective steps can take hold.

I have given and am giving full support to antipollution and associated efforts dealing with our environment both on the national and local front. I shall continue to lend my full support.

Mr. Speaker, the job of saving our environment is a huge job. It is one in which we all must join together because it is only through united effort that we are going to be able to get ahead of the current process of deterioration.

Clearly it is a national issue which is bringing together folks in all walks of life. Awareness of the problem is the first and most essential ingredient. This broad understanding is necessary to provide the needed push behind the corrective steps as they come along.

In a feature article the other day, Paul MacClennan of the Buffalo, N.Y., Evening News staff, put the picture in very timely perspective. He relates the impressive evidence of awareness in my home area.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, I include the text of Mr. MacClennan's excellent article:

SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT: AT LAST A NATIONAL ISSUE TO BRING FOLKS TOGETHER
(By Paul MacClennan)

Concern for the environment is universal today. It is preached from the pulpit, the comics, the White House and in prestigious business magazines.

But perhaps one of the most hopeful signs today for the long-range needs of restoration is the ecology action movement now sweeping American college campuses and high schools.

Western New York is no exception.

While April 22—Earth Day—is a major tar-

get for a national teach-in on problems of the environment, the drive appears to have more far-reaching effects.

Attitudes now being molded on the campus and in the classroom about the steps necessary to overcome man's past indifference are likely to have impact for years to come.

IMPACT PREDICTED

"Sure the teach-in is going to have an impact, a tremendous one and this is important, but just as significant, I think, is the fact that these students are concerned about the problem and are knowledgeable about it," one professor said.

"These are the people who will pay the taxes and vote for the sewer bonds, the consumers who will exert economic pressure on industry to clean up, the informed citizen who demand that government continue to act after the first bloom is over.

"They are young and enthusiastic and excited. It's not likely that they'll forget the lessons that they are learning today and this will make the difference in the long haul."

A major portion of the campus energy at the moment is dedicated to research on the problems and its solutions in preparation for the teach-in.

EVERYBODY'S BAG

It's bringing together some strange bedfellows.

Unlike the Vietnam issue that split off in hawks and doves, civil rights that divided haves and have-nots or urban issues that often creates divisions, pollution is everybody's bag.

At the State University of Buffalo, for example, it's bringing together the Law School, the Medical School, biology, liberal arts, history and the whole spectrum of campus movements from militant activists to the far right.

"This is something that affects everyone and while there may be disagreement on tactics, there's agreement that something's got to be done," one student told *The Buffalo Evening News*.

A lot of students are angry again at the over-30 generation whose legacy has been a "waste economy" that threatens to destroy their future.

NO PLATITUDES

That factor greatly influences the campus attitudes ranging from some who feel that nothing short of a total reordering of America's priorities and values will turn the ecological tide to those who take the road of pressuring governmental officials whose laxity they blame for the crisis.

Unlike many of their counterparts in the community, the student ecologists are in most cases "doing their homework."

They are besieging local officials with requests for information and they won't settle for platitudes. They want to know the laws. They aren't satisfied with numbers, they want names of polluters. And often most embarrassing, they want to know why the pace of enforcement isn't quicker.

The perceptive nature of their inquiries is often startling. One official told *The News* that he has received inquiries that indicate some of the students and professors have knowledge exceeding his own and admits it frankly.

PURSUING KNOWLEDGE

In their pursuit of knowledge they are attending public hearings on such issues as international pollution of the Great Lakes or proposals to develop reservoirs as a method of better utilizing water resources.

The movement nationally has already spawned its own Washington headquarters and a paperback, "The Environmental Handbook," has been published as a guide for the "first national environmental teach-in."

Will it replace Vietnam as a campus issue? "As the major issue and as the war is phased out, I think you will see it dominate student activity because regardless of the approach or the background all of us breathe

the air, live near Lake Erie and see the mounting piles of junk even if you don't go out of the student union building," was one reaction.

Some civil rights leaders have criticized the ecology activists for weakening the rights movement on the campus, but the ecologists reply that if problems of environment aren't solved now, the other fight will be meaningless.

DRASTIC EVIDENCE

They also note that ghetto residents often bear the brunt of air pollution and other environmental conditions that lead to blight, decay and deteriorating housing.

Student leaders and their professors are still feeling their way on the "action" end of the ecology action movement, but already there are these things in the wind:

At Alfred University more than 40 students and two profs from the Ceramics College hauled four truckloads of beer cans, junk and assorted litter out of a half-mile section of Kanakadea Creek that splits the 180-acre campus.

It was piled up in front of the Campus Center as dramatic evidence of man's indifference.

Backed by research from faculty in the Engineering and Applied Sciences Department, UB students are voicing concern about operations of the Nuclear Fuel Services plant in Ashford.

They've conducted pollution picket lines at the plant, called for Atomic Energy Commission investigation and are pressing state government to act.

REPORT PLANNED

Students at State University College at Buffalo spent two week-ends gathering data on the effect of a fish-ash dumping problem on the health and welfare of a nearby residential area in Tonawanda and plan to report results soon.

Ecology Action, a student-based movement at UB, is delving into regional pollution problems and has already published an extensive newspaper supplement on its findings. Campus papers generally are devoting more space to problems of ecology.

Scores of elementary and high schools in the Buffalo area are preparing Earth Day programs and are soliciting speakers for April 22.

St. Francis High School in Athol Springs has taken Lake Erie as an education target and Clarence Junior High School students fired off a 2472-name petition to Congress asking for an investigation of the failure of government to solve water-pollution problems.

WARMLY PRAISED

At a recent Great Lakes pollution hearing, a group of Hamilton students received warm praise from the International Joint Commission for pointing out that while a technical report provided interim methods for cleaning up the Lakes, none of the scientists "had thought beyond tomorrow in terms of suggesting the fundamental changes necessary to end man's destruction of nature."

Canisius College students, organized as the Society for Unpolluted Environment (SE), published a frequent newsletter and are mobilizing for the teach-in. They voted one "most valuable polluter award" and plan follow-up citations.

Woven into the campus activity are efforts of individual professors who have been instrumental in activating a Sierra Club chapter and who are working with ABATES, a major effort to consolidate citizen effort.

ON THE INCREASE

Ecology courses are on the upswing. UB has a half-dozen new courses and many departments sensing the movement are encouraging participation in courses that combine basic science background with a liberal sprinkling of "today" activity.

Efforts are under way to convert an Ecology Action Workshop into a fully accredited college.

Many students are appalled at the cumbersome and fragmented machinery of government that deals with the problem. But they are also equally concerned about the bandwagon techniques of politicians who see an issue to get aboard. One said:

"Sure there's a lot of talk about pollution. You're going to find every politician from President Nixon on down latching onto the issue—but while there will be a lot of talk, I wonder how much will really be done about the problem in a meaningful way. I'm afraid a lot of it is just going to be that—talk."

IMPATIENT FOR CHANGES

To change this mood and keep pollution abatement on the track is a main goal of the campus movement and while April 22 is a keynote date, most see it as a fight that will occupy their energies beyond the day they get degrees.

Many of the campus groups see as one of their missions the uniting of all environmentalists into a more powerful lobby.

Two UB students said they will actively encourage creation of a central clearing house to provide focus and information in the war on pollution.

They think it will take both numbers and knowledge and see unity as a key. Anything short of total effort they think will not bring man to peace with his environment.

Perhaps the today generation's impatience is its most powerful force. Their impatience with what wasn't good enough yesterday, won't do today and can't save tomorrow. They are impatient for the changes that will preserve our waters, our air, our landscape, and our earth.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVANCY—A RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL LEADER

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow as we celebrate Earth Day in forums, demonstrations, and speeches around the country—hoping to rally support for the major effort to "do something about the environment—I think it is entirely appropriate to call attention to the leadership role played by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in my congressional district, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, on whose board of directors I once had the privilege to serve, is a private, nonprofit citizens' group which was selected in 1967 as the "Conservation Organization of the Year" by the National Wildlife Federation, and also received the Sears, Roebuck Foundation Award as the Nation's outstanding conservation group.

In his message of March 18, the president of the conservancy, Mr. Joshua Whetzel, stated:

A major role of a private organization is to make the public aware not only of a problem but of possible solutions, and thus create a demand for progress toward its eradication . . . our work must not be done alone, nor in competition with other conservation organizations . . . all mankind is in it to-

gether and we must pool our efforts and resources in the common cause.

Mr. Whetzel's message is an excellent statement on "The Environment," which I include at this point in the RECORD for the attention of my colleagues:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVANCY, ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS, MARCH 18, 1970

Among the major issues of our day, probably the most serious, in the long range, is the deterioration of our environment. Because it is concerned with physical processes on which survival of all of man's world depends, the environment must transcend all others in importance.

I am sure you are well familiar with this subject and that there is some concern, too, that it will be talked to death. Having said that, I hope I don't contribute to its demise while I comment on a few aspects of the problem as background for discussion of the role of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy in this region.

In recent time, a fantastic demand for goods and services has been fueled by a population expanding at an exponential rate. Numbers of people and their demands are still increasing, causing a collision of values between our essentially conservative American culture and the response needed to such rapid growth.

Within the span of two generations we have witnessed in the United States the change from a fundamentally agricultural society with horse drawn transportation to our present supersonic moon age. In this period the world population has more than doubled while the United States population has tripled. The "crunch" is becoming increasingly felt in the urbanized areas where most of us live.

What went wrong with the "American Dream" to end up with little but dreary "slurbs" at the edges of our urban areas?

Why do we have rivers that smell where one can swim only at peril to his health?

For what reason must we breath exhaust polluted air along our streets?

It has been a case of a "little bit more won't hurt". For what difference did it really make in the earlier years of this nation to dump whatever in the river? It was the logical thing to do and so long as it remained on a small scale, in a big river—what harm? Most of our rivers would have benefited by a little sewage—for the same reason that fertilizer is often needed to increase fish production in a farm pond.

With regard to land development, Charles Little says it very well in the preface to his book *Challenge of the Land*:

"There was a time—and not so long ago at that—when the 'challenge of the land' involved beating back the wilderness, homesteading, forging westward across a roadless continent, establishing thriving settlements where only Indian villages had stood before.

"To this enterprise, the early settlers and pioneers brought a zeal tinged with moral and religious fervor. The establishment of civilization was, on its face, Good. The primeval forest, the virgin prairie sod, resisting the axe and single ploughshare, seemed, because they stood in opposition to man, bad.

"But yard by yard, acre by acre, mile by mile, the continent gave way. This early challenge of the land was met. Man with his strength and will prevailed over nature and much of the continental United States capitulated to civilization completely. But man turned out to be a not very noble victor. When Nature was on her back he kept stomping and stomping until in some places there was nothing left."

What developed in an earlier day has continued because of our inborn resistance to change and in large part because too few

have really thought about the trade-off which has actually occurred—more affluence now for more degraded surroundings now.

The single most alarming fact about the environment is the predicted future rate of deterioration, not the condition of affairs right now. We seem to be botching things up fast enough but can you conceive of the twice as many people we are told will be around doing the same thing on this earth within the lifetime of most of us here?

Better environmental conditions can result only from basic changes in attitudes which can lead to concerted action by government, private industry and private citizens on a scale never before contemplated. And the action must be taken now before the expected onslaught of larger numbers and their needs and "wants".

The approach scientists use is, I think, needed. They deal at the edge of the unknown and are trained to forge ahead, making judgments based only on the facts in a situation. The rest of us, too often, look for historic precedent or are guided by irrelevant mores.

Consider, for example, private property rights. Historically there is given to the owner of land the right to do with it what he wishes regardless of the consequences to the land and its future benefit to a community. Should this not be challenged, and replaced by a doctrine which better suits our time—that an owner is only trustee of a part of the public estate and is allowed only such uses as do not deny future beneficial use?

This legal principle, generalized, would enable the best and most orderly land use controls, for the long range benefit of any community and its people.

It's probable that all our past sacred notions of individual freedom of action will be sorely tested before we have come to grips with the environmental problems we face. The more of us there are, the more each person's actions will affect another and by this alone our individual freedom is restricted.

Will we as a race change soon enough in fundamental ways and be able to cooperate in the manner we must? Mind you, Southwestern Pennsylvania governed as 411 separate units—six counties going 411 separate ways?

Against this background of our dilemma, what is the role of this organization in helping to work for a better regional environment?

The past activities of the Conservancy are well known to all of you. I will not repeat in detail the many triumphs of land planning and acquisition in assembling state parks, and the valuable program at the nature reserves. The splendid job of restoring the Old Stone House and the Johnston Tavern and the program at Fallingwater, architectural triumph of the late Frank Lloyd Wright, are familiar to us all.

This adds up to a most satisfactory range of accomplishments of which you, as members, should be particularly proud. For the outstanding leadership he exercised during the past 13 years, we should all join, too, in tribute to our President Emeritus, Dr. Charles F. Lewis.

Acquisition of large areas for state park purposes, preservation of unique natural habitats, the operation of nature reserves for public education—all these would appear, at first, to be enough for one organization to try to undertake—but, can we stop here?

Public awareness of what has been understood only by a few has rapidly grown—the functions of our natural environment in support of all life, including human life, are inter-related and inter-dependent. Ecology is the science of the relationships of living organisms to their physical environment and the lessons of ecologists are well worth heeding, for, indeed, our lives depend on an understanding of these truths.

What is done with the land affects the supply and quality of water. Man's use of the air resource affects all life on land and sea. The reverse is also true, because oxygen, the essential component of our atmosphere, is generated photosynthetically on land and sea.

Human beings differ from lesser animals in requiring aesthetic satisfaction in life. Thus, the stresses of crowding and noise cause psychosomatic disease; ugly surroundings breed ugly values and living green spaces seem essential to our inner selves, perhaps remembering an earlier and more primitive age.

As with all great truths, we wonder why it took us so long to learn. The necessary harmony of man and his natural environment makes great sense. It makes great sense, too, for this organization to broaden its concern to include all of man's environment. This is a logical, if not inevitable, step to take building on the solid base of past accomplishment.

For the past nine months, the Conservancy staff has been evaluating the programs in which we are presently engaged, retaining the best of these and planning for new departures.

For the first time since 1959, the dues for members have been increased and when you hear about the program we have embarked upon you will know why it has been necessary. I hope our members will accept this in good spirit. Even at the higher level, we predict receipts from dues will be only 18.5% of all income in 1970.

For the first time, also, charges have been instituted at our nature reserves for non-members in the form of parking fees and admission charges for lectures. Members also now receive a special discount of 50¢ per ticket for two tickets each year for admission to Fallingwater. These practices should enhance the membership privilege and help bring us new members as well as, of course, defraying some of the substantial cost of operating the reserves.

Our new program is now taking shape, although all of it is not yet rigidly defined and probably it never will be. It involved *Open Space Activities, Environmental Education, and Information and Community Services*.

The first element of the new program, our *Open Space* work, is essentially an expansion of the land acquisition for which the Conservancy is so well known. There is so much to be done regarding open space and there is so great a need to set aside that available before it is gone, that I do not believe we can rely only on acquisition as a method. There is simply not enough money to buy all that is needed.

I believe the Conservancy has a job to do helping local communities plan for open space by providing information on preservation techniques with proven value. These could include the methods of Green Space Development or "cluster" development and transactions in easements or less-than-total ownership in tracts of land. Newly developing uses of zoning are promising but subject to the vagaries of court rulings. All of these methods require a fine judgment of terrain and real estate development potential.

Conservation commissions, centers of open space action within local government, have worked very well in the Northeast and in New Jersey. Perhaps they would work in Pennsylvania. It would be a proper function of the Conservancy to explain and help establish a network of these commissions.

Despite these new involvements, we are ready to assist the acquisition efforts of government at all levels, just as we have in the past.

Education programs of the Conservancy will be broadened to include more emphasis on teacher education. Our reserves will be used as training grounds for future conservation education teachers. We are now in

the midst of active discussion of this subject with several colleges.

We could contribute also to curriculum development, influencing curriculum choice and content. For example, environmental considerations are part of a nation's culture and, from an educational point of view, belong in all curricula. This should be emphasized particularly in social studies courses, yet most such curricula don't consider the influence of resource development patterns or misuse of resources on the history of man and his culture.

The third phase of our new program, perhaps the furthest departure from earlier Conservancy efforts, can be called *Information and Community Services*. You have seen one part of this effort, with the change in the format and coverage of *Water Land and Life*, of which I hope you all approve. As you can see, we have attempted to broaden the content of this publication, but we are still reaching for what is best. Probably we should analyze subjects in depth, providing the background necessary for understanding environmentally related topics. In the first two issues in the new format, we ranged widely, including reporting of Conservancy news, which, of course, will continue.

In addition to publications, the Conservancy has an obligation to become involved in other kinds of information programs regarding important environmental matters. Last fall, when the new State and County clean air standards were being proposed, we did this through participation in information meetings open to anyone, and thus provided a forum for public discussion of the proposals. These were controversial issues—and many will be. I don't think we can avoid controversy.

Our activities will not be confined to air pollution. We are equally concerned with water pollution abatement, highway location, noise abatement, soil erosion and sedimentation control and so on—the whole spectrum of topics which relate to man's use of the natural environment.

More than ever before people are aware of the environmental crisis. All the media, local as well as national, continually roll the drums (almost too much it seems for we don't want to see the environment overplayed and dismissed like another fad). An objective of every concerned individual and every civic group is a decent and viable environment. Thus, there is a very broad basis of support for accomplishment. Politicians clearly recognize the appeal of these issues.

Answers to environmental problems are available—more than are being used. The technical means to abate nearly every form of pollution are now known. Planning approaches which would enable highways to be routed with minimum social cost are understood. Techniques needed to build attractive and efficient communities are well known. Furthermore, we have impressive environmental control laws already on the books and agencies created to administer these laws.

The time has come to get on with the job! The tools are at hand; people are ready; let's stop wringing our hands; it's time to get into the action! The question is—*how* to get on with the job?

We think that the answer lies in serving as a catalyst for local community action. The problems are too enormous and rooted too deeply in local situations to ever be solved from Washington. Yet these problems are often complex and the means to their solution, even if available, might not be known at the point of need.

A major role of a private organization is to make the public aware not only of a problem but of possible solutions, and thus create a demand for progress toward its eradication.

I see, then, a growing commitment on the Conservancy's part to provide the information on which citizens can base responsible environmental decisions. Non-profit organizations dependent on tax-deductible support can not engage in political activity to any substantial extent and therefore we are prohibited from outright advocacy of a particular action by a public body. But, we are able to discuss issues so long as there is full and fair disclosure of all points of view.

Our work must not be done alone, nor in competition with other conservation organizations. We will cooperate with all citizen groups interested in environmental improvement and this includes almost every civic minded organization. All mankind is in it together and we must pool our efforts and resources in the common cause.

I intend to guide this organization—your organization—in carrying out the programs which will best benefit the environment of this region. In this effort I appreciate more than anything else your suggestions and support. You, our members, are the strength of this organization.

TRIBUTE TO ALBERT ISEN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Albert Isen has served with distinction for 16 years as the mayor of Torrance, Calif.

Although born in Los Angeles, Mayor Isen has lived in Torrance since 1913. He attended Torrance High School and, later, the University of Southern California. He was awarded an LL.B. degree from USC in 1930.

Albert Isen's devotion to public service, and love for his city, is evident by his activity in various civic organizations. He is a member of the South Bay Bar Association, the Torrance area B'nai B'rith, and the Elks and Moose Clubs of Torrance. Further, he is a member of the Masons, El Toga, and South Bay Shrines. He has been given honorary membership in the Civitan organization and the Torrance Mounted Police. Mayor Isen is the past president of three organizations: The Torrance Lions Club, South Bay Bar Association, and the Torrance Area B'nai B'rith Lodge.

His Honor, Mayor Albert Isen, or "Al," as he is called by his friends, a practicing attorney since 1933, was elected to the city council in 1954. The following year he was named mayor by his fellow councilmen. He served as appointive mayor until 1958 when a charter change made the office elective, at which time he was elected mayor. He was reelected in 1962 and again in 1966. During those many years he had the distinction of being the only elected mayor that the city ever had.

From the moment he took office things began to happen. Under this guidance the city acquired and developed the civic center with a new city hall, police station, municipal plunge, central and branch fire stations, recreational buildings, an independent library system and branches

thereof, and a municipal and superior court.

Since Mayor Isen entered public life, the city has grown from a relatively small town of 40,000 to a municipality of nearly 140,000 people, ranking third in population in Los Angeles County.

He has worked untiringly to promote industrial development, business expansion, and good residential planning and has been instrumental in bringing many industries and businesses to the city, including the Del Amo financial and shopping center complex.

Mayor Isen's insistence upon a balance of industry, commercial and residential development has enabled Torrance to achieve its phenomenal growth accompanied by a steady lowering of the city's tax rate. Torrance was recognized nationally in 1956 when the city was named as an All-American City by *Look* magazine and the National Municipal League.

No tribute to Al Isen would be complete without mentioning his gracious wife, Sara. Over the years, her help, support, and sacrifice have given him a source of inspiration that cannot be surpassed. Mrs. Isen, although active in her own right with the Torrance Women's Club, has complemented Mayor Isen and I feel that his success, to a large measure, reflects her devotion and support.

Following a testimonial dinner in his honor, attended by over 600 guests, the *Press-Herald* published the following editorial:

Behind all of his driving energy is a deep-rooted love for his city. Few of us have the zeal for the City which is displayed daily by Mayor Isen. His enthusiasm for the City and for its development during his 14 years as Mayor has led it to the ranking as an All American City, has brought national attention through the Annual Armed Forces Day celebration, and has sparked many of the City's residents to new pride in their community. A salute to Albert Isen for his lifetime devotion to his City. His contributions to the development of the community he loves can hardly be measured.

I am very pleased to be able to share with the House of Representatives the examples of this man's extraordinary dedication and service. I extend my congratulations and best wishes to Al Isen.

THE APOLLO RECOVERY—A STUDY IN NAVIGATIONAL SKILL

HON. FRANK THOMPSON, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I think it safe to say that all Americans were thrilled, as well as relieved, at the safe return to earth of the three astronauts from the recent Apollo moon voyage. We all shared the drama of the splashdown through the magic of television. Another electronic miracle made it possible for the U.S.S. *Iwo Jima* to be within 4 miles of the exact site where the command ship came to rest.

The carrier was guided to the precise Apollo 13 recovery point 600 miles southeast of Samoa in the Pacific by signals from a Navy satellite.

The ship, as did the Apollo 12 recovery vessel U.S.S. *Hornet*, carries aboard a set called SRN-9, which was installed on the *Iwo Jima* about 6 weeks ago by engineers of the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory which developed the satellites and the navigation system for the Navy. The system permits navigation fixes to about one-tenth of a mile, and can be used any place in the world in any weather day or night. In the recovery of the Apollo 12—November 1969—in the Pacific, when there was overcast skies, Capt. C. J. Seiberlich said navigation would have been limited had not the satellite navigation set been aboard. Celestial observations were made about 180 miles from the Apollo 12 pick-up site, and then the weather closed in. Captain Seiberlich said that dead reckoning was unprecise and "had the NAVSAT set not been aboard, the navigation problem would have been considerable." Loran navigation was not available in the area of the Apollo 12 recovery, the *Hornet* skipper said, and neither is it available to assist the U.S.S. *Iwo Jima* in the Samoan waters.

The Navy satellite navigation system makes use of four satellites in constant orbit at about an altitude of 500 miles. I am pleased to note that the most advanced of the four satellites was manufactured at the Astro-Electronics Division of RCA at Princeton, N.J. Signals from the spacecraft are picked up by ships by special equipment which fits into an area of the ship about the size of an office desk. The set includes a receiver, an oscillator for comparing the doppler frequency changes in the signals from the satellite and a computer. Navigation by satellite is based upon the measurement of the change in the frequency—dropper shift—of the signal from the satellite as the space craft approaches and passes over a listening point on the earth. The change in the signals has been likened to the change in the sound of a whistle of a train as it approaches and passes a station.

Johns Hopkins' scientists when tracking the first Russian satellite Sputnik found they were able to fix its position by measuring the dropper shift of its signal. They also determined that the reverse could be true, and that signals from the satellite could be used for precise positional fixes on the earth. This was the basis of Navy navigation satellite system.

The system has been in operation for over 5 years, and has recently been made available for commercial shipping. A commercial model of the military set was used by the U.S.S. *Manhattan* on her voyage through the Northwest Passage and is used by the *Queen Elizabeth 2*, oceanographic research ships, and cable-laying and rescue vessels.

Mr. Speaker, I thought the House would be interested in this account of the marvelous instrumentation which has been developed by John Hopkins and carried into production by RCA.

MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the Middle East crisis, a subject of great debate in this Congress not too many weeks ago, is extremely more volatile today than it was when Secretary Rogers announced his initial plan for peace in the Middle East. The President's subsequent declaration of policy in this area has also done little, if anything, to reestablish a balance of power in that part of the world—a condition vital to the promotion of peaceful coexistence between the Arab nations and Israel.

We need only review the events of recent weeks for us to conclude that the conflict has so increased in intensity and severity that it now stands closer to world tragedy than it ever did since the "low profile" announcement of this administration.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that Israel is firmly implanted in the hearts of all of us who cherish freedom. But to stand behind Israel is not and should not be a policy based on emotionalism alone. Pragmatism tells us that the cause of Israel closely parallels the cause of America and ultimate justice for the Israelis also means strategic security for the United States.

We in Congress must not, therefore, assume that, having once raised our voices in behalf of a distant ally, democracy in the Middle East will survive and the U.S. posture in international affairs will be secure. On the contrary, a cry for the constant exercise of American diplomatic and economic influence in the Middle East must be loud, must be clear, and must be continuous.

I therefore urge my colleagues in both Houses to reconsider the consequences of silence and again open the floodgate of protest against a policy of appeasement in the Middle East.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Americans with a strong commitment to democratic ideals and a deep sense of conviction concerning the issues facing the Middle East ought to continue their collective outcries for an acceptable U.S. policy. Their voices, joined with those of this Congress, should provide the administration with the guidance it so urgently needs in developing an effective and realistic approach to the Middle East crisis.

One such group of Americans is the Bronx County Council of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, the oldest active veterans organization in our country. Familiar with world wars and desirous of world peace, the Bronx County Council has added its name to the long list of petitioners for American promotion of face-to-face negotiation between Arabs and Israel.

Mr. Speaker, I offer for the RECORD a statement recently made by the Bronx County Council of Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, which forthrightly restates the views of

millions of Americans in regard to the Middle East crisis:

Mr. Rogers, your Middle East peace plan isn't a solution. Your Middle East plan is appeasement.

In an address to the U.N. Assembly on September 18, 1969, President Nixon said: "A peace to be lasting must leave no seeds of future war . . . It must rest on a settlement in which both sides have a vested interest . . . We are equally convinced that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of anything less than a binding, irrevocable commitment by the parties to live together in peace."

Mr. Secretary, where in your proposal is the binding, irrevocable commitment to live together in peace?

On June 19, 1967, President Johnson said, "Clearly the parties to the conflict must be the parties to the peace . . . It is hard to see how it is possible for nations to live together in peace if they cannot learn to reason together."

Mr. Secretary, only the adversaries can reconcile their problems—and only when face to face.

On January 15, 1965, President Nixon said, "Whenever we have tried to purchase peace at any price, the price is always an installment on a bigger war."

Mr. Secretary, your so-called "Peace Plan" is precisely peace at any price.

On July 28, 1960, President Nixon stated, "The Communists proclaim over and over again that their aim is the victory of Communism throughout the world. It is not enough for us to reply that our aim is to contain Communism, to defend the free world against Communism, to hold the line against Communism. The only answer to a strategy of victory for the Communist world is a strategy of victory for the free world."

Mr. Secretary, who if not Soviet Russia, fans the fires of the Mid-East conflict? Do we appease Russia by appeasing the Arab world or do we safeguard democracy by assuring a just peace that recognizes the continued existence of the only true democracy in the Middle East?

The Jewish War Veterans are opposed to the latest United States formula for a Middle East settlement and will not rest until our Country recognizes the essential need for an Israel-Arab face to face negotiation that includes the basic acceptance of Israel's right to exist. If there is to be reconciliation, there has to be negotiation.

The United States has only one proven friend in the Mid-East, namely Israel:—we must help her—yet what our government proposes would mean the signing of her death warrant. This must be prevented.

MORE ON MERCURY—WHO IS IN CHARGE?

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, the poisoning of three children in New Mexico has brought to the attention of the American public the dangers which may be present from the use of mercury pesticides.

As a recent Associated Press story points out, however, evidence of this sort is not particularly new. In the past half-dozen years, mercury poisoning has resulted in 35 deaths in Iraq, four in West Pakistan, and 20 in Guatemala. This is

in addition to the 88 deaths which occurred in Minamata, Japan. Injuries and congenital defects from mercury poisoning have also been reported in the hundreds.

It is difficult to believe then, as the following article states, that no one in our well-populated bureaucracy has yet decided who is "in charge" when it comes to patrolling mercury residues.

At a time when we have choices to make about priorities and putting first things first, I would think that the protection of the public health and welfare would certainly appear high on the list.

I hope that someone at the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or the Department of the Interior thinks so, too, and soon.

The Associated Press story referred to follows:

**PUBLIC PRESSURE HAS STARTED MERCURY
POISON CRACKDOWN**
(By G. C. Thelen, Jr.)

WASHINGTON.—Farmers and manufacturers poured billions of pounds of a toxic chemical mercury into the nation's food and water supply for years while the government did nothing to stop them.

Although there had been significant and early warnings from abroad about the danger of the pollution, federal authorities did not stir until three children in New Mexico were severely injured recently from eating mercury-contaminated pork and after mercury-tainted fish showed up in the Great Lakes.

From 1964 until early this year, when it began removing some unneeded mercury pesticides, the Agriculture Department rejected every objection—hundreds of them—from the Food and Drug Administration to the registration of the chemical.

And then, according to a department official, it acted "only because of the New Mexico incident and the resulting public pressure."

The FDA objections were brushed aside, the official said, "because they offered no substantiating evidence of their opinions."

During that time, mercury poisoning from contaminated grain accounted for 35 deaths and 321 injury cases in Iraq in 1961, four deaths and 34 injury cases in West Pakistan in 1963 and 20 deaths and 45 injury cases in Guatemala during 1966.

A mercury discharge from an industrial plant in Japanese waters contaminated sea food, resulting in 43 deaths and uncounted birth defects.

MERCURY DATA

The facts on mercury, as compiled by a recent government pesticide commission, are these:

Some 5.3 million pounds of mercury are used annually by industry, 800,000 pounds going in manufacture of pesticides.

Mercury is a permanent element and "residues can persist up to 100 years in polluted lakes" accumulating in mounting concentration in fish and shell fish, the commission said.

"Human consumption of such seafood may lead to accumulation of methyl-mercury to even lethal levels," the commission said.

Although the FDA had worried for some time about mercury in pesticides, apparently no government agency did anything about industrial discharges of the chemical into water supplies.

"To my knowledge, no one has been monitoring it," said one Interior Department water pollution official.

"We've been discussing the problem with Interior but haven't decided who is in charge," said an official of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

**STUDY REFUTES CLAIMS FOR
PREVENTIVE DETENTION**

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, on April 7 the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice made public a study of defendants released prior to trial in the District of Columbia during 4 selected weeks in 1968. The study, done by the National Bureau of Standards, NBS, demonstrates as conclusively as any statistical evidence can that the kind of preventive detention proposed by the Justice Department—and now included in the House-passed version of the District of Columbia crime bill—is both unnecessary and unworkable.

What is most frightening about the study, in fact, is not its conclusions, but the way the Department of Justice has attempted to pervert those conclusions to serve its own ends. Since the study does not support the need for, or feasibility of, preventive detention, we could have expected that the Attorney General would release it without comment. But here is the way in which the Department of Justice attempted to twist the findings of the study to suit its own political purposes:

The Department of Justice notes that this study strongly documents the need for the Administration's legislative proposal for pretrial detention of dangerous criminal defendants.

Perhaps the administration was counting on the fact that this study was written by statisticians, rather than public relations experts, and thus would not be given too much public notice. But anyone who reads the NBS study finds out not only that actual crime committed by persons released prior to trial is low, but also that even in those instances where rearrests occur, the defendants who are rearrested would be absolutely impossible to predict in advance. In fact, the study showed that in order to prevent 17 rearrests—not convictions, only rearrests—out of 401 pretrial releases, it would have been necessary to incarcerate 39 people who were not rearrested—page 162. Two mistakes for every possible right guess is not a very good score when you are guessing about the liberty of American citizens.

THE STUDY'S REAL CONCLUSIONS

For those who are interested, the real conclusions of the NBS study relate entirely to the inadequacy of present information and present techniques for predicting the likelihood of rearrest of persons released prior to trial. The study makes eight numbered recommendations. Since these occur in the section of the report labeled "Observations and Recommendations," we can be pretty sure these are the recommendations of the study's authors, and not of Justice Department officials trying to impose their preconceptions on us. Every one of these eight recommendations—on pages 163 to 167—relates to the need for additional information before reliable pre-

dictive techniques can be developed. The authors of the study summarize their findings:

Thus though some predictive criteria have been isolated, our understanding of what are the "essential" criteria and the proper weights for each is still so incomplete as to preclude a workable and reasonable method to estimate the probability of recidivism [specially defined in the study to mean rearrest, not commission of a second crime] for a specific type or class of defendants (emphasis added). P. 162

Another of the "real" conclusions of the report is that the amount of crime actually committed by persons released prior to trial—for previous crimes which they also committed—is very low. The Justice Department press release accompanying publication of the study said:

The NBS study reveals a 25 percent rate of rearrest on pretrial release for defendants charged with "dangerous crimes" and 17 percent for defendants charged with "crimes of violence."

This is true as far as it goes, but it does not go very far. For what the press release writers might have seen if they had read the report further is that only "17 of 41 initially charged with a dangerous crime were convicted of that or another dangerous crime" and that there were only "six convicted of charge in initial case and rearrest case"—on page 148. Thus only six defendants out of 217 felony defendants released prior to trial during the period in question actually were guilty of both the initial crime and the crime for which they were rearrested—about 2.7 percent. That is somewhat lower than a "25 percent rate of rearrest" would imply.

**FAILURE TO USE EXISTING CONTROLS NOT
CONSIDERED**

Three other findings that emerge from a close reading of the report indicate that more attention must be given to utilizing present methods of controlling pretrial releasees before resorting to radical solutions like preventive detention. First, there was absolutely no consideration given to the effect of probation and parole revocation on controlling crime by pretrial releasees—on pages 35 and 36. For example, if men are arrested for a crime while out on probation or parole after a previous conviction, they can already be detained—legally and constitutionally—simply by having the supervising authority revoke or modify their probation or parole. But our court and law enforcement records are so bad that it is virtually impossible to find out when an arrested defendant is already on probation or parole, especially if he is from a jurisdiction outside the District of Columbia.

Thus, we are not even utilizing the fully constitutional control devices over pretrial releasees which we already have, yet we are being asked to enact preventive detention. The NBS study shows that the already quite low rate of crime—as opposed to arrest—by defendants released prior to trial—in which they are convicted—could be reduced even further if we had sufficient data coordination to allow full use of probation and parole controls already available to our courts. In a computer age there is no excuse for this lack of coordination.

Another factor indicates that the study's results—meager as they are for supporters of preventive detention—may still overestimate the value of detaining "dangerous" defendants. This factor is the inclusion in the survey sample of presentence and preappeal releasees—page 4 of "Executive Summary." Federal courts already have ample authority to control the release of "dangerous" defendants who have been convicted and are awaiting sentence or appeal. Indeed, section 3148 of title 18 specifically authorizes detention when "no one or more conditions of release will reasonably assure that the person will not flee or pose a danger to any other person or to the community."

Thus the inclusion of these releasees in the survey sample almost certainly resulted in an overestimate of the contribution which preventive detention would make to crime reduction. Since these convicted releasees are already subject to preventive detention, whatever benefit society would derive from such a procedure is presumably already being experienced. In fact, if postconviction releasees are committing crimes pending sentencing or appeal, this would seem to prove that preventive detention is not effective, and that even when judges have the power to detain "dangerous" defendants, they cannot use it effectively because of the impossibility of accurately predicting who will commit additional crimes during release.

Finally, a third finding of the study underlines the need to concentrate on presently available devices for controlling the pretrial behavior of released defendants before instituting pretrial preventive detention. The study shows that restrictive conditions placed on the behavior of pretrial releasees by the District of Columbia courts now are almost totally unenforced because of lack of resources and manpower. In other words, we have gone from a Federal procedure in which defendants were unconstitutionally restrained prior to trial by excessive monetary bail, to a system in which, under the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966, financial resources are not considered and only conditions on pretrial release are used. But we have not provided the courts and the District of Columbia Bail Agency with sufficient manpower and resources to make enforcement of these conditions possible. The NBS study noted:

The Washington [pretrial release] program has varying levels of contact, ranging from personal telephone calls to weekly checkins. This program, however, is *unable to follow-up on all violations of bail conditions* (emphasis added) p. 77.

Thus, preventive detention advocates are screaming for a new device to control defendants when the existing controls—pretrial release conditions—are not even being effectively enforced.

The District of Columbia crime bill for the first time makes available to the District of Columbia Bail Agency money and resources for supervising the conduct of defendants released prior to trial. We should at least wait until we see whether this supervision can reduce the small amount of pretrial crime before resort-

ing to as questionable a device as preventive detention.

IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS FOR SPEEDY TRIAL

The results of the NBS study were especially rewarding for those of us who have contended that the way to deal with crime by defendants released prior to trial is by guaranteeing those defendants what the Constitution says they are entitled to anyway—a speedy trial. One of the real innovations of the NBS study is that it developed an index for measuring the likelihood of rearrest based on "man-days of release." What this index compares is, first, the likelihood of rearrest of a pretrial releasee; and second, the length of time he is on release before his first trial. The study's conclusion is that "there is a strong indication that crime on pretrial release in the District of Columbia is almost directly related to the man-days released"—on page 148. What this means is that there is now statistical evidence to show what most people of commonsense could have figured out anyway—that the chance of a rearrest increases in direct proportion to the delay in bringing the defendant to trial for the first offense.

What is even more important, however, is that the man-days-of-release predictive index proves that during the first 60 days a defendant is released, the likelihood of his being rearrested is very low, and that during the 5- to 8-month period after release it is comparatively very high. Moreover, the likelihood the felony defendants will be rearrested during the first 2 months of pretrial release is less than half of the likelihood for misdemeanor defendants—see the chart on page 137.

In terms of the administration's preventive detention proposal this means that we would be incarcerating defendants during the period when they are statistically least likely to be rearrested, but that we will have to let them go—unless a speedy trial can be guaranteed—just when they are becoming most likely to be rearrested. Also we would be incarcerating only felony defendants while misdemeanor defendants—who are two to three times more likely to be rearrested—would go free.

SUMMARY OF REAL CONCLUSIONS

The NBS study of defendants released prior to trial in the District of Columbia shows us five principal things:

First. We have no reliable predictive techniques to tell us which defendants released prior to trial will even be rearrested, let alone which will commit crimes while released. Applying our present crude criteria of "dangerousness," we would have to detain two people who would not be rearrested for every one who would—and many of those who would be rearrested would be innocent of either the initial crime or the second crime.

Second. The amount of crime actually committed by defendants during release prior to a trial for an initial offense which they also committed is very low, about 2.7 percent.

Third. Little or no use is made of the existing devices for control of repeat offenders prior to trial; namely, the rev-

ocation of probation and parole, detention of "dangerous" defendants pending sentencing or appeal, and strict enforcement of pretrial release conditions.

Fourth. Not only are the chances of a defendant's committing a crime greater the longer he is out on pretrial release, but it is greater for misdemeanor defendants than for felony defendants and is extremely low for all defendants during the first 60 days after pretrial release.

Fifth. We need to begin systematizing and ordering police, court, bail agency, probation, parole, and prison records so that they will yield readily useful information—and perhaps reliable predictive techniques—on crime by pretrial releasees and on the probation and parole status of arrested defendants.

All of these conclusions, I submit, support the speedy trial/revocation of probation-parole approach which I urged on the House during debate on the District of Columbia crime bill. None of them supports the administration's preventive detention proposal.

I urge the conferees on the District of Columbia crime bill to take note of these findings. They are probably the most reliable statistical evidence now in existence on the problem of crime by defendants released prior to trial. As incomplete as even these data are, they certainly show that the administration's preventive detention proposal is no answer to pretrial crime either for the Federal courts or for the District of Columbia.

BEWARE OF PHONY MARTYRS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in addition to setting himself up as the final authority on what laws to break or obey, the Reverend Daniel Berrigan, one of the Catonsville Nine, would seemingly have his political martyr's crown while foregoing the consequences. Convicted of burning draft files in Catonsville, Md., he has chosen not to accept the penalty resulting from his violation of law and remains a fugitive from justice. One conjures up visions of the early Christians accepting the martyr's sacrifice on the condition that domesticated members of the cat family, instead of lions, be used in the arena confrontation.

As I have stated time and time again, the dangers stemming from the doctrine of civil disobedience cannot be emphasized too often. This pernicious principle, refined and practiced by the late Dr. Martin Luther King, could make of our rule of law a shambles if practiced extensively. At least Reverend King's doctrine called for a willing acceptance of penalties accruing from law violations even though this acceptance neither justified the civil disobedience nor made its effects less dangerous to our society.

Reverend Berrigan's conduct is an extension of the civil disobedience doctrine which results when a citizen sets himself up as the final authority: if he is justi-

fied in breaking the law, why must he submit to the consequences? If it is honorable to break some laws, why is there not honor in being a fugitive from justice?

I insert at this point an item from the Washington Post of April 20 entitled, "Father Berrigan Vows To Stay a 'Fugitive'."

FATHER BERRIGAN VOWS TO STAY A "FUGITIVE"

ITHACA, N.Y., April 19.—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, the Jesuit priest sought by the FBI following his conviction for burning draft files in Catonsville, Md., said in a statement today he would "resist the enslavers of men as long as I possibly can."

The statement, attributed to Father Berrigan, was read before several thousand persons at a rally held in Father Berrigan's honor on the Cornell University campus.

Father Berrigan, who made a surprise appearance at a similar rally Friday evening in Cornell's ROTC armory, said he "chose once again to disappear, to guard my honorable status of 'fugitive from injustice.'" No attempt was made then to arrest him, apparently to avoid trouble that might have developed in the large crowd.

"And whether at large or in prison," Father Berrigan said, "I hope with all my heart that you will live your lives as we of Catonsville are trying to live ours—responsibly before the community of man, in resistance to the enemies of man's peace."

TRIBUTE TO VERNON W. COIL

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vernon W. Coil was recently reelected to his third term in the office of city clerk of Torrance, Calif. I wish to share with the House of Representatives Mr. Coil's many accomplishments which reflect his dedication to public service.

Vernon Coil has lived in Torrance for 43 years. He served his country well in World War II as a tech sergeant in the Air Force in North Africa. As an aerial gunner of a flying fortress in 50 combat missions and four invasions, he was awarded the Air Medal with three Silver Clusters, the African Campaign Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal.

Being active in civic and private organizations, he has served as commander of the Torrance VFW and service officer of the Torrance American Legion as well as director of the 20-30 Club and Optimist Club. He is a past treasurer of the Southern California City Clerk's Association. In addition, he is currently active in the International Institute of Municipal Clerks, the American Records Management Association, the Elks, and Rotary Club.

Mr. Coil, in his duties as city clerk, initiated 3- and 5-year insurance policies on a guaranteed premium plan, a blanket equipment floater policy, and an excess liability policy—the first city in the county to have such coverage. He revamped the employee group insurance program, making available a dual-choice

health insurance plan, and life insurance coverage on a voluntary basis.

The recodification of the municipal code, completed in 1967, was under the direction of the city clerk. He is responsible for keeping the code current, and each time the council adopts an amendatory ordinance, his staff incorporates the new provisions into the code by means of looseleaf supplementary pages distributed to departments and agencies who use it in their work.

Mr. Coil issues a monthly calendar of public meetings to the council, department heads, commissioners, and to the newspapers. He maintains a roster of public officials and keeps a record of information pertaining to their terms of office.

He effected a reduction in the cost of municipal elections of approximately \$4,500 by setting up his own precinct boards, which had previously been handled by a contractor. When the county purchased the votomatic devices and made them available to cities for municipal elections, Vernon Coil, always on the alert, seized the opportunity to use them, effecting a further savings by reducing the number of precincts, as well as considerable saving of time in receiving the returns for the 1968 election.

He maintains an "open office," and is available to anyone who comes into the office with a gripe or complaint.

Mr. Coil's wife, Pauline, has been a valuable asset with her active support and aid. While raising two sons is a full-time job in itself, Mrs. Coil's devotion to her husband and his success is always evident.

I join in extending congratulations to Vernon Coil for such dedicated service and in wishing him the best in the coming term.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS TO NINTH DISTRICT RESIDENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my practice to send to Ninth District residents each week a report on an issue before Congress. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include several of the reports I have distributed this year:

WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman LEE H. HAMILTON)

As I make the rounds of the Ninth District, one question is being asked with increasing frequency: "How's the economy doing?"

The wage-earner is uneasy, seeing the prospect of less overtime, fewer hours of work, lay-offs, or, in some cases, loss of his job. The businessman has his eye on growing inventories, lagging sales, and declining profits. Young couples wanting to buy homes, elderly couples watching their fixed income shrink as prices rise, housewives shopping at the supermarket, storeowners wanting to modernize their places of business, and farmers wanting to buy more land—all voice deep concern.

It's easy to tell them where we've been.

The harsh statistics for 1969 point to (1) the worst inflation in 19 years, (2) the highest interest rates on record, (3) a slowdown in real growth, and (4) an increase in unemployment.

The direction of the economy is not clear, and the signposts point in different directions. We really don't know whether the economy is moving into a recession or launching into another inflationary spiral.

Those who see inflation as the threat point to—

The increase in social security benefits;
The 10 percent boost in capital expenditures by business;
The ending of the 5 percent tax surcharge on June 30;

The Federal pay increases, retroactive to December 27, 1969;

The Federal budgets for 1970 now moving toward deficits;

The continuing rise in the consumer price index; and

The generous wage contract agreements.
Those who fear recession claim we are now in a recession, with no real growth, and they point out:

Industrial production has declined steadily since last summer;

The unemployment rate has risen to 4.4 percent, the highest in more than four years, with 3.7 million people out of work;

Personal income growth is sluggish; and
Corporate profits are dropping.

Confronted with these conflicting developments, the President apparently has altered his economic course, changing the emphasis from one of fighting inflation to one of warding off recession. He has moved from a policy of restraining the economy, to stimulating it ever so slightly through the release of Federal construction funds and the encouragement of a less strict monetary policy.

Dr. Paul McCracken, the President's top economic adviser, has said the downturn in our economy is a little sharper than anticipated. Business activity in the first months of 1970 has proven less lively than expected, and most experts are shaving their economic forecasts. The odds, they say, are moving in favor of a modest recession, and they anticipate a gross national product of about \$982 billion this year instead of the trillion dollars predicted earlier.

If this is true, it means that inflation will lose some of its momentum, yet remain a serious problem, and unemployment will continue to rise for most of the year.

No one wants the situation of recent months, when we have had continuing rise in the price level, an increase in unemployment, a credit crunch and a stagnant economy. Economic policy today is especially difficult because of the delicate and complex nature of the efforts to slow down inflation without sending the economy into recession.

To set us on a course of adequate growth, stable prices, and high levels of productivity and employment, this nation must pursue economic policies of balance, flexibility and modernization. The Federal budget should be in surplus, monetary policy should allow moderate growth in the money supply in alignment with real growth, the level of interest rates should ease, and policy should be flexible to compensate for changes in either direction in the economy.

(By Congressman LEE H. HAMILTON)

Crime, in all of its forms, continues to degrade the quality of American life. Somber statistics tell us that reported crimes increased by 11 percent over the previous year in 1969, and that the rate of crime increased faster than our population rate in the last decade.

Last year, one out of every 50 Americans was the victim of a crime . . . one out of every 20 juveniles committed a criminal act . . . the "take of organized crime was estimated

to be \$50 billion . . . and the cost of crime to taxpayers amounted to additional billions of dollars.

These tragic statistics do not take into account an even greater cost to the country—the fear of crime. It is impossible to calculate the loss of business, declining property values, the loss of community growth, and the loss of confidence in our system. Fear of crime literally is forcing many thousands of Americans to alter the pattern of their lives.

Crime was an issue in the 1968 Presidential campaign, and it now looms as an issue in the 1970 elections. Unfortunately the rhetoric of the past campaign has blurred our understanding of the lines of responsibility in combating crime. The public has been led to believe that crime in the streets is a Federal responsibility. It is not. It is primarily a local responsibility and the Federal government is limited in what it can do to fight local crime.

The Federal responsibility is to provide the strongest possible support to local law enforcement agencies, enabling them to hire more policemen, purchase better equipment, provide better probation, correction and rehabilitation systems, and improve the administration of justice in the courts. The record of legislation in recent years shows that Congress has enacted:

1. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, providing grants to local and state agencies to improve police work, correctional systems and court procedures.

2. The Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965, providing more effective ways to assist offenders to re-enter society and reduce the "repeater" rate.

3. Anti-obscenity legislation in 1967 to curb the flow of pornography in the U.S. mails.

4. Legislation creating a House Select Committee on Crime to provide a forum for discussion of new anti-crime legislation.

5. The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1965, providing grants to states to combat delinquency and improve rehabilitation methods.

6. And most importantly, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, providing funds to create planning agencies in states, improve recruitment procedures, to construct law enforcement facilities, improve community-police relations, and strengthen police and court procedures. The Congress appropriated \$268 million for these programs this year, 85 percent of which goes directly to the states in block grants, and 15 percent of which is allocated for special and innovative crime control and improved court facilities.

I believe the people are growing tired of the political jockeying and the partisan rhetoric on the crime issue, the charges and counter-charges between the Administration and the Congress. It is time for the Federal government to concentrate on:

1. Providing increased financial aid to states and communities under legislation already on the books.

2. Sharpen the weapons against organized crime, aiming particularly at gambling, the function which finances organized crime. Additionally, we need to enact legislation providing new legal and investigative tools for use against organized crime. The McClellan bill, already approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, strengthens the government's hand through improved grand jury procedures, witness protection, syndicate gambling controls, and curbs on the infiltration of racketeers into legitimate business.

3. Improve crime controls in the District of Columbia, and use these procedures as a model anti-crime program for other cities.

4. Place new emphasis on combating juvenile crime, where the greatest increase in offenders has been, and control of narcotics, which is among the root cause of much crime.

(By Congressman LEE H. HAMILTON)

Each Arab or Israeli military strike reminds us that the Middle East is a powder keg. It may well be the primary testing point of American foreign policy over the next five years. The United States has great economic and security interests in this area and cannot remain aloof while dangerous instability increases.

The dilemma the United States faces in the Middle East is how to maintain its friendship with Israel while, at the same time, stop losing its influence in the Arab world.

The basis of U.S. policy in the area is the Security Council Resolution of November, 1967, which provides for:

1. The withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the June, 1967 conflict.

2. The termination of all claims of belligerency and respect for the sovereignty of every state in the area, and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.

3. Guaranteed freedom of navigation through international waterways.

4. The achievement of a just settlement of the refugee problem.

5. Guaranteeing the territorial integrity of each state in the area through measures that include the establishment of demilitarized zones.

The United States holds firm to the view that there is a need for a mutually binding contractual peace based on negotiated agreements, and that a just and lasting peace is the only means by which any state in the region will find a secure existence. The U.S. believes that the best way to begin a negotiating process is to support the mission of UN Special Representative Gunnar Jarring.

The history of efforts to negotiate in the Middle East over the past 2½ years makes it clear that negotiations between parties are unlikely to get started at all without some kind of outside pressure and without flexibility on both sides with respect to the negotiating procedures. The United States and the Soviet Union can help to bring the parties to the negotiating table and help define a framework for agreement, but we cannot agree for the parties. The United States does not seek to impose a settlement.

The most significant feature of the United States' proposal is that it leaves open large and vital areas of negotiation to the parties involved. The only pre-conditions contained in the U.S. proposals are those laid down in the 1967 Security Council Resolution. For example, the United States does not propose that Israel withdraw from occupied Arab territory except in the context of a mutually accepted peace and with measures to insure the security of both sides. The Israeli position, in contrast, is to have negotiations without any pre-conditions. But this disregards the UN Resolution.

The openness of the American proposal is reflected in many areas. For example, with regard to the United Arab Republic (Egypt), the security arrangements for Sharm al-Shaykh, the demilitarization of the Sinai peninsula, and the Gaza Strip are all left open to negotiation.

With regard to Jordan, the status of the West Bank, the fundamental problem of the refugees, and the control and administration of Jerusalem are also left open to negotiation. On the refugee question, the Americans have proposed a choice of allowing the refugees to return to Israel or to be resettled in another area. Israel would, under this proposal, however, be permitted a veto on the number of refugees it brings into the country.

The American proposal says nothing with regard to Syria and the Golan Heights.

The United States is also seeking to slow the arms race. The U.S. would prefer an arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, but no concrete results have occurred yet.

Short of an arms limitation agreement, then, we must seek an arms balance in the area. There is no certain way of determining when there is a balance of arms, but one good indicator is what happens on the ground. In this light it is clear that, as of today, Israel is superior to the Arab forces.

Peace continues to be elusive in the Middle East. No one has a formula for instant peace. But the U.S. must continue to try to bring a stable peace which would free the vast resources of the area—both material and human—for the good of the entire region. It will be necessary to keep in mind the comment "optimism is to the diplomat what courage is to the soldier".

LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE THE KETTLE RIVER A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota has been blessed with some of the most beautiful and exciting lake and forest country in the entire United States. We can be justly proud of our 10,000 lakes, connected by tumbling rivers, many of them navigable only by canoe. One of our loveliest rivers, the St. Croix, bounds my district on the east, and has been named part of the national wild and scenic rivers system. Today, I am joining my good friend, Senator WALTER MONDALE, in introducing a bill which will make the Kettle River part of the wild and scenic rivers system, along with the St. Croix, which it joins at its southern extremity.

From its headwaters in Carlton County to its mouth at the St. Croix, the Kettle River is about 53 miles long. It flows through a wide variety of geological formations and spectacular scenery. At its source, it courses through glacial moraine, with pools, caves, kettle holes, and closely spaced rapids. Then it widens into larger pools, longer rapids, and eventually small islands. Below the confluence of the Moose River, the Kettle narrows, with difficult rapids, then widens again, to give a magnificent view of rock outcroppings, fields, and hardwood and pine forests.

When the river enters Banning State Park, it drops into a gorge 130 feet deep, and the rapids become swift, challenging, and continue that way for over a mile. Then the river widens and becomes placid, only to change once again into shallow rapids, very wide, and very popular for canoeists. Finally, it flows into the St. Croix, which is part of our national wild rivers system.

Mr. Speaker, as I realize the variety of moods of the Kettle River, I am reminded of the line from Yeats where the poet pledges to "love the sorrows of your changing face"—a river like this is indeed like a woman, always changing, always challenging, always lovely in her way.

But, we can value it for more than its lovely scenery and its challenging variety. The Kettle River lies in a basin

roughly 60 to 75 miles from the Twin Cities and 50 miles from Duluth. These two metropolitan areas contain about half the entire population of Minnesota, and are growing larger every day. The Kettle River, so near to both, offers a fine opportunity for outdoor recreation—trails, canoeing, fishing, camping, at only 1 hour's drive over a good interstate highway. Fishing is excellent, especially for walleyes, sturgeon, and small-mouth bass. There are caves, gorges, glacial outwash plains, remains of lumbering activity—all inviting exploration.

The area through which the Kettle flows, Carlton and Pine Counties is largely farming country; but, there are plans to develop the area's substantial tourism potential, tying it in with the Danish heritage of the early settlers who have contributed so much to Minnesota and the Nation. Including the Kettle River in the national wild and scenic rivers system would greatly aid the development of the tourist industry in this area, so much in need of economic stimulus.

So, Mr. Speaker, I offer this bill to protect the Kettle River for future uses by including it in the national wild and scenic rivers system. But the bill will do much more than that. It will open the river for the more than 2 million Minnesotans who increasingly will need outdoor recreational opportunities as the urban areas expand. It will give them an experience of the wildness and the beauty that so stunned and awed the first explorers. It will help the economy of one area of Minnesota that badly needs an economic boost. And, it will enhance the already great scenic and recreational opportunities of the St. Croix. For all these reasons it truly deserves the protection of the wild rivers system.

CALLING DR. HUTSCHNECKER—DR. HUTSCHNECKER, REPORT TO THE FAA, PLEASE

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, it is not hard to imagine the words in that headline ringing through the corridors of the highest levels of Government, in view of the article in the Washington Post of April 18. In that article, it was disclosed that the Federal Aviation Agency had constructed a psychiatric profile on F. Lee Bailey. Allegedly, this pseudoscientific dossier, including studies of his childhood and observation of his public performances, was to assist in dealing with Mr. Bailey's leadership of the recent "sick out" of air traffic controllers.

It may have been a "sick out" of controllers, but it resulted in a "sick in" at the FAA.

I am sure it will be recalled that Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker was the proud parent of the proposal to test every American 6-year-old for criminal potential. By testing tots, he was going to mop up moppets.

Mr. Speaker, one does not have to approve of the actions of Mr. Bailey in or-

der to view with considerable alarm the actions of the Federal Aviation Agency in this matter. This story makes all the more compelling the reasons to totally discredit Federal compilation of the results of all psychological tests, for obviously, had such results been available to the FAA, they would have been added to Mr. Bailey's profile. In addition, this represents another reason why a national data bank would undoubtedly be abused, should it be established.

During my Privacy Subcommittee's investigation of the proposal of Dr. Hutschnecker, it came to our attention that the vast majority of responsible professionals in psychology and psychiatry soundly rejected the proposal. But I suspect that it was only when congressional critics joined the struggle and public hearings were threatened, that the idea was firmly rejected. Certainly, the FAA's obviously unethical and probably unsound personality profile on Mr. Bailey lends strong credence to that view, for the dossier was being assembled at exactly the time HEW was preparing its report on Dr. Hutschnecker's modest proposal. It is my opinion that this was the most appalling misuse of the name of psychiatry since a magazine purported to give a personality profile on Senator BARRY GOLDWATER.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the most recent evidence supporting my call for a Select Committee on Technology, Human Values, and Democratic Institutions into the RECORD at this point:

FAA ADMITS PROBING BAILEY'S PERSONALITY

The government said yesterday three doctors, including a psychiatrist, helped collect personal information on attorney F. Lee Bailey during the air traffic controllers' "sick-out" in which Bailey played a major role.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) acknowledged in response to questions that the agency put together a "profile" on the flamboyant lawyer because "it was our responsibility to define the issues and personalities" involved in the three-week slowdown.

Bailey is executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO).

The FAA was questioned after the New York Times reported doctors had studied his childhood and observed his public performance and concluded he was motivated primarily by a need "to destroy authority." The Times said the doctors called him "a headhunter . . . his role in life is to slay Goliaths."

The FAA doctors who assembled the "profile" on Bailey include Dr. Peter V. Siegel, the federal air surgeon; Dr. Homer L. Reighard, his deputy, and Dr. H. C. Haynes, a staff psychiatrist.

Reighard denied that either he or Siegel put together a report on Bailey. "We are not qualified to make a psychiatric analysis of anyone," he said.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KATYN MASSACRE

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the 30th anniversary of the Katyn massacre

was one of the most brutal acts of genocide in World War II. The facts of the case have been studied by researchers and historians and are, thus, well known to world public opinion. May I remind the Members of the historical facts.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KATYN MASSACRE

The first news of the mass graves at Katyn was announced by the German Radio on April 13th, 1943. In the next few days, citing personal documents, identification cards, letters and newspapers found in the graves as well as quoting expert opinion of the pathologists, the Germans accused the Russians of mass-murdering Polish officers and intellectuals in the month of March of 1940.

On April 15th, 1943, Radio Moscow not only denied the accusations made, but in turn, charged the Germans with this hideous crime of genocide.

On April 17th, 1943, the Polish Government-in-Exile in London appealed to the International Red Cross at Geneva to conduct an impartial investigation and determine the actual facts of the Katyn crime.

Nine days later, on April 26th, 1943, the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with the Polish Government in London, denouncing it falsely as acting in collaboration with Nazi Germany.

With the quoted dates as the background, the following facts were ascertained and established.

The bodies of 4,423 Polish officers, scientists, professors, chaplains, lawyers and students were found in three mass graves in the Katyn Forest. Their last place of imprisonment has been the military prisoners camp at Kozielsk.

Held in another camp at Starobelsk were an additional 3,290 Polish officers, while 6,570 officers were interned in the third camp near Ostashkov. These prisoners of war from the Starobelsk and Ostashkov camps disappeared without a single clue or trace as to their whereabouts. The conclusion is thus inescapable that they met with the same fate as that which befell their fellow-officers of the Kozielsk camp. It has not been established as yet whether they rest in some unidentified up to the present time mass graves, or were simply heretofore drowned at sea.

Thus, 14,283 Polish Officers and Intellectuals, taken as prisoners of war by the Soviets in September of 1939, were brutally and inhumanely murdered in one of the most shocking crimes of genocide in the history of mankind.

On September 18, 1951, the House of Representatives appointed a Select Committee to Investigate the Katyn Massacre. Headed by Rep. Ray J. Madden of Indiana, the Committee was composed of Representatives Daniel L. Flood of Pennsylvania, Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts; Thaddeus Machrowicz of Michigan; Alvin O'Konski of Wisconsin, and Timothy P. Sheehan of Illinois.

After a scrupulous and detailed investigation of the pertinent documents and the hearing of testimony of hundreds of duly identified witnesses, the Committee stated in its two reports, one of July 2nd, 1952, and the second of December 22nd, 1952, that beyond the slightest shadow of doubt, Russia stands accused of the Katyn Massacre, and likewise that Russia planned other crimes of genocide against Poland as early as the year of 1939.

The Committee asked the President and the State Department that this indictment with all of the documentary evidence can be filed with the United Nations General Assembly, and that, eventually the case be brought before the International Tribunal in the Hague.

These facts should have shocked the conscience of the entire world, and brought about an awareness to the western nations of the true face of communism.

It is a fact of crime, of deceit, of falsehood and of treachery, which cannot be hidden behind the facade of scientific and technological progress of Russia. Science in itself is not wisdom. Wisdom is based upon moral and spiritual values, not upon a calculated and conquest motivated progress of essentially neutral sciences.

At the time of the discovery of the Katyn Massacre, the West seemed to have been hypnotized by Russia and her war-time so termed "co-operation".

Indeed it is truly a sad commentary upon our times, that to this day, the West in its dealings with the Soviet Union, seems to be suffering as yet from strange post-hypnotic misconceptions and illusions. They weaved around as yet under an illusory doctrine of so-called co-existence.

Stalin's Russia was deceiving the West with its promises of co-operation.

Present day rulers of Russia are deceiving us now with a false promise of peaceful co-existence.

Mr. Speaker, the President of the Polish American Congress and Polish National Alliance, Mr. Aloysius Mazewski, delivered an address at the 30th anniversary of the Katyn massacre Sunday, April 12, in Chicago and I insert his remarks into the RECORD at this point as a continuation of my remarks:

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF KATYN MASSACRE

The Katyn Massacre is a singularly savage and abhorrent crime not only against the Polish nation, but against entire humanity.

It is not only an act of premeditated genocide that will forever blot the pages of man's history on earth.

In the vast panorama of humanity's struggle for dignity, justice, brotherhood and a viable world in terms of progress and reverence for life—the Katyn Massacre stands in bold and terrifying relief as the unresolved, unexplained and hastily covered up crisis of the conscience of the 20th century mankind—a forever disturbing knowledge that is gnawing at the hearts and minds of men of good will everywhere.

We all know the facts:—the Soviet secret service wantonly, without any cause or provocation, murdered 15,000 Polish officers, intellectuals, educators and professional men in the Katyn-Ostashkov area. Some four thousand mutilated bodies were found in the Katyn Forest. The rest of the victims remain in unknown graves.

We also know that the guilt of the Soviet Union in this crime has been established beyond any shadow of doubt by both—the Polish authorities in London during the closing months of World War Two, and later, by the House of Representatives Select Committee.

In the mass of incontrovertible evidence, Russia stands before the world as the perpetrator of this ghastly crime of genocide.

Yet the Russian masters, with Polish blood on their hands, were accepted without any protest in international councils and conference.

In the minds of honest and concerned men everywhere, Russia stands accused of the Katyn Massacre.

Yet,—neither in the United Nations nor in the diplomatic chancelleries of great powers, is one word even whispered about this horrifying Soviet guilt.

Diplomatic sophistry tells us that the time is not opportune for pressing charges against the Soviets in this matter. Nearly three decades elapsed since the discovery of the Katyn mass graves. In these decades, the statesmen and diplomats of the West played havoc with human conscience by pretending that the evil of the Soviet design against the basic human decency does not exist.

And this compromising with evil as exemplified in the Katyn Massacre shall remain a deeply disturbing factor in inter-

national relations as long as it remains unpunished and hidden under the cloak of diplomatic expediency.

And those nations which choose to accept the knowledge of the Katyn crime in silence, carry an irreducible moral debt on their historical ledgers. And sooner or later, in one form or another, this debt will have to be paid.

For once we accept a compromise in moral issues, involving the conscience, the dignity and the responsibilities of man, then we are opening the floodgates of lawlessness, irresponsibility and anarchy in both external and internal affairs of the nation.

It is, therefore, fitting, proper and incumbent upon us of Polish heritage, upon us, who more poignantly than any other group, understand the terrifying meaning of the Katyn Massacre—to be the pangs of conscience of the modern man, to tell him that the Katyn crime is the beginning of an evil which, if unchecked by the law of truth and judgment, could, under the communist direction and conspiracy, engulf entire humanity.

UNITED NATIONS COMMEMORATES ITS IDOL, LENIN

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, the 22d of April, the United Nations Organization will exert its influence to honor the anti-Christian butcher, V. I. Lenin on the occasion of his 100th anniversary. That Lenin has been eulogized by UNESCO, the propaganda arm of the UNO, as the foremost international humanist but reminds us that "humanism" is now being employed synonymously with atheism.

To honor or laud Lenin, except as the foremost butcher of humanity the world has ever known—is an affront to free people everywhere and a disgrace to the memory of the millions of victims of Lenin and his Bolshevik totalitarian socialist dictatorship. By comparison with Lenin—Hitler, Genghis Khan, Eichmann, and Nero must be considered rank amateurs. Who next will the upside down leadership of the United Nations Organization honor? Dillinger, Al Capone, Bonnie and Clyde?

I insert reports on the "humanist" repression of churches in Russia and a related newsclipping follow:

HOW MANY CHURCHES ARE STILL OPEN IN THE U.S.S.R.?

(Press release of Synod of Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church, outside of Russia Mar. 24, 1970)

In 1952 Archbishop Boris stated in New York, that there were 24,000 open churches in U.S.S.R. (Newsweek January, 1952). Nine years later, in 1961, the Moscow Patriarchate told the World Council of Churches that it had 20,000 churches. The average number officially quoted by the Patriarchate during the last five years was 10,000. However, in 1966, in an official Communist Party publication "Spravochnik Propagandista i Agitatora" it was stated that the Patriarchate has only 7,500 churches. This figure is more reliable since the Patriarchate has always exaggerated the number of open churches for the purpose of propaganda abroad.

Since 1966 very many more churches have been closed. We can assume therefore that

number of open churches at present is much lower than 7,500.

The Soviets continue to close and destroy the churches, and the faithful are complaining that their Bishops with Metropolitan Nikodim at the head are cooperating with the authorities in that respect.

How far has the closing of churches gone by now?

The believers of Gorky (Nizhni Novgorod) in their petition to the World Council of Churches in 1969 state that in that city (population 1.2 million) there are only three churches accommodating 4,000 altogether. According to Soviet official statements at least 10% of the population are still believers. That means that only 30% of the officially acknowledged number of believers can attend the churches. This is a rather typical case. However we must take into account the fact that the real figure of believers is much higher than the 10% officially admitted.

We must also remember that more and more churches are still being closed under various pretexts. We are rapidly coming to a situation which existed before the World War II when the number of open churches in U.S.S.R. was not more than 2,000.

In the mean time Metropolitan Nikodim will still be making statements that everything is all right and that the Soviet Government is not at all hostile in regard to religion.

STATEMENT BY VERY REV. ARCHPRIEST GEORGE GRABBE ON METROPOLITAN NIKODIM

Recent activities on the part of the Moscow Patriarchate make a statement necessary in the name of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia. We wish to stress once more the fact that the present Moscow Patriarchate and Metropolitan Nikodim, who has arrived to New York recently, are not true representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Patriarch Alexis and Metropolitan Nikodim represent only that part of the Russian Church which is under very tight control of the Soviet State and the Communist Party. It is no secret but an openly stated fact that the aim of Communists is to destroy every religion. Organized and registered religious bodies in the U.S.S.R. are therefore permitted to exist only as far as it does not interfere with that program.

Our Church has realized the meaning of that process long ago. Therefore we consistently protest against any talks whatever with prelates of the official Moscow Church who claim to represent the Russian Orthodox Church but actually are agents of the Soviet Government. No priest or Bishop can be appointed to any position without an approval of the Government. Brave defenders of the Faith do not receive a clearing. True believers among the clergy, actually devoted to the Church in the first place, more and more are disappearing from the scene being substituted by persons fully obedient to the Soviets. These people make a lot of false statements about the freedom of religion in U.S.S.R. Such a case came to the open when Metropolitan Nikodim declared that a letter of Kirov believers about the persecution of the Church was anonymous. Mr. Talantov, one of the signers and probably the author of that open letter, learned of this statement by Metropolitan Nikodim from a BBC broadcast. A new statement by Talantov reached us abroad in which he protests against the words of the Metropolitan who went so far as to express his readiness to swear to the truth of his false statement. "After this broadcast", writes Talantov, "it became clear to me why the KGB officer had proposed to me that I repudiate my signature to the 'Open Letter'".

MOSCOW AND THE CHURCH IN AMERICA

It is comprehensible that those who are familiar with the fact that the Patriarchate's Foreign Relations Department is actually di-

rected by the Soviet Government are suspicious of very enterprise of Metropolitan Nikodim. That is the reason why the question of granting to the Russian American Metropolia of the status of autocephaly from Moscow has become a very controversial matter, often raising a whole uproar. The newspaper in Russian, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", was so overloaded with articles in the form of paid advertisements, that it stopped printing and accepting them. They were mainly directed against the acceptance of the autocephaly from Moscow and often written in very strong language. The action has caused a lot of discord in parishes which could be expected from the very beginning. The leaders of the Moscow Patriarchate and officers of the MVD directing Church affairs could not fail to foresee it. The issue has caused discord between Moscow, Constantinople, the Metropolia and other Churches. It has also weakened the authority of the leadership of the Metropolia among its clergy and parishes. If Constantinople sticks to its guns and Moscow will not back out, the autocephaly of the Metropolia will be recognized only by Churches directly controlled from Moscow, and relations with other Churches will be strained as Patriarch Athenagoras has justly stated in his letter to Patriarch Alexis. Even the merger of parishes of the Moscow Patriarchate in this country with the Metropolia is questionable. It seems that the opposition among them is very strong. In that way Moscow will have a good excuse to maintain its foothold and spread its influence in the parishes of her daughter-Church. Future development will no doubt be bringing them closer and closer together, opening new opportunities for Moscow propaganda. The same thing is happening in Japan.

MOSCOW AND THE VATICAN

Another important thing has happened in the relationship between the Moscow Patriarchate and the Vatican. Moscow has surprised the Orthodox World by its agreement with the Vatican permitting Roman Catholics to have access to Russian Orthodox sacraments. From the Vatican point of view according to Instructions issued after Vatican II sacraments may be given to the Orthodox on a reciprocal basis. However, this is inconsistent with the Orthodox canon law. Therefore a unilateral decision of the Moscow Patriarchate, even without consultation with other Orthodox Churches, has been quite a shock for them, so closely following the shock made by the unilateral decision in regard to the autocephaly in America.

At every action involving foreign relations this could not be done without instructions from the atheist government. As the Synod of the Church of Greece has pointed out in its statement on that occasion, it is impossible to find canonical or dogmatical grounds for such a decision. We must therefore look for motives of the Moscow Patriarchate on another side. We know that a lively exchange of visits took place lately between Rome and Moscow. Two Russian priests are living in Rome at the Russicum for quite a long time. Metropolitan Nikodim as a pilgrim and Metropolitan Philaret Denisenko of Kiev have visited Rome recently. We can therefore presume that some negotiations preceded the Moscow decision. In that respect we must take into consideration that Vatican has much to discuss with Moscow since the Roman Catholics and the Uniates have been very much persecuted in the U.S.S.R. Nearly all the Roman Catholic churches are closed and of course the Vatican must be worried about its faithful deprived of all sacraments. Presumably that question had to be raised in the talks during exchanges of visits, at meetings with Metropolitan Nikodim and perhaps in direct talks with Soviet officials. It is my guess that the Vatican was offered

the consolidation in the form of permitting Roman Catholics to receive all sacraments in the Orthodox Church without renouncing their faith and being converted. On the other hand that decision is pleasing for the Vatican as being in harmony with its ecumenical views and aims. If that act provokes confusion in the Orthodox World the Soviet Government does not care.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN U.S.S.R.

Our last and perhaps the most interesting point of discussion today is the reaction of believers to the persecution of Religion. More and more parishes are closed. Enormous efforts are made by the Soviets to wipe out any traces of Religion from the minds of the people. However, an underground movement is growing. It always existed but the voice of brave believers was rarely heard abroad. It was hushed up in the cells of prisons and offices of the KGB. Now some channels have appeared through which we hear the voice of those who challenge the Soviet policies in open statement. They are largely encouraged by radio emissions and smuggled religious literature from the West.

Mr. Gleb Rar can give you some information about the response to that work. He is taking part in it as a member of a group of our believers in Europe called "The Orthodox Action". Formerly he has given much time to the study of the situation of Religion in the U.S.S.R. and has published a book about it. He has also worked several years in Berlin helping escapees before their flow was stopped by the building of the wall between East and West parts of the City.

[From the Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate, Apr. 19, 1970]

COMMUNISTS SCHEDULE NEAR-RELIGIOUS RITES FOR LENIN ANNIVERSARY

Rulers of countries populated by more than a billion people plan extravagant quasi-religious rites this week to celebrate the legacy of Lenin.

The man who took that revolutionary name was born Vladimir Olych Ulyanov 100 years ago on April 22 in Simbirsk, now Ulyanovsk, and died almost 5 years later in Moscow.

What blessings were bequeathed to mankind by the founder of Bolshevism and the Soviet state? A glance around the world provides plenty of evidence of the legacy.

In the 25 years since World War II ended, the world has seen more than 400 major eruptions of violence. Several had the superpowers on the brink of nuclear war. Lenin's teachings, as applied by his successors, must share the blame.

Today Lenin's writings are endlessly quoted as incontrovertible gospel to justify actions both of the violent, impatient revolutionaries and the cautious Communist bureaucrats entrenched in their own countries.

Much of Lenin is self-contradictory. His works can be interpreted by widely divergent elements to support their respective causes. The Chinese Communists claim to be the only true Leninists. The Russians denounce the Chinese as outrageous heretics and claim to be the only true Leninists. National Communists, international Communists, Trotskyists, Stalinists, Maoists all claim to be the only true Leninists. And all these have something in common: a conviction that revolution led by communists must sweep over the world.

For all of them, Lenin is the true prophet. Orthodox Moscow-liners and far-out ultra-revolutionaries alike select and adapt Lenin as needed, believing with him that victory is the only goal, hesitation the only crime, that the end justifies any means at all.

Lenin's works are used as a blueprint for strategy and tactics and have much to do with today's turmoil around the world. Here are only a few of the teachings of Leninism:

Item: The doctrine that violent revolution must engulf the world.

With his government newly installed after seizure of the Russian revolution by the Bolsheviks, Lenin wrote that "either the Soviet government triumphs in every country in the world or the most reactionary imperialism triumphs . . . one or the other. There is no middle course." When Soviet power was fully established, he predicted, "We may expect the world revolution."

Item: The doctrine that only constant violence can bring political change.

"Great historical questions," wrote Lenin, "can be solved only by violence, and organization of violence in the modern struggle is a military organization."

Item: The doctrine that wars are inevitable until the day of world communism.

"As long as capitalism and socialism exist we cannot live in peace," wrote Lenin. "In the end, one or the other will triumph—a funeral dirge will be sung over the Soviet republic or over world capitalism." Again:

"The existence of the Soviet republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And before that end supervenes, a series of frightful collisions between the Soviet republic and the bourgeois states will be inevitable."

Item: The notion that there are good wars and bad wars.

"Socialists, without ceasing to be Socialists, cannot oppose any kind of war," said Lenin. "Socialists never would oppose revolutionary wars." But "if war is waged by the exploiting class with the object of strengthening its class rule, such war is a criminal war," translated, this means that wars for Communist aims are good, all others are bad.

Item: The concept of guerrilla war as an instrument to spread communism.

"Of course," Lenin told the Communist international in 1921, "there are many more difficulties in this sphere than in any others, but at all events the movement is advancing and in spite of the fact that the masses of toilers and peasants in colonial countries are still backward, they will play a very important part in coming phases of the world revolution."

Item: Terror and coercion must be used by proletarians as instruments of state authority.

"We have never rejected terror in principle, nor can we do so," wrote Lenin. "Terror is a form of military operation which may be usefully applied or maybe even essential in certain moments, under certain conditions." Again: "The state belongs to the sphere of coercion. It would be madness to renounce coercion, particularly in the epoch of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

VANGUARD ROLE

Item: The Communists are an anointed elite destined to lead the masses, and only one party must wield all the power.

"Bolsheviks," counseled Lenin, "must never forget their role as the vanguard as distinct from 'the whole of the masses.'" The concept of proletarian dictatorship, he wrote, "has meaning only when the single class knows that it alone take political power into its hands and does not deceive either itself or others by fine speeches about 'popular, generally elected, sanctified by all the people' authority."

Item: Communists in all countries owe their first allegiance to Moscow.

"Every party that wishes to affiliate to the Communist International," Lenin told that world conspiracy, "must render selflessly devoted assistance to every Soviet republic in its struggle against counter revolutionary forces."

Item: Organized subversion and deception abroad is a revolutionary tactic.

Lenin said Communists must combine il-

legal and legal activities, "resort to all sorts of stratagems, maneuvers, illegal methods, evasions and subterfuges so as only to get into the trade unions, remain in them and carry on Communist work within them at all costs." They must be able to accept defeat and humiliation whenever it helps the cause, because the end justifies the means. "If you are unable to adapt yourself, if you are not inclined to crawl in the mud on your belly, you are not a revolutionary, but a chatter-box."

POWERFUL OPPONENT

What if the system the Communists oppose is powerful? Compromise may be temporarily necessary because "to accept battle at a time when it is obviously advantageous to the enemy and not to us is a crime, and those political leaders of the revolutionary class who are unable to tack, to maneuver, to compromise in order to avoid an obviously disadvantageous battle are good for nothing."

INDIANA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, three students from Indiana's Third Congressional District have been winners in the Indiana Soil and Water Conservation District public speaking contest.

These speeches highlight the efforts of the soil and water conservation districts in protecting the quality of our environment for over 30 years.

Phil Rarrick, a student at Clay High School, South Bend, won the St. Joseph County division of this public speaking contest.

In the northwestern Indiana area division of the contest, Larry Stucker was the winner and Joe Zsigray placed second. Both of these Marshall County students attend the Divine Heart Seminary at Donaldson, Ind.

Mr. Speaker, I insert these three speeches in the RECORD:

THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT—ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT FOR HOOSIERS

(By Phil Rarrick)

Turtle Creek was a typical Indian town—until the floods came, causing erosion of the rich topsoil and extensive crop damage. Then droughts followed the floods, drying up the meager water supplies and destroying more crops. As these calamities continued, the farmers found it increasingly difficult to make a living. The townspeople suffered also, since the farmers could not buy merchandise from their stores. Like a man slowly wasting away from the lethal growth of cancer, Turtle Creek was gradually dying.

Suddenly, the people realized that they were in a fight for survival. Quickly they organized a soil and water conservation district (SWCD). If Turtle Creek was to survive, its people concluded, it must develop a quality environment as soon as possible. They decided that the SWCD's role would, therefore, be four-fold. First, the community would have to be unified. Then it would have to be educated. Next, a plan for dealing with the immediate conservation problems and those of the future would have to be made. Finally, with a unified, educated community,

and a plan to follow, action could be taken enlisting the necessary cooperation of nature.

MULTIPHASED ROLES

The first part of the SWCD's multiphased role called for the unification of the people of Turtle Creek. Farmer, businessman, housewife, student, and manufacturer all affect nature and, conversely, are affected by nature. Thus, no segment of the community can be overlooked. Realizing this important fact, the district united the county government, news media, civic groups, churches and schools, and other local organizations with the common goal of developing a quality environment for Turtle Creek.

The next step, the education of the community, was accomplished through education programs and such events as tours, exhibits, and a conservation camp for the youth. Soil and water conservation experts were asked to speak to the Turtle Creek landowners. Bulletins from the Agricultural Research Center of the U.S. Department of Agriculture were distributed throughout the community. Several leaders from the community were elected to be trained by the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee so that the SWCD would be intelligently directed.

The third step in the SWCD's multiphased role to develop a quality environment was to establish a plan of action, one that would not only solve the present problems, but also prevent future ones from arising. This required intelligent planning, ample foresight, and accurate information on the soils in the district. To obtain this information, soil surveys were taken to discover where flooding might occur, where drainage was a problem, where septic tanks would not work, what soils were not safe for buildings or roads, and similar important facts. With this necessary information, the SWCD was able to plan watershed and flood prevention projects whose main purpose was to control flooding and protect the land. However, it was necessary to take such needs as community water supply needs, recreation needs, and wildlife needs into consideration before Turtle Creek could have a comprehensive plan that would be mutually beneficial to all.

Finally, the last step could be taken to fulfill the SWCD's four-fold role. The people were united, educated, and had a plan to follow. The fourth phase called for the plan to be implemented and the people of Turtle Creek, with the assistance of the SWCD, attacked their problems with a confident zeal. The district helped landowners develop, apply, and maintain conservation plans on their land. It sponsored small watershed programs. It provided leadership for area and community-wide conservation projects. The district also assisted several community organizations in developing a beautiful and functional landscape for the community.

A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT

Today, the people of Turtle Creek only need to look around them to see how effective their SWCD has been in fulfilling its comprehensive role to develop a quality environment. A system of pipes drains the fields and protects against floods. A reservoir has increased the available water supply three times, thus erasing fears of drought damage in the future. The farmers have become more prosperous than ever before and, in turn, the townsfolk have thrived. Living now in a quality environment, the people of Turtle Creek are reaping the benefits nature bestows those who use her wisely.

Turtle Creek is, of course, a hypothetical example, illustrating the SWCD's multiphased role in developing a quality environment. In the development stage, this role is a step by step process. However, when a quality environment is developed, the SWCD must continue to unify, educate,

plan, and assist the community. As can be seen in the Turtle Creek illustration, if all phases are carefully followed, a quality environment can be obtained and maintained.

SPEECH OF LARRY STEIKER, DIVINE HEART SEMINARY DONALDSON, IND.

Ladies and Gentlemen, good evening.

"The wind grew strong and hard, and it worked at the rain crust in the corn fields. Little by little the sky was darkened by the mixing dust, and the wind felt over the earth loosened the dust and carried it away. The finest dust did not settle back to the earth now, but disappeared into the darkening sky. The corn threshed the wind, and made a dry rushing sound."

ABANDONING OLD WAYS OF LIFE

The preceding passage, from John Steinbeck's, "Grapes of Wrath", conveys the hardships of the farmers who lived through the dust storms of the 1930's. Plagued by dust storms, bankruptcy, and other calamities, the farmers of Oklahoma, as depicted by John Steinbeck's Pulitzer Prize winning novel, "The Grapes of Wrath", were a sullen frustrated lot. The tragedies of depression heightened their frustration, the frustration, that forced them to abandon not only their homes and farms, but . . . their ways of life.

"The Soil and Water Conservation District—Its roles in developing a quality environment for Hoosiers."

In my speech tonight, I would like to discuss the functions of the Soil and Water Conservation District and the problems that it confronts.

OPERATING STRUCTURE OF THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Soil and Water Conservation Districts are legally constituted units or instrumentalities of State government, created to administer soil and water conservation work within their boundaries. Each district is self-governed. It has authority to enter into working agreements with other governmental agencies and with private concerns to carry out its purposes. The Soil and Water Conservation District provides assistance to rural land owners and operators, watershed associations, and others. Once established, a soil and water Conservation District, is legally responsible for soil and water conservation within its territory, much as a county is responsible for roads or a school district for education.

The Soil and Water Conservation District enters into cooperative agreements with land owners and operators who wish to participate in the district's program.

In general, a two-point consensus is reached by the state and its districts, and that is this:

(1) The land owner or operator agrees to prepare and follow a conservation plan for using his land within its capability and treating it according to its needs.

(2) The district agrees to provide a soil and land capability map, information, technical assistance, and other services and materials as available and needed to help the "cooperator" (and this is an important term), carry out the plan.

Individual farm, ranch, and other soil and water conservation plans are the backbone of a soil and water conservation program.

A plan gives a land owner or operator a picture of his soil and water resources, his land's conservation needs, and the soil and water management problems. It enables him to make needed land use changes and to install needed combinations of practices in an orderly manner.

Actually the purposes and objectives of the district, boil down to this; the installment of a spirit of welfare and general concern, and cooperation among the agricultural community.

This cooperation manifests itself in face

of the overwhelming problems which confront the agricultural community today.

GROWING PROBLEMS OF POLLUTION

The problems of the 1930's are past, but that is not to say that there are not problems of the same magnitude and dimension existing today.

The complex problems of ecology and man's struggle with his environment are reflected in the growing problems of pollution.

Industries are encouraged to move into rural and suburban areas where often, laws governing the disposal of waste are either weak or nonexistent. In order to economize, industrialists often choose low-priced farm acreage to deposit large amounts of waste.

The massive abuse of our water resources is graphically proven by the Department of Interior, which claims that only 6.7% of water that Industry draws for its own use, is actually used. 6.7%!!

And looking further into the peripheral of problems facing the agricultural as well as the urban communities. One must perceive the inevitable rise in population.

Unless the agricultural community, and the urban community cooperate on matters of conservation, by working through these state-wide Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Hoosiers will eventually be faced with these questions. Will Indiana be ready to feed a growing population? Is there enough clean water for Hoosiers? Can Hoosiers live in a quality environment with such abuse and pollution?

It is no longer a luxury for the State of Indiana to become involved in the conservation to our environment. It is no longer a hobby to be concerned about our soil and water problems.

Improper price stabilization contributes not only to the imbalance of the agricultural community, but to the American economy as well.

When a farmer lacks knowledge of flood prevention and draining techniques and other essentials, he not only deprives himself of success, but damages agricultural progress as well.

COOPERATION AND COMMUNITY SPIRIT

The Soil and Water Conservation District is a cooperative, and a community. When one member of the community contributes poorly, he endangers the progress of the entire community. And likewise, when a farmer achieves success, his accomplishments contribute to the welfare of the entire community. A farmer's success in the district can actually be attributed in many cases to the cooperation he received from his fellow farmers in the Soil and Water Conservation District.

The well-being of the whole—depends entirely upon the efforts of each individual member. A machine cannot work properly unless all of its parts function correctly, . . . and so it is with the Soil and Water Conservation District.

Probably the closest parallel that can be drawn to the Hoosier/American Soil and Conservation District system, is the "kibbutz" system in Israel. A "kibbutz" or "moshav" in Israel, impresses upon each individual his importance to the community. A "moshav" is a group of families living in one community. Each family, each individual contributes to the betterment of the other, through agricultural production. A democratically run organization, the moshav provides the equipment and training that is necessary for the farmer to survive successfully.

This is the type of organization that the Soil and Water Conservation District is. The district provokes interest in its activities by sponsoring such projects as the Orathical Contest that you are now listening to.

Cooperation and community spirit generate the successful Soil and Water Conser-

vation District, and it is no exaggeration to state that conservation is every one's concern.

In the novel "Grapes of Wrath," which I referred to in the beginning of my speech, the Joad Family is forced to flee their home because of inevitable disaster. I sometimes wonder that if the Joad family were able to utilize an organization such as the Soil and Water Conservation District, as an effective weapon to combat their problems, they might never have been forced from their homestead, and their way of life.

Good Evening.

WINNER SUB-AREA CONTEST

THE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT: ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT FOR HOOSIERS

(By Joe Zsigray)

Thirty years ago, the Soil and Water Conservation District was established in the State of Indiana. Its purpose: to help solve the growing problems facing conservation in the state. Since 1940 to the present time, it has labored at this task.

Although the Soil and Water Conservation District does exist, what is its role in the State of Indiana? I feel that the answer to this question can be found in the topic on which we are to speak about tonight. The role of the Soil and Water Conservation District is developing a quality environment for hoosiers. The next logical question is to ask, Is the role of developing a quality environment for hoosiers being fulfilled by the Soil and Water Conservation District? Let us examine this question!

FULFILLING PAST ROLE

Let's turn to the past! In the past has the Soil and Water Conservation District fulfilled its role? Since its conception in 1940, the Soil and Water Conservation District has worked hard in trying to solve the problems of flooding, erosion, improper land useage, and other such conservation problems plaguing the State, thus helping to develop a quality environment for hoosiers. Since its conception in 1940, the Soil and Water Conservation District has renovated over ¼ million acres of pastureland, thus not only providing a source of food for livestock but also preventing erosion by planting grasses to hold the soil firm. To protect our crop lands from erosion, over ¼ million acres of contour plowing and over 2000 miles of terracing have been done. In the area of water care, over 22,000 erosion and water control structures have been established. Some of these structures include check dams and grass water-ways to prevent excessive soil loss due to flooding waters, ponds and reservoirs to store water needed for use. To protect and to develop our forests, the Soil and Water Conservation District has planted over 106,000 acres of trees, not only is it providing wood and lumber supplies for our future generations, but more importantly it is making available a home for wildlife which needs the forest for survival. So in the past, I think we can safely say that the Soil and Water Conservation District has fulfilled its role in developing a quality environment for Hoosiers.

LIKE A HAND

Now, how about the present? Is the Soil and Water Conservation District fulfilling its role in the present? The answer to this question lies largely with us. For we are the Soil and Water Conservation District, so what we do will determine whether or not the District Fulfills its role.

For you see, the Soil and Water Conservation District is like a hand. A hand is made up of fingers, each individual and capable of some movement. But put these Fingers in an organized structure such as the hand they

are able to do amazing feats, such as grasping, picking up, setting down, pushing, or pulling. So to with The Soil and Water Conservation District. We, the individual land owners and operators, are the fingers of the District. Each individual can do a limited amount of work, but put all these individuals into an organized structure such as the Soil and Water Conservation District, the work which can be done is astonishing. The results of the District's work in the past testifies to this fact. Again, the results of the District's work in the present depends on us.

The same problems that have plagued the State in the past are in existence today. Maybe they exist to a lesser degree, but the fact remains that they still do exist. The approach in dealing with these problems is through the Watershed programs sponsored by the districts. Presently, 87 such projects have been approved for construction. These programs cover about 35% of the state's land mass. But these programs must have our full support if they are to be successful. We must support these programs not only in spirit, but also more importantly by our financial assistance and by our work. So is the Soil and Water Conservation District fulfilling its role of developing a quality environment for Hoosiers? I think it is, for the cooperation and the spirit presently is high, and the Watershed programs are very much developing in the state.

CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

My final question is: Will the Soil and Water Conservation District fulfill its role in the future? This is a very serious question, for in the future, the population of this state will increase. With this population increase, cities will also become larger and will have to expand. The result: large industrial cities, a large hungry population, and a smaller agricultural area in which to raise crops to support this population. Therefore, it will be of the utmost importance that land be wisely and properly used, that erosion caused by wind and water be kept to a minimum. It will only be in this way, can the land yield its full amount year after year which will be needed to support so large a population. But this can only be done through the cooperation of rural and urban communities alike.

We have seen the role of the Soil and Water Conservation District. That role is developing a quality environment for Hoosiers. We have seen that the Soil and Water Conservation District has fulfilled its role in the past and is continuing to do so in the present. The big question is: Will the Soil and Water Conservation District fulfill its role in developing a quality environment in the future?

You are the Soil and Water Conservation District. That question I leave to you.

SOUTH AFRICAN THREADS AMONG THE GOLD

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to include in the RECORD an article written by my noted colleague from Wisconsin, Congressman HENRY REUSS. Extracted from the March 20, 1970, issue of Commonweal, the article deals with an area in which the Congressman is eminently qualified, international finance. Long interested in and

concerned about international monetary problems, Mr. REUSS now serves as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Finance.

Already an author in his own right, the Congressman has added but one more credit to his knowledge and expertise, having presented in this article an interesting and informed consideration of the current policies of the Treasury Department toward South African gold purchases and the international gold market. Mr. REUSS has suggested contradictions in this policy which deserve consideration by concerned individuals, both in Congress and in the public at large.

The article follows:

SOUTH AFRICAN THREADS AMONG THE GOLD
(By HENRY S. REUSS)

The United States Treasury apparently just can't stand prosperity. No sooner had the world monetary system won the war by South Africa to force the free market price of gold dangerously out of sight than the Treasury, last December 30, concluded an agreement with South Africa and the International Monetary Fund whereby the IMF—and ultimately the United States—will support the price of South African gold by buying it at \$35 an ounce whenever the price dips below that figure in the free market.

To understand the meaning of the year-end gold agreement, let us look at the history of gold and the dollar in the last 25 years. Under the 1945 Bretton Woods Charter on which the international monetary system is based, the United States agreed to sell gold to official monetary authorities for \$35 an ounce. The U.S. gold reserve was then some \$20 billion, and foreign dollar claims against it were only \$7 billion. Thus it looked as if the United States could support this vestige of the gold standard without embarrassment to itself.

But for the last 20 years the United States has been losing gold and accumulating short-term debts it owes foreigners. Today our gold stock is \$11.9 billion, and the dollar claims outstanding in foreign hands are \$42.6 billion. This four-to-one bookkeeping "insolvency" exposes us to pressures which caused us seriously to retard economic growth in the first half of the 1960's and to impose undesirable controls on American investment and aid in more recent years.

Countries like France have a long history of using financial power for political purposes. France withdrew funds from Austria in 1931 to pressure Austria into avoiding union with Germany—a move that led to the collapse of the Credit-Anstalt bank in Vienna, which in turn led to a collapse of the international monetary system and in part to the rise of Hitler.

More recently, in the mid-1960's, France embarked upon a campaign to harass the dollar. If the United States were forced to give up her gold for French-held dollars, the French authorities reasoned, a panic could well be started which could induce the United States to bolster her flagging reserve position by doubling the price of gold. Thus the French gold speculators would be rewarded in their speculation.

France's efforts to have the price of gold doubled were vigorously joined in by the largest gold producer, South Africa, which today produces three-fourths of the world's newly mined gold. The Soviet Union, the other large gold producer, sat by, hoping that the effort to raise the price of gold would succeed.

These efforts to torpedo the dollar came to a climax in the winter of 1967-1968. The time was propitious, because international

financial markets were unsettled by the devaluation of the pound sterling in November, 1967, and by the disastrous fourth-quarter United States balance of payments deficit. The United States, the United Kingdom, and other members of the "gold pool" poured gold into the London market, trying to prevent the speculators from raising the price to well above \$35. The fear was that if the free market price of gold went to around \$50 an ounce, central bankers would sell their gold in this market for a profit, replace it from the United States at \$35 an ounce by presenting their dollars, and then repeat the process until the United States was forced to raise the price of gold. The gold pool poured some \$3 billion of gold into the London market within a few weeks. But the price of gold continued to go up, and a catastrophe loomed ahead.

But then, in the nick of time, the seven gold pool countries framed the March 17, 1968 Washington two-tier gold agreement. Professor Richard Cooper of Yale, adviser to both the Johnson and Nixon Administrations, describes that agreement: "To prevent further losses, in March 1968 the pool took the far-reaching step of allowing the market price of gold to go free. The intent of this action was to divide gold into two commodities, one for monetary purposes and one for private uses. All new gold was to be directed to private uses; central banks agreed neither to sell nor to buy gold outside the monetary system. It was as if all monetary gold on March 17 were painted indelibly blue, with the claim that no new gold would be so painted in the future. This blue gold could transfer among central banks in settlement of international debts at a value of \$35 an ounce. Metallic gold could sell in the market like any other non-ferrous metal, the price reflecting a balance between supply and demand for private uses. This division of markets was to be policed by the refusal of the U.S. Treasury, the only government committed to buy and sell gold for its currency, to deal in gold with those central banks that traded in gold with the private sector."

Within a few weeks the United States had obtained the adherence to the two-tier gold agreement of more than 80 countries—everybody important but France and South Africa. South Africa for more than a year—until mid-1969—tried to break the agreement by playing the old monopolist game of withholding its product from the market. The free market price of gold accordingly shot above \$40 an ounce.

South Africa needs to sell practically all her annual gold production—around \$1 billion—in order to overcome her normal balance of payments deficit, also about \$1 billion. By keeping her gold off the market, she was able to force the price up, in the hope that central banks would depart from the two-tier agreement and once again threaten the United States with the necessity of doubling the price of gold, or else. But to South Africa's disappointment, the central banks (with one unimportant exception, Portugal) held firm and refused to buy. Thus South Africa, desperate for foreign exchange, was forced to sell gold on the free market in the second half of 1969. The price of gold promptly declined, ending up below \$35 an ounce.

You would have thought that the United States Treasury would be rejoicing that the war had been won. There were problems, but they could have been easily handled.

The first problem was that some central bankers were understandably queasy at the prospect of their cherished gold reserves declining in value below \$35 an ounce. Their citizens might well question the wisdom of their money managers, who put so much of the nation's reserves into such a fragile com-

modity as gold. These legitimate fears of central bankers could well have been stilled had the U.S. taken the lead in asking the IMF to guarantee the \$35 an ounce value of all legitimate monetary gold.

A second concern was that the world's central bankers might begin to waltz on the March, 1968, two-tier agreement, and openly or clandestinely buy and sell gold in the private market in order to make a quick profit. The House-Senate Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments pointed out that the Treasury had a splendid weapon for dissuading foreign central banks who might be tempted to violate the March, 1968, agreement. As the Subcommittee recommended: "The Secretary of the Treasury could condition his purchase of gold from a foreign monetary authority on the latter's assurance that it had not obtained 'bootleg' gold, whether newly mined or hoarded, from the private market. This Treasury 'condition' would be intended to, and in all likelihood would in fact, discourage foreign official purchases of 'bootleg' gold because of the knowledge that to do so would cause the withdrawal of any U.S.-financed floor."

The Subcommittee went on to warn that "the U.S. Treasury should under no foreseeable circumstances agree to support—either directly, through the IMF, or by sanctioning the purchases of other industrial countries—the free market price of gold."

RECOMMENDATION IGNORED

The Treasury chose to ignore the Subcommittee's recommendation—as of course it has a legal right to do. On December 30, 1969, with Congress safely out of session, the Treasury entered into the agreement with South Africa. Under that agreement, South Africa will sell its current gold output in the private gold markets when the price is above \$35 an ounce (an agreement of doubtful value, since South Africa had just established that it, for all practical purposes, has to do this in any event in order to avoid a balance of payment crisis for South Africa). When the price is below \$35 an ounce, South Africa will be able to sell the IMF whatever amounts of gold are needed in order to pay for South Africa's trade and investment. The IMF would immediately unload its gold to its members. As the only country in the world committed to buy gold at a fixed price, the United States thus undertook an open-ended commitment to act as a purchaser of last resort for any South African gold entering the international monetary system. The agreement concluded, South Africa Finance Minister Nicolaas Diederichs went home to Pretoria, to well-deserved applause.

What is puzzling is that the United States Treasury also apparently expected applause for its agreement. The official Treasury justification for the agreement was that it was "essential to the preservation of the two-tier 1968 agreement." But the 1968 agreement, as Professor Cooper has described it, was to retain existing monetary gold in the system, but not to add to it. Every ounce of South African gold added to official monetary reserves weakens the two-tier agreement. Already the IMF has been purchasing South African gold under the December 30, 1969, agreement, since the free market price has remained below the \$35 an ounce level.

Americans were shocked to hear some months ago an American major describe the leveling of a South Vietnamese village: "In order to save it, we had to destroy it." Apparently this reasoning appeals to the Treasury: in order to save the two-tier agreement not to introduce new gold into the system, we have to introduce new gold into the system.

The December 30, 1969, agreement is unwise for at least four reasons:

1. It gives speculators against the dollar a new lease on life. South Africa is given a direct never-below-\$35 guarantee. Private

speculators, and the Soviet Union, will get the spin-off encouragement that the South African agreement will tend to produce some floor on the free price of gold higher than otherwise would be the case. It thus improves their speculative abilities.

2. January, 1970, saw the distribution of \$3.5 billion in paper gold—Special Drawing Rights—by the IMF to its members. This constructive new arrangement is designed to produce an orderly and controlled influx of new reserves into the system, one that will avoid both inflation and deflation. What becomes of the orderly SDR arrangement now that SDR's will be supplemented by uncontrollable amounts of new South African gold coming into the system?

3. The December 30, 1969, agreement rubbed salt in the wounds of the less developed countries. They were understandably distressed because two-thirds of the new SDR's—manna from heaven, in that they do not require the transfer of real resources from the countries receiving them—went to the wealthy developed countries. Stung by the deterioration in the export prices of their basic commodities, such as coffee, cocoa and tin, they succeeded in the September, 1967, Rio meeting of the IMF in getting a resolution adopted dealing with "the decisive importance of the stabilization of prices of primary products at a remunerative level for the economic advancement of the developing countries."

The IMF's first move on "stabilization of primary products" is the December 30, 1969, agreement to stabilize the price of the primary product, gold, of South Africa. That wealthy South Africa is a nation which pursues apartheid as a means of maintaining the control of a white minority over an increasingly persecuted and revolutionary black majority does not make the discrimination any easier to bear.

4. From the standpoint of the United States citizen, the December 30, 1969, agreement exposes us to losing real resources—goods and services that Americans produce by the sweat of their brows—in order to buy gold needed not for legitimate monetary reserve purposes, but to please South Africa. More, this South African gold will be paid for not by the ordinary method of asking for a congressional authorization and appropriation of the necessary millions or billions, but by simply printing the dollars that are used to make the sale. As University of Chicago Professor Milton Friedman has said: "The Treasury is authorized to create money to pay for gold it buys, so that expenditures for the purchase of gold do not appear in the budget and the sums required need not be explicitly appropriated by Congress . . ."

All told, the Treasury's December 30, 1969, agreement is a large step backward. The Congress is unhappy about it. Quite a few citizens and taxpayers, when they study the agreement, will be unhappy about it too.

UTAH STATE HAS A NEW DEAN

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, we in Utah take great pride in Utah State University's College of Natural Resources and the reputation that its faculty and graduates enjoy throughout the academic world. I am confident that Dr. Thadis W. Box, new dean of the college, will provide leadership in the wise use of our natural resources in relation to man's total environment. His ideas for bringing

a broader dimension to the college are explained in further detail in an article in the February 1970 Outlook, the school publication.

The article follows:

NEW DEAN, NEW IDEAS IN COLLEGE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

It seems quite reasonable that Utah State's College of Natural Resources should be one of the best in the country. After all it's surrounded by mountains, forests, lakes and rivers—everything a good natural resources man cares about.

But Utah State didn't earn its reputation as a good natural resources school because of the location. Rather, it is widely known because of its chief resource—people. The people on its faculty and the people it has graduated.

Take any college or university which teaches courses in forestry, wildlife, range, conservation and you'll probably find a Utah State Natural Resources graduate on the faculty. It's the same in the professional field. Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, President of the American Society of Range Management, U.S. Commissioner of Wildlife, Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management—all Utah State graduates. In Mexico, Kenya and Sudan key resource positions are held by former Aggies. Typical of the accomplishments of USU faculty Dr. Allen W. Stokes, professor of wildlife resources, was named to one of three distinguished lectureships provided by the Utah State Board of Higher Education. (See story page 5.) Over the past five years the college itself has shown a 23 per cent increase in undergraduates and a 50 per cent rise in graduate enrollment.

An enviable record and talking to the new dean of the College, Dr. Thadis W. Box, leaves no doubt about the future record. Thad Box is a Texan, coming back to USU from Texas Technological College, and though his voice carries a slight drawl you know what he says is more than the idle brag often reputed to be a Texas trait.

"We believe our purpose is to provide leadership in and knowledge for the use of natural resources in relation to man's total environment," he says explaining a broader dimension for the College.

"We've been working against pollution for years, but it's been primarily water pollution and today's world requires a much larger view."

Addressing their curriculum to the entire spectrum of ecology will expand several areas of the College of Natural Resources. Some of these fields include outdoor recreation and tourism; land use appraisal such as instituting compromises between rural and urban interests to bring about wise use of land; and animal nutrition such as applying feedlot principles to fish cultivation to supply a rising population's need for protein.

The dean, who was a member of the USU faculty from 1959 to 1962 before going to Texas Tech, realizes that educating people for new fields means a realignment of disciplines. No longer can the departments of the college, Range Science, Forest Science and Wildlife Management, remain separate entities. A great deal of overlapping is required to train people properly.

Possessing a sensitive feeling about today's world, Dr. Box feels the need to expose students outside the College of Natural Resources to their environment. With the fervency that does not require physical expression, he states, "In my biased opinion, it is as vital for students to have a knowledge of ecology as it is for them to know literature, math and philosophy." "We have a responsibility to man's general education."

This deep feeling of responsibility explains his attitude about what type of students they should hope for in the college.

"We want to seek out the academically excellent and the underprivileged, the blacks, Indian-Americans and Mexican-Americans," he says.

On the surface, seeking these two groups seems contradictory, but Dr. Box explains.

"The underprivileged must be accepted on terms other than academic achievement and then tutored and brought up to the level of the incoming freshman. Only the input would be watered down, never the finished product. When any student graduates from here, no one will have to apologize for his education."

Providing the guidance necessary to train students to be leaders in the field looms as no easy task. To Dean Thad Box it means the college must have the expertise to address itself to the problems of the real world. "We can't afford the luxury of a poor teacher," he explains.

Research is the key—research relating to the overall education program in direct support of teaching. Dr. Box believes students tend to be more enthusiastic about a subject when the teacher is involved in developing new knowledge about it through research. He calls it the contagion of enthusiasm.

"Research is our obligation to students and society and new developments must be published so they don't become buried in a drawer and lost forever."

In concise terms, Dean Box sums up the goals of teaching and research in the College of Natural Resources, saying, "It is our job to expose the student to the problem, give him the tools he needs and teach him how to apply them, and most important to inspire him to get out and use them."

THE COMMON PURPOSE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an editorial by Radio Station KFVB of the Los Angeles, Calif., area on April 8, 1970. This editorial deals with one of the major problems facing our Nation today. This is the problem of the relationship of our law enforcement officials and the public.

The continued tragic loss of so many of our outstanding law enforcement personnel merits our concern and expanded efforts to help alleviate the problem.

The editorial follows:

THE COMMON PURPOSE

(By Gordon Davis, Vice President)

APRIL 8, 1970.

A re-evaluation of the stereotyped role of the policeman must be made . . . as well as of the citizens he serves.

Monday's senseless murders of four young California Highway Patrol officers and the subsequent terror that coursed through a quiet, remote residential canyon have shocked California and the nation. That four young men, the oldest 25, should be gunned down and killed, that four wives are turned into widows and seven children into orphans is horror compounded, brutal senseless horror. The tragedy should force us to look upon ourselves and the violence festering, as a historian once wrote, just beneath the surface of the skin of the American character. America is not a police state. Recent ju-

dicial and philosophical changes in the nation's outlook have firmly established this. We believe in liberty, but the liberty we believe in is not license.

America is not a criminal state either, leftist cries to the contrary. America is still a land for the innocent, where within the judicial system the accused are innocent until judged otherwise.

But a policeman today cannot approach any unknown car assuming innocence until he learns to the contrary. He looks to see if both hands are clearly on top of the steering wheel. He watches for sudden moves. You may know you're not a criminal, but the policeman does not and is staking his life to find out.

His responsibility is to treat you with courtesy and as an equal. Americans demand that he do this even though in a riot-area the rifle he holds may be shaking in his hands. For ourselves, the citizens, we must also treat *him* with respect and understanding. That shield he wears protects both policeman and citizen . . . it is a shield for both against violence and useless carnage.

There is a link between Monday's murders and the assassinations and terror bombings which afflict our times. These crimes are not committed by foreign revolutionaries or strangers. We are a nation warring against itself and these are manifestations of that war, of our own un-ease, our own inner conflicts.

But meanwhile the policeman should be looked upon as a citizen in uniform. He has his rights and obligations and fears, as do those who sometimes must confront him.

The police and the citizen who believe in a society of democratic law must draw together. We must know that we have a common purpose.

EARTH DAY IN NUTLEY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to note that on Earth Day tomorrow, the town of Nutley, N.J., has plans for a communitywide event that may be "the only of its kind in America." It will be a constructive demonstration centering on a mammoth parks cleanup, focused around the Third River which runs through the town.

This is a heartening example of what can be done when a community unites in a common cause. The project has had the able leadership of Mayor Harry W. Chenoweth, who has officially proclaimed April 22 as "Earth Day in Nutley" and urged townspeople to participate in the communitywide program. I commend all the individual citizens, organizations and public officials who will work on this fine project, and I would like to include in the RECORD an article from the Nutley Sun of April 16 which describes the undertaking:

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S "EARTH DAY" UNITING OUR BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
(By Phil White)

The entire community is being mustered for Nutley's "Earth Day" demonstration next Wednesday. Planned is a mammoth parks cleanup with the center of attention focused upon the Third River which runs through the middle of town.

The idea for a constructive "demonstration" on Earth Day here was born only a few weeks ago. As the Sun went to press, the list of participating organizations was still growing at a rapid rate.

Earth Day is a national day of environmental demonstrations. New York City is closing Fifth Avenue and 14th Street to traffic as one example. Current estimates are that close to 1,000 colleges and universities and about 4,000 high schools will have some sort of Earth Day demonstration next Wednesday.

The Nutley program, however, is a community-wide event—perhaps the only of its kind in America. Two Nutley High seniors—who inspired the Third River cleanup idea—are serving as chairmen. But the group that met to crystallize the effort last Wednesday night included representatives from most key town organizations—including all the service clubs, the Clergy Fellowship, scouting groups and several social organizations.

"We're hoping that everyone that has some free time next Wednesday will put on some old clothes and come down and join the project," the Rev. Daniel Sullivan, rector of Grace Episcopal Church said.

Parks Commissioner Henry G. Ludwig is going all out for the program too. He has already announced plans to reassign all Parks-Public Property personnel to the project next Wednesday.

"I think this is a great idea—in fact a fantastic idea," Ludwig said. "For once, someone is doing something about a problem rather than just talking about it."

The word "demonstration" however, need not be considered derogatory as the Rev. Peter Brown of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church notes.

"In this case, we still will have a demonstration, but the difference is that the town will be demonstrating constructively and solving the problem the demonstration is supposed to be about in the first place," Pastor Brown says.

The specifics for Wednesday:

A quick meeting is set for 10 a.m. at the Park Oval. From that meeting, "demonstrators" will be grouped into seven teams and dispatched to sections of the Nutley Park system along the Third River.

Parks Department trucks will be on duty throughout the day to pick up debris taken from the river. Helping coordinate activities will be Nutley Boy Scout Troops, members of the Lions, Optimist, Rotary, Kiwanis, Jaycees, Elks, and Unico.

Again, as the Sun went to press, additional groups were still being contacted and it was anticipated that by Wednesday, virtually every organization in Nutley would be represented in the Earth Day project.

In the event of rain or high river water, the Earth Day project will be postponed until Saturday, April 25, at the same 10 a.m. hour.

Fire Chief Walter Journey, who is assigning firemen to the project to help maintain communications between work groups via walkie-talkies, reports that if the weather or river conditions force the need to postpone the project until April 25, the town's fire horns will sound at 9 a.m. Wednesday.

Ray Giordano, president of the Nutley High Student Council, was named chairman of the project by a large group of townspeople that met to crystallize the project last week.

That same meeting—attended by representatives of several Nutley organizations—set up a few ground rules which need to be stressed:

Sneakers must be worn by anyone planning to help with the river clean-up. Thin-soled tennis shoes do not offer enough protection. Snowboot-type shoes also are not suitable because they quickly fill with water and become bogged down.

Adult leaders working with student group coordinators will be supervising the various

teams and will not permit anyone too small or ill equipped to enter the water.

Certain areas of the Third River are considered too dangerous to be tackled by the Earth Day volunteers. Those areas include the Essex County Park area that is walled with cement, and the area west of the Harrison-Franklin Avenue bridge. These areas, however, will soon be cleared as an extension of Earth Day activities by trained teams of Boy Scouts.

Individual citizens interested in helping out Wednesday need only to show up at the Park Oval at 10 a.m. If you want to join in the spirit of the day, wear some old clothes, a thick soled pair of shoes and you'll be in great shape for the Earth Day happening.

As people and groups learn of the plans for Wednesday, the response has been enthusiastic without exception.

Thomas Viola, while being installed as the new president of the Nutley Chamber of Commerce Saturday night, urged town businessmen to join in the program Wednesday. "And if you can't make it to the Park, then at the very least, police the area around your stores and businesses," Viola said. "Make it known that we're behind this project 100 per cent."

Carl A. Orechio was installed as the new exalted leader of Nutley Elks last week. He too has offered the support of the Lodge and will have several men helping with the project.

Members of the Elks Auxiliary and Legion Auxiliary unit 70 have also expressed an interest.

All service clubs, churches, police and fire departments, first aid squad, Public Works personnel, DeMolay, Girl Scouts, Human Relations Council leaders, school officials and Commissioners have endorsed the project.

Mayor Harry W. Chenoweth calls the town planned program "in the finest tradition of the volunteer spirit evident in Nutley."

The day has, in short, been hailed by all. The happening starts at 10 a.m. Wednesday. "We hope to see everyone there," the chairmen say.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN AMERICAN WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 38th anniversary of the founding of one of the most distinguished ethnic veterans organizations in our country—the Italian American War Veterans of the United States Inc.

I want to welcome to our Nation's Capital the officers and members of this outstanding organization who have been in Washington for 2 days, yesterday and today, to participate in the proceedings of their eighth Washington conference and to commemorate their 38th anniversary.

One of the objectives of the conference is to bring to the attention of Senators, Members of Congress, and Department officials the issues of immediate concern to the Italian American War Veterans. Among these are the following privileges presently extended by the Federal Government to other veterans organizations but denied to the Italian American War Veterans:

First. Incorporation under a Federal charter.

Second. Printing of annual convention proceedings as a House document.

Third. Acquisition of rifles for funeral, ceremonial, and other purposes.

Fourth. Official recognition by the Veterans' Administration.

Since coming to Congress in 1965, I have introduced legislation in the House of Representatives specifically aimed at eliminating these inequities in our law. The time to extend this recognition and these rights to the Italian American War Veterans of the United States Inc. is long overdue. Since its inception more than 38 years ago, this worthy organization has given dedicated, honest, and invaluable assistance to all veterans who have approached it seeking help.

The Italian American War Veterans, however, is operating under serious handicaps because it is unable to present and prosecute claims before the Veterans' Administration—it cannot acquire rifles for ceremonial purposes—it cannot secure a Federal charter—and it is denied other privileges which I have already mentioned.

I want to point out that the right to present claims before the Veterans' Administration is now enjoyed by about 25 other national service organizations, including the American Legion, the Catholic War Veterans, and the Jewish War Veterans. The privileges that are extended to one group should be equally extended to other qualified groups including the Italian American War Veterans of the United States Inc.

The Italian American War Veterans has a membership numbering in the thousands and posts in 10 States including my own State of Illinois. It counts among its members such distinguished Americans as Secretary of Transportation John Volpe of Massachusetts, Senator JOHN PASTORE of Rhode Island who I understand is an honorary member, Judge William Cercone of Massachusetts, Congressman PETER RODINO of New Jersey, Judge Edward Re of New York, Gino Merli, Congressional Medal of Honor winner, and countless other veterans of Italian descent who have fought with valor to protect our freedom and our democratic way of life.

I am particularly pleased to announce that the Italian American War Veterans of the United States Inc. is gaining another outstanding veteran as a member. I refer to my distinguished colleague from Connecticut, Honorable EMILIO Q. DADARIO, who today is joining the Monaco-Carlino Post No. 1 of Hartford, Conn.

On the occasion of this anniversary celebration, I want to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join together in reevaluating policies which deny a deserving segment of our population the same rights which others now enjoy and to restore these rights by early enactment of the corrective legislation which I have introduced.

In its 38th year of existence, the Italian American War Veterans of the United States Inc. continues its steadfast and patriotic service to our Nation. I want to commend National Com-

mander Frank Cretella, East Haven, Conn., for his capable leadership, as well as Anthony V. LoPopolo, Philadelphia, Pa., conference chairman; Nicholas Raimo, Belleville, N.J., conference co-chairman; John Nave, Syracuse, N.Y., conference vice chairman; and all of the other officers and members of this great organization whose untiring efforts in the service of our country deserve the appreciation of all of us.

I am happy to congratulate the Italian American War Veterans of the United States Inc. on the occasion of its 38th anniversary and to wish its members Godspeed in their work in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I include at this point in the Record the agenda for the eighth Washington conference of the Italian American War Veterans and a policy statement issued today by National Commander Frank Cretella on behalf of the organization. The agenda and the policy statement follow:

AGENDA

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1970

1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. Meeting with U.S. Senators and Congressmen & Federal Officials.

8:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. Buffet, Cocktail Party, in Celebration of the 38th Anniversary of its founding.—Holiday Inn, Washington Central.

11:45 P.M. Meeting of National Officers attending the Conference.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1970

10:00 A.M. Visitation of Kennedy Grave-site Arlington National Cemetery.

10:30 A.M. Laying of Wreath at Tomb of Unknown Soldier—Arlington National Cemetery, by National Commander, Frank Cretella.

12:30 P.M. Congressional Luncheon—Joseph Martin's Dining Room, Room H-139, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. Chairmen: Congressmen Frank Annunzio and Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

3:30 P.M. Conclusion of Conference.

ADDRESS OF FRANK CRETELLA, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN AMERICAN WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC. AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL WASHINGTON CONFERENCE, HOLIDAY INN CENTRAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 20, 21, 1970

We the Italian American War Veterans of the United States are assembled in Washington, D.C. to confer with our Senators and Congressmen, from the States in which we are incorporated, and other government officials on matters of mutual concern to us and to the nation as well. We are openly appalled at the lack of a uniform program to combat the lawlessness and civil disobedience that permeates every large city and institution of higher learning in our country. The time has come for all interested groups, in a voluntary way, to devise a coordinated system to protect the institutions engendered with the sweat and toil of us and our forebears and to protect the welfare of all law abiding citizens.

First, each community in the United States should have a community militia to augment the regular police force, much in the same way our forebears banded together to offset the roaming menaces of Indians, wild animals, robbers and attackers. People know that regular police are not enough. Second, we should have community judges, judges elected from the community in which they live and who are well aware of the community's problems and who can take judicial

notice of them. Third, the appellate courts of the States and the Supreme Court of the United States should temper the individual rights of each United States citizen so that these rights by extreme reasoning do not impinge on the rights of all citizens as a society to live under law. There is just as much a transgression on the rights of all citizens when the defense of individual rights destroys the rights of all citizens, so these courts must have an even balance between society and individual rights. When extremism exists in the courts it becomes our God given right for the protection of society to impeach these judges for the protection of society. A cause no matter how just does not justify the destruction of everything in its path to acquire that end. This is totalitarianism. This has no place in the United States. Veterans have fought many wars to defeat it. Are we going to allow it here in the United States?

The methods I have advocated above, in a voluntary way, are a start, a beginning, to move our society from the sick to the healthy. No society, no matter how great, can survive if it allows each citizen to do what he pleases when this exercise interferes with the same rights of others. Freedom has a limit just as nature has a limit. To allow such people to bomb and riot is just the same as placing a cobra and a ferocious animal in society. Society, for its protection, must defend itself. Anything that presents a clear and present danger to society must be removed from society, no matter what the cause. This is my position and, I think, the stand of all society. I have outlined my stand for protection against sick citizens. A society to prosper must be healthy, and it must correct its sickness and remove its disease or die.

The Italian American War Veterans, which is thirty-eight years old this year, came into being as a result of injustice, the denial to veterans of Italian descent of the right to speak in other veterans organizations. But in an orderly society, we are united not militantly but voluntarily to push our cause. Today we exist to take pride in our Italian American heritage as in all other diversified groups. We have injustices. Again, we pursue them voluntarily not militantly to persuade the necessary Congressmen and Senators and government officials to give us our due. Yet in patience we wait. Has our patience been in vain? I hope not. Our conference will open on April 20, 1970 with a reception for all United States Senators and Congressmen from the States and communities in which we have State Departments and Posts. It will conclude with a Congressional Luncheon in the Joseph Martin Dining Room on Tuesday, April 21, 1970 under the chairmanship of Congressman Peter Rodino from New Jersey and Congressman Frank Annunzio from Chicago.

EARTH DAY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, April 22 is Earth Day. It comes in a week of emphasis in schools and colleges throughout our Nation on the crisis in our environment. Educators everywhere should be commended for taking this time to focus on this fundamental and very serious problem facing our Nation.

The Hudson Valley, celebrated in lore, architecture, and painting has not re-

mained isolated from the effects of pollution any more than have other parts of our Nation. The editorial from the Poughkeepsie Journal, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 19 issue lists some of the harmful effects reported from pesticides, oil leaks, thermal pollution, and air pollution and the use of detergents. As the editorial so aptly says:

The world is our nest and it is time that we start handling our environment gently, with great care and concern.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward that this week with its emphasis on Earth Day will bring home to our youth the basic unity of man and nature. The first step is to understand the life cycle of plants and animals and marine life and the equilibrium between man and his environment. We must then learn of the specific dangers of pollution to given areas of the environment. Once the harm is identified and we recognize ourselves as the pollutants then corrective steps can be outlined.

I commend the editorial "Earth Day" to my colleagues and insert it in the RECORD:

EARTH DAY

Ideas catch hold in this age of instant communication and wash like great waves across the nation.

We are now seeing another great movement in the country an understanding of our environment and the threat to it.

The times must be right before such an idea catches hold. For many years now conservation groups, sometimes referred to scornfully as "bird watchers" have battled a lonely fight against pollution or against the elimination of some natural resource.

The nation seemed so vast, its assets so great, its water and air so abundant that the emphasis was placed on development—termed "progress"—with little thought of these assets running out.

And so it went, with the bulldozers filling in what were considered useless swamps, axes clearing away the "limitless" forests, cities and villages using their streams and rivers for handy sewage disposal system.

Ecology is defined as the science of the relationships between organisms and their environments.

Those who specialized in this science were little known, or ignored until it became apparent to most that terrible situations were developing all over the nation.

The stories came to the public, first in tiny doses and then in a flood. And the complexity of the problems began to unfold.

Everyone knew the Hudson River was polluted, they could tell by looking at it and by smelling it. But the Great Lakes? They seemed to be too large. The Finger Lakes? They seemed too remote and untroubled.

Yet the pollution so apparent in the Hudson River is there and is growing worse.

More stories trickled in—eagles were dying and may become extinct because the pesticides were washing from the land, into the waters, into the fish the birds feed on and finally retarding the development of the shells of the unborn birds.

Oil washing ashore from leaky tankers has

killed thousands, maybe millions of sea birds, shell fish and fish.

Warm water from nuclear plants has changed the delicate balance of life in the Hudson River at Indian Point and killed thousands of fish.

Air pollution has reached out and killed trees in the forests on mountains far from the original source of the pollution.

We find daily that things we once thought were protecting the environment have not been accomplishing that goal. Take, for example, the proof that is coming forth that treated sewage, once thought harmless, is polluting some lakes.

We find that detergents we use to keep clean pollute vast quantities of water.

The swamps that have been filled in order to get rid of mosquitoes or in order to make use of the land turn out to be important parts of the natural system—sources of food and cover for many living things.

As the picture has developed, it turns out that no part of this nation is immune from the destructive nature, or just plain carelessness, of man. From the tractor marks scarring the tundra in Alaska, to the destruction of plant life in American deserts, man has caused and is causing untold harm.

Now comes the wave in the United States aimed at washing away these threats to our environment. This week college and high schools, service clubs and organizations of all types are working on projects for Earth Day.

The idea is to bring home to all habits of dirtying his own nest.

The world is our nest and it is time that we start handling our environment gently, with great care and concern.