

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 14, 1971:

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

James E. Johnson, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Hadlai Austin Hull, of Minnesota, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

## IN THE AIR FORCE

The following officer to be placed on the retired list in the grade of general under the provisions of section 8962, title 10, of the United States Code:

Gen. Joseph J. Nazzaro, **xxx-xx-xxxx** FR (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

The following officers to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President in the grade of general under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code:

Lt. Gen. Theodore R. Milton, **XXXX** **xxx-xx-xxxx** FR (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle, **xxx-xx-xxxx** FR (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

## IN THE ARMY

1. Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Gerhardt Wilfred Hyatt, **xxx-xx-xxxx** Army of the United States (colonel, U.S. Army), for appointment as Chief of Chaplains, U.S. Army, as major general in the Regular Army of the United States and as major general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3036, 3224, 3442, and 3447.

2. The following-named officer for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States, to the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

## To be brigadier general

Chaplain (Col.) Aloysius Joseph McElwee, **xxx-xx-xxxx** U.S. Army.

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

## To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Walter James Woolwine, **xxx-xx-xxxx** United States Army.

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

## To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. George Philip Seneff, Jr., **xxx-xx-xxxx** Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

## IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Worth H. Bagley, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

The following-named captains of the line of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

William J. Kotsch	Isham W. Linder
Eugene H. Farrell	Charles P. Tesh
Rowland G. Freeman III	William Thompson
Rupert S. Miller	Frank D. McMullen, Jr.
Carl J. Seiberlich	Leonard A. Snead
Joseph E. Snyder, Jr.	Tyler F. Dedman
Forrest S. Petersen	Samuel L. Gravely, Jr.
Bernard B. Forbes, Jr.	Charles F. Rauch, Jr.
Doniphan B. Shelton	Stanley T. Counts
Dewitt L. Freeman	Harry D. Train II
Arthur W. Price, Jr.	William A. Myers III
Charles H. Griffiths	Robert G. Mills
Charles D. Grojean	James O. Mayo
John M. Tierney	

David A. Webster	James H. Doyle, Jr.
Raymond W. Burk	Harry E. Gerhard, Jr.
Lloyd W. Moffitt	James B. Wilson
Samuel M. Cooley, Jr.	Donald B. Whitmire
Merton D. Van Orden	William H. Rogers
Wayne S. Nelson	Wesley L. McDonald
Alan B. Shepard, Jr.	Earl F. Rectanus
Henry S. Morgan, Jr.	William F. Clifford, Jr.
Edward W. Cooke	Edward C. Waller III
Denis J. J. Downey	James D. Watkins
Chester G. Phillips	
Alfred J. Whittle, Jr.	

## IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning Allan E. Aaronson, to be lieutenant colonel, and ending Harold B. Munkvold, to be major, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 19, 1971.

## IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Samuel A. Aaron, to be captain, and ending Jolene K. Tomlan, to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 5, 1971.

## IN THE NAVY

The nominations beginning Paul Robert Abretski, to be chief warrant officer, W-3, and ending Billie Ross Hardin, to be chief warrant officer, W-4, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 19, 1971.

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning Archie G. Bobo, to be first lieutenant, and ending David B. Weber, to be second lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on April 23, 1971; and

The nominations beginning Garth L. Adams, to be first lieutenant, and ending Michael V. Ziehm, to be first lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 5, 1971.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MAY DAY ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS: NEW YORK TIMES DISTORTS BUT CHICAGO TRIBUNE REPORTS OBJECTIVELY

## HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, one of the regrettable features of the May 3-6, 1971, antiwar demonstrations in Washington has been the failure of important elements in the mass news media to report and editorialize objectively, notably the New York Times, which has long boasted that it publishes "all the news that is fit to print."

Thoughtful Members of the Congress, experienced officers of the Armed Forces, and police—who witnessed the so-called peaceful demonstrations in the streets of Washington—are not impressed by editorial or reportorial distortion.

The situation in Washington was acute and had it not been handled effectively by the Metropolitan Police backed up by units from the Armed Forces, it most

certainly would have gotten out of control with untold consequences.

One of the basic purposes of our Government is to insure domestic tranquility, and this was done efficiently and effectively, reflecting great credit on those who bear the responsibility of decision and the burden of execution.

Thus when one who witnessed the May Day demonstrations reads such editorials as that on "Empty Victory" and the news story of Christopher Lydon on "Washington Does Most of Its Business as Usual" in the May 4, 1971, issue of the New York Times, he is amazed not only by the nonfactual editorializing and reporting but the gross distortion involved.

Fortunately, there are writers in Washington who are perceptive and courageous. In a letter to the editor of the New York Times commenting on both the cited editorial and news story, Dr. Benjamin Ginsburg evaluates both with refreshing candor. Another is Walter Trohan, who in the Chicago Tribune of May 7, 1971, gives an objective summary of what occurred during the May Day anarchy in the Capital City of our Nation.

Because of their pertinence, I insert the mentioned writings as part of my remarks and commend them as examples in journalistic contrast:

[From the New York Times, May 4, 1971]

## EMPTY VICTORY

Aimed at shutting down the Federal Government, the "Mayday" demonstrations in Washington from the outset had much more potential for suffering and tragedy than for practical effect on Vietnam war policy. Because of skillful work by the Washington police backed by Federal troops, this tragic potential did not materialize.

There were incidents of excessive force, but the District of Columbia police showed far more discipline and sensible leadership than was displayed by the Chicago police, for example, in the 1968 demonstrations at the time of the Democratic National Convention. For their part, the mostly youthful demonstrators contributed to this good result because they generally adhered to their determination to keep the protest peaceful.

This victory for public order, however, is morally empty. It was achieved only by turning the center of the nation's capital into a camp with thousands of troops lining the bridges and principal streets, helicopters whirring overhead and helmeted police charging crowds of civilians with nightsticks and tear gas. To evict thousands of peaceful campers from West Potomac Park at dawn

on Sunday may have been shrewd police tactics, but it is never a reassuring spectacle to see a Government trying to outmaneuver its own citizens.

Nearly four years after the anti-Vietnam mobilization of 1967 tried to shut down the Pentagon, the streets of the nation's capital are still filled with marching and countermarching. The fighting in Vietnam continues, and so do the huge demonstrations. A nation so fevered with unrest, so troubled in its conscience, so much at war with so many of its young people, is a nation under a heavy cloud.

The Administration can take no lasting satisfaction from the fact that it has once again managed to keep Government offices open. Until there is leadership—affirmative, creative, responsible leadership—to end the war and act upon the country's social and economic problems, there can be no genuine domestic tranquillity.

[From the New York Times, May 4, 1971]

WASHINGTON DOES MOST OF ITS BUSINESS AS USUAL

(By Christopher Lydon)

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Rush hour came two hours early, around 5:30 this morning. Nine o'clock commuters sailed blissfully into town, and some of them wondered whether dawn demonstrations might not be a good thing every day.

Between protesters and policemen, there were many scenes of ugly confrontation and a bitter spirit unusual in Washington demonstrations. But by no means was the whole city affected.

"I'd say the disruption was the equivalent of a half-inch snowfall," said one downtown executive. A colleague demurred: "I'd say about a half inch of rain."

Those who made a point of "business as usual" found it surprisingly easy. Mrs. Nixon told her staff that the demonstrations would not interfere with her luncheon for 88 wives of Cabinet members and Congressmen, many of whom drove to the White House from the Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the Army Chief of Staff, scorned directives that Pentagon workers show up for work at 5 A.M. The general walked up the unobstructed steps of the Pentagon at two minutes before eight and was at his desk, as usual, at 8 on the dot.

Representatives ——— Republican of California, the Olympic decathlon champion in 1948 and 1952, paddled a canoe for himself and two colleagues, Representatives ———, Pennsylvania Republican, and Representative ———, Alabama Democrat, in a nearly 5-mile trip down the Potomac. The trip from the Virginia side of Chain Bridge to the Washington Marina took just under 2 hours: The canoe is now parked in the Cannon Office Building's garage.

From the Washington side of the Potomac, a bearded young man in a crash helmet sailed forth in a kayak, landed at the Pentagon, but was disappointed to find that his overland allies had been cut off at the bridges. He shrugged at the lines of policemen, then tipped over his craft to reveal the legend on the bottom. It said: "Capsize the Establishment."

Senator ———, Republican of New York, who usually takes an early flight to Washington on Monday morning, planned conservatively, and took the Amtrak's new Earlybird Metroliner from New York.

His colleague, ———, several shades more conservative, made the trip from New York last night and was in his office dictating letters to his secretary at 6:30 A.M.

The most dangerous threats of violence came from motorists. On 23d Street, two blocks from the State Department, a pro-

tester who had hoped to halt the stream of traffic jumped on the hood of a sedan that was about to run him down, then rode in panic for nearly half a block before bouncing off, apparently uninjured.

Demonstrators made a persistent effort, nonetheless, to be friendly, and felt rewarded. At Dupont Circle, a small, smiling girl went from car to car handling antiwar literature to the drivers. "Stall your cars for us please," she said. To drivers who would not lower their windows she shouted, "Don't you want to drive around the circle two or three times to look at the freaks getting their head beat in."

It was a major triumph, said Michael Lerner, a spokesman for the Mayday Tribe, that "a number of motorists who understood the message actually slowed down their vehicles or stopped when there was a barricade, and, sort of winked."

"You didn't have a feeling that the war machine had ground to a halt, but Georgetown as a neighborhood was a pretty lively place," said one young socialite. There was an air of cheerful forbearance in Georgetown, even after Washington's fashionable downtown neighborhood became a center of the struggle that spilled over from the M Street commuters' artery.

One transit bus was disabled on O Street by a resident who dashed out of his house in a bathrobe, lifted the back hood of the bus and put the electrical system out of commission. The intersection of O and 35th Streets was littered with garbage and glass by an early "trashing" spree, but at 9 o'clock many of the same young people who had made the mess started cleaning up. Minutes later the intersection was clean.

ARLINGTON, VA.,  
May 5, 1971.

To the EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a resident of the Washington area who has been an eye-witness to the suppressed insurrection, I rubbed my eyes in amazement when I read your May 4 editorial, "Empty Victory," and the news article by Christopher Lydon. What are cited as facts in these articles so contradict the facts which I saw and everybody else in Washington saw, that I imagined I was dreaming.

Thus you say that the demonstrators "generally adhered to their determination to keep the protest peaceful." The fact is that they announced in advance their determination to shut down Washington and the Federal Government, and they adhered to their determination. Consider the experiences of bus riders watching their bus plow through crowds of obstructionists and terrified that their vehicle will be overturned. If you call such experiences "peaceful" and pleasant, then you are not living in the world of reality.

You speak of the eviction of "thousands of peaceful campers in West Potomac Park" as a non-reassuring spectacle of "a Government trying to outmaneuver its own citizens." The demonstrators were by their own acknowledgement acting in concert with the wishes and plans of the Communist regime at Hanoi. To me, as to most people in Washington, it was decidedly reassuring when the news came that the forces of law and order were at last taking action to foil the plans of the Fifth Columnists.

Mr. Lydon takes the cake for topsy-turvy reporting when he writes that "the most dangerous threats of violence came from motorists" (that is, peaceful citizens going to their places of employment). It would seem that, in Mr. Lydon's world, it is not the hold-up man with a gun who is guilty of violence, but the man who fights back!

The Times has for some time been committed to an ideology which advocates giving a free hand to subversive agitators both

as to speech and as to action. It is useless to debate this ideology with you. But I would like to point out that long addiction to a false moral and political ideology tends to produce disorders in the perception of the world of physical reality. This is what happened in the case of Hitler and Stalin, who towards the close of their careers exhibited definite signs of insanity. Your upside-down statements on the Washington insurrection suggest that the distortion of physical perception may be beginning with you.

It will be a sad day when the Times should cease completely to be an objective newspaper and should become a journal that prints "All the News as Seen from a Lunatic Asylum."

BENJAMIN GINZBURG.

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 7, 1971]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANNER MAY HAVE BEEN RIGHT

(By Walter Trohan)

WASHINGTON, May 6.—For years, Washingtonians have laughed at the suggestion of Maj. Pierre Charles l'Enfant that cannon might be mounted in the city's circles and squares to nip any uprising in the bud. Such things might do for a city of mercurial passions where Napoleon ended the French Revolution with a whiff of grapeshot, but would never do in stable and sane America, it was said.

Today, after days of rebellion in the capital, some residents are thinking of visiting l'Enfant's grave in Arlington National Cemetery to offer apologies. True, no lives were lost and the government was not endangered, but the damage done to the capital's morale and to the capital itself was significant.

If nothing else, the militant demonstrators made many feel that such things can happen here. It was obvious that the demonstration was no gay outpouring of youth seeking an end to war, but an organized and carefully planned attempt to upset and impeach the orderly processes of daily lives. The effort was not to influence but to show power.

Definite targets were selected and announced. The purpose was to halt the flow of traffic in the spokes of the circles and the arteries leading to the principal squares. Federal workers were warned and urged to stay away from their offices and the center of town.

Fortunately the militants did not close down the city or the government. However, they smashed cars, clogged some streets, scattered garbage, battled with the police, moved on the public property to sleep and carouse, including the use of marijuana and hallucinatory drugs, and rampaged by day and night.

The damage they did was considerable. Thousands of workers did not go to their jobs because they wanted to avoid threatened traffic jams. Thousands more stayed away from downtown stores. Some went to work at 5:30 in the morning in accordance with some curiously conceived plan to steal a march on the militants.

The May Day movement was led by radicals, including some who sought to terrorize and disrupt the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1968. Police here moved promptly, efficiently and with instructed hesitation to display force. They were backed up by 4,000 combat-clad troops; 6,000 more were ready to move in.

The men in blue occupied the circles and squares. The demonstrators were prevented from making the circles a forum as they had in past demonstrations. Citizens were happy to see the police there.

During the protests, almost 10,000 of the demonstrators were detained or arrested. Most of these offered little resistance altho

they protested violation of their rights. It is hard to claim the right to paralyze a government or a city.

No doubt the demonstrators have a right to assemble and to protest the war. Two weeks ago some 200,000 persons, largely young, led by some men who had fought in Viet Nam, demonstrated against the war and made a substantial impression, because of their quiet behavior, except for the unpardonable flinging of war medals on the Capitol steps.

These men formed only a small part of the millions who have fought in Viet Nam, but they protested without resorting to violence. They were joined by almost 200,000 young people equally hopeful of ending the war. Yet few of us would sympathize with the three Federal Bureau of Investigation girls who demanded reinstatement after being fired for joining in the protest.

Their purpose and their cause was injured by the radical and violent men of disruption. These girls should have taken a lesson from the earlier demonstrators, but in choosing violence they made it clear they were not a mobilization for peace but members of a mob organized for disruption and possibly for rehearsal for revolution.

#### VIETNAMESE BUDDHIST PEACE PROPOSALS

### HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, Thich Nhat Hanh, the celebrated Buddhist monk, has been visiting our country in an effort to demonstrate to the American people his concerns about continuing the Vietnamese war. Thich Nhat Hanh is a leader of those uncommitted Vietnamese who earnestly wish for an end to hostilities and he has eloquently expressed himself in the widely read volume about Vietnamese problems entitled, "Lotus in a Sea of Fire."

In Thich Nhat Hanh's view there will be no blood bath in South Vietnam if the war is ended. Accordingly, he feels that the sufferings there should be brought to an end immediately and therefore, the Vietnamese Buddhist delegation urges an immediate cease-fire.

It was my privilege to have been interviewed with Thich Nhat Hanh by NBC Correspondent Peter Hackes during which the Buddhist monk presented an enlightened "other" solution to the Vietnam conflict. The news film was shown on WNBC-TV in New York City April 22.

Since I thought these proposals by the Unified Buddhist Church would be of interest to my colleagues I am including them in the RECORD:

#### VIETNAMESE BUDDHIST PEACE PROPOSALS— UNIFIED BUDDHIST CHURCH

THE SIX-POINT PROPOSALS MADE BY THE VIETNAMESE BUDDHIST DELEGATION TO THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND PEACE

KYOTO, JAPAN,  
October 20, 1970.

The sufferings in Vietnam should be brought to an end immediately. Therefore, a cease-fire is the most urgent need of all Vietnamese. The two cease-fire proposals recently made by the government of the United

States and by the Provincial Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam aim mostly at political purposes, therefore, they can not bring about a cease-fire in the near future.

Therefore, we appeal to:

1) The warring parties to begin de-escalating the war, beginning today, in order to arrive at a total stand-still cease-fire at 6 p.m. on the eve of the Tan Hoi lunar New Year (26-1-71). Both sides should be expected by the Vietnamese people and the people of the world to declare their commitment to this cease-fire before that day; the sooner this commitment is made the greater the hope and the joy of the world. During the period from today to the day of the total standstill cease-fire, the Vietnamese people expect the United States to refrain from using chemical poisons in Vietnam, from making search and destroy operations which kill more civilians than they do military personnel and to cease all B-52 bombing missions. They expect the National Liberation Front to refrain from mortaring populated areas.

2) The United Nations immediately to appoint a group of neutral countries such as France, Pakistan, India, Sweden . . . to form a Cease-fire Control Commission for Vietnam. One military expert representing the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and one military expert representing the National Liberation Army should be included in this commission.

3) The government of the Republic of Vietnam to release all political prisoners, students, intellectuals, monks, priests and all persons imprisoned because of their struggle for peace and for national sovereignty.

4) The United States to bring an end to the condition of powerlessness created by the corrupt and oppressive dictatorship currently in South Vietnam by letting the Vietnamese people freely choose for themselves a government that is representative of the majority of the population; a government that is non-aligned and reconciling in its nature, capable of

a) negotiating with the United States for the speedy total evacuation from Vietnam of all U.S. armed forces, and further to negotiate problems relating to diplomatic, cultural and economic relations between the U.S. and South Vietnam;

b) negotiating with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam on procedures for general elections to establish a government representing all political forces of South Vietnam. These elections should be organized under international supervision and should be truly free in order for South Vietnamese of all political persuasions to participate.

5) The governments of the U.S., the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China to cooperate with each other in ending the sufferings of the Vietnamese people by supporting these proposals made by Vietnamese themselves.

6) The parties in conflict in Vietnam, the World Religious Communities, the peace loving people of the world and all humanitarians to take immediate action urging the nations responsible for the war in Vietnam to bring it to an end and finally to alleviate the suffering of Southeast Asia.

#### MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 14, 1971

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 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

#### FIFTY-TWO WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SHOULD BE PASSED NOW

### HON. MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the Labor Department has recently released statistics showing that there is a 6.1-percent unemployment rate throughout the country. The Lawrence-Haverhill area of Massachusetts had a 10-percent unemployment rate. Massachusetts now has 185,000 persons unemployed—the highest figure in 20 years. The overall unemployment in the State is over 7 percent. Clearly, something must be done to help those who are unemployed now.

Our attempts to convert the economy from war to peace are in their first stages. A complete conversion program is a necessity, but it will take time. What about those who are now unemployed, whose benefits have run out, whose credits have run out? What can we do to help them now?

I have today introduced legislation to double the length of every States' unemployment compensation period. In most States, 26 weeks is the normal time for unemployment benefits. Therefore, my bill would bring the total number of weeks to 52 in the majority of States.

Congressman O'NEILL has already introduced legislation to double unemployment compensation time. I have cosponsored his bill and commend his efforts in this area. However, my bill differs from his in several ways.

First, my bill would require the State and Federal Governments to share in the cost of the first 13 weeks of additional compensation. The second 13 weeks would be paid for totally by the Federal Government. This would be accomplished by increasing the rate of Federal unemployment tax from 3.2 percent to 3.26 percent.

Second, the additional weeks of unemployment compensation would be triggered when unemployment has reached a rate of 5 percent—seasonally adjusted—for 3 or more consecutive months. If the rate goes below 5 percent for 3 or more consecutive months, the trigger would be terminated.

Third, my bill will cover those whose unemployment benefit credits have run out. There are many unemployed scientists and engineers as well as other skilled and unskilled workers who have been out of jobs too long to be eligible for these increased benefits. The legislation I am introducing today would allow anyone whose benefit year expired after June 30, 1970, to collect the additional unemployment compensation.

Fourth, there are many young people attempting to enter the work force who

cannot find jobs. The legislation I have introduced would allow such an individual to register with the local employment service for at least 6 months. If he cannot obtain work within these months and the employment service certifies that such is the case, the individual will be eligible for the minimum amount and the minimum duration payable under the unemployment compensation law of the State in which he resides at the time of applying for the benefits.

Any person who has had 6 quarters of social security coverage is also immediately eligible for the minimum unemployment benefits of the State in which he resides.

I have included these individuals because I feel that a government which has been unresponsive to the economic consequences of its inflationary actions should not penalize those caught in the squeeze.

It is my sincere hope that the Ways and Means Committee will hold hearings quickly on all of the measures introduced to extend unemployment compensation benefits. This is an action which the Congress can take to bring relief to millions of people now. The concept is simple, and the time has come to implement it.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 319

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the language of House Resolution 319, which I introduced on March 17, 1971. I was hoping it might catch the attention of the administration:

H. RES. 319

Whereas the President of the United States on March 4, 1971, stated that his policy is that: "as long as there are American POW's in North Vietnam we will have to maintain a residual force in South Vietnam. That is the least we can negotiate for."

Whereas Madam Nguyen Thi Binh, chief delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam stated on September 17, 1970, that the policy of her government is "In case the United States Government declares it will withdraw from South Vietnam all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp, and the parties will engage at once in discussion on:

"—the question of ensuring safety for the total withdrawal from South Vietnam of United States troops and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp.

"—the question of releasing captured military men."

Resolved, That the United States shall forthwith propose at the Paris peace talks that in return for the return of all American prisoners held in Indochina, the United States shall withdraw all its Armed Forces from Vietnam within sixty days following the signing of the agreement: Provided, That the agreement shall contain guarantee by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of safe conduct out of Vietnam for all American prisoners and all American Armed Forces simultaneously.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN RECENT SCHOOL-BUSING CASE

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 14, 1971

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Washington Evening Star of May 8 included an excellent and thoughtful column by William F. Buckley, Jr., concerning the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the recent school-busing case.

Mr. Buckley rightly points out that compulsory busing has been opposed, not only by conservatives, but by such liberal spokesmen as the late Senator Robert Kennedy. Furthermore, he notes that a survey indicates little enthusiasm for busing on the part of black citizens in New York City.

Like Mr. Buckley, I believe that busing to achieve an artificial racial balance in the schools is wrong, unjust, and not in the public interest.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Buckley's column "High Court Fails To Heed Hughes' Warning" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Washington Evening Star, May 8, 1971]

HIGH COURT FAILS TO HEED HUGHES' WARNING

(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

The recent decision by the Supreme Court would appear to do more than merely authorize busing in order to achieve school integration. It can be read to require it.

Now it is important to recognize that the Supreme Court has undertaken what no previous court undertook to do. Important—extremely important—to bear in mind that the Supreme Court has undertaken to do what no major politician ever recommended.

Take Sen. Robert Kennedy, whose instincts after he became famous were always with the liberal-left in American politics. Even so, Sen. Kennedy, as far back as 1965, came out against busing as a means of achieving integration in the public schools.

I do not adduce Sen. Kennedy in order to make an undeniable moral point. He is a useful witness, it would seem, for an argument based on political reality.

That is to say, if the left-Democratic wing of American politics opposes busing, one must assume that, roughly speaking, the whole of the political body politic opposes busing. Does that mean only the whole of the white body politic? The figures appear to deny this. Even in 1965, a poll of the attitudes of black citizens in New York City showed that compulsory school integration had disappeared from the list of the most wanted social reforms.

Now, six years later, the advocates of busing are the ideologized integrationists of years gone by: Men of high ideals, and exemplary ambitions for the Negro people, such men as Roy Wilkins of the NAACP. But they are out of touch with reality. So is the Supreme Court.

Charles Evans Hughes (who would become the chief justice, and very nearly the president, of the United States) said it all plainly when he was governor of New York. In a speech delivered on May 3, 1907:

"... I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, no more insidious assault could be made upon the independence and esteem of the judiciary than to burden it with these questions of ad-

ministration—questions which lie close to the public impatience, and in regard to which the people are going to insist on having administration by officers directly accountable to them... You will turn upon our courts—the final safeguard of our liberties—that hostile and perhaps violent criticism from which they should be shielded and will be shielded if left to the jurisdictions which it was intended they should exercise."

The defendants, in the most recent contention (Charlotte-Mecklenburg) tried vainly to show the Supreme Court that it was being asked to adopt a line of action altogether different from the line in *Brown v. Board of Education*, in which the court had ruled that compulsory segregation was unlawful. "The United States, in its brief to this court in the *Brown* case, said that under the Constitution 'the decisive inquiry is whether race or color has been entirely eliminated as a criterion in the admission of pupils to public schools.'

"Insofar as the plaintiffs have been able to ascertain, nobody claimed anything in *Brown* save that states should be required to cease excluding children from schools and assigning children to schools on the basis of race. Since this is all that was asked or argued, is it not reasonable to say that this is all that *Brown* decided, and that *Brown* is not authority for requirements beyond this?"

We all know what now has happened, namely that the Supreme Court has ruled that the color of a student's skin is precisely the datum which must be considered by the school board in determining to which school he shall be sent. And, inasmuch as there are differences of opinion among administrators, teachers, parents and, yes, children, on whether in any particular situation you have got yourself a prudential arrangement or a constitutional crisis, the Supreme Court has involved itself in precisely the kind of thing that Chief Justice Hughes warned against.

And the outcome—in an age when the desirability of law and order means more and more, in proportion as there is less and less law and order—is a Supreme Court which, in pursuit of racial justice, is alienating white and black people, separately; and, together, alienating those who would settle gladly for a Supreme Court that concerns itself for the maintenance of old laws rather than for the improvisation of new ones.

RECOGNITION OF FIREMEN

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate that we who make the Nation's laws take time to acknowledge the invaluable services of the men who protect our lives and property from fire.

The fireman's job requires dedication, courage, and high professional standards. Ladue, a city in my district, has recognized the firemen's contribution to the community's welfare by proclaiming 1971 Fire Service Recognition Day. I would like at this time to add my endorsement to their action and to draw it to the attention of my colleagues by inserting the text of their resolution in the RECORD at this point:

FIRE SERVICE RECOGNITION DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1971

Whereas, the Fire Service of our City performs many public services in addition to the suppression of fire such as dwelling inspec-

tions, pre-fire planning, inspections of commercial and industrial facilities, hospitals, schools and rest homes; and

Whereas, today's fireman is a technically trained and highly skilled professional public servant,

Now therefore, I Mayor of the City of Ladue Do hereby proclaim Saturday, May 8, 1971 as Fire Service Recognition Day, and I urge all citizens to visit their nearest Fire Station on this date to become acquainted with these men, their apparatus and equipment and the professional type service they provide today as contrasted with yesteryear.

RICHARD D. SHELTON,  
Mayor.

## GI SHOWS DEVOTION TO COMRADES AND COUNTRY

### HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we hear a lot of criticism lately about our troops in Vietnam, about "fraggings" and refusing to fight, and about drug abuse. During a recent tour of the war zones in Vietnam, made as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I looked into some of these reports, and I can assure my fellow Congressmen that while we do have problems, by far the vast majority of our soldiers are brave, hard working, dedicated, and patriotic young Americans.

This, unfortunately, you do not read much about in the newspapers or see on television. Therefore, it is essential that we put the criticisms we constantly hear in some sort of perspective.

Nothing, I feel, tells the story of the American GI in Vietnam better than the decision of Sgt. Jimmie Evans, a young man who postponed attending St. Petersburg Junior College in my district because of a feeling of responsibility to his men, and his devotion to his country.

The college's alumni newsletter reprinted a Tampa Tribune story of Sgt. Jimmie Evans, and I am now making this moving account available to my colleagues:

#### GI POSTPONES COLLEGE FOR COMBAT (By Nash Stublen)

A tale of devotion to comrades in battle unfolded Dec. 8, 1970 in a letter written to St. Petersburg Junior College officials by a 20-year-old Plant City platoon sergeant.

Sgt. Jimmie Evans of Company E, First Cavalry Division, informed school officials he had decided to postpone his early move from the dangerous battlefields of Vietnam to the safer classrooms on the Clearwater campus because "I feel that I'm needed over here more now than I'm needed at home."

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Lennie Evans of 1310 No. Wheeler, the soldier who has taken on a tremendous burden before reaching the voting age started his Nov. 28 dated letter by thanking officials "for all the trouble you have gone through to get my acceptance papers in order.

"A few weeks ago while I was away from my recon. team," he continued, "they made contact and got three of my men hurt pretty bad. Don't ask me why but I feel that if I hadn't of been gone it wouldn't have happened.

"So I would like to drop my application for now so I can serve my full tour with my unit.

"I plan to start to school when I come home but I feel that I'm needed over here more now than I'm needed at home.

"Again I'm sorry for the trouble, but I would feel guilty if I left my men especially when the Tet offensive is coming up.

"Maybe I'm being patriotic, or crazy, but my name is Jimmie Evans and that's the way I am.

"Tell the school that I hope I will be able to make it home and be with my kind of people," he concluded.

The young Plant City warrior not only apologized for any trouble he might have caused in withdrawing his application, but asked that the \$15 fee he had posted be donated to one of the college's charity funds.

Dr. Michael M. Bennett, SPJC president, said the \$15 deposit would be placed in the college scholarship fund where it will be devoted to assisting some needy student.

And Bennett informed Evans in reply to his letter:

"You may rest assured that there will be a place for you at St. Petersburg Junior College when you return to the States.

"During these times I have often heard it said that our younger generation has no sense of responsibility or feeling of patriotism. Your decision to remain on duty is indeed a strong refutation of such beliefs.

"I salute you, sir, and look forward to the opportunity to greet you personally."

In Plant City, Mrs. Evans said her son's tour of duty would be up in June. She said he had an opportunity to return earlier to start college.

Jimmie, one of three sons, was graduated in 1968 from Plant City High, where he played basketball and football and was a member of the Key Club. He entered the U.S. Army in June, 1969.

"I'd love to have him back now," Mrs. Evans said, "but we're proud of him for what he's doing."

## THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS IN SARDINILLA

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, in the April issue of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing News Briefs is a story on rural cooperative housing in Panama. The article was written by Mr. Wade B. Fleetwood, formerly the deputy director of the partners of the Alliance program and now a Public Information Specialist in the Bureau of Public Affairs, Latin American Bureau of the Agency for International Development.

With special focus on the tiny rural community of Sardinilla outside Panama City, Mr. Fleetwood makes the point that the Alliance for Progress instilled an important unity of purpose among the nations of the hemisphere in the cause of development.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to call the article to the attention of my colleagues:

#### SARDINILLA POINTS WAY TO FUTURE COOPERATION—SPIRIT OF ALLIANCE KEPT ALIVE

(By Wade Fleetwood, AID, Latin America Bureau)

Sardinilla is a tiny rural community at the end of the road off the busy Trans-Isthmus Highway. It is about an hour's drive from Panama City. Enroute, the road passes rolling pasture lands unevenly rimmed and

transversed by hillocks. The general landscape is often interrupted by tall, gnarled-branched trees, many nearly hiding orchids near the top. Small herds of cattle graze the fields. Soon you arrive at the site of startling progress in rural cooperative housing. A brief visit to Sardinilla last month was unforgettable.

Though this particular project is very small, the "before" and "after" contrast must offer great hope for local people who are moving from dirt-floored, insect-infested dwellings to homes. In some cases, the move is only ten feet. New cement-floored, cinder-block houses, with two by four beams and metal roofs, sometimes touch the pole and straw dwellings they are replacing.

At one building site, a woman carrying a small child stepped out from her thatched house. She spoke approvingly of the cinder-block construction under way in the shadow of her present home. In fact, the two formed one unit separated only by the rear block wall.

As one walks about the old and the new buildings in Sardinilla, you can't help but recall the words of John Kennedy, in his Inaugural, "To those peoples in the huts and villages . . . struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves . . . because it is right." And the promise of help is slowly reaching the people here through the efforts of private and public agencies. You can see it before your eyes.

A consortium—the Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FCH), the Agency for International Development (AID), the Panamanian National Housing Agency (IVU), the Panamanian Foundation for Cooperative Housing (FUNDAVICO) and the people of Sardinilla—under the impetus of the Alliance for Progress, is bringing change to this peaceful countryside. And all the elements of this partnership are working well together in this specific project—a small but important part of the development process.

In the face of current discussion as to whether the Alliance for Progress is dead or dying, it is evident in Sardinilla that the bright spark of unity kindled by the Alliance still exists. For here, in fact, is where the Alliance meets—the governments, private agencies, technical assistance and the people. The common goal of all these working partners is development. By its example, Sardinilla symbolizes hemisphere-wide cooperation and action.

The story of Sardinilla began in early 1965 when the IVU requested technical assistance from AID to help establish the necessary organizational machinery for cooperative housing. Here, FCH developed a program for Panama consisting of pilot housing cooperatives, both rural and urban. FCH also assisted in the preparation of a long-range plan for FUNDAVICO.

The cooperative rural housing building program in Panama started with a successful demonstration project. It was the first joint project of IVU, AID and FCH. The people at the site, Los Pocitos, in the Province of Chiriqui, built ten new homes funded by a small AID grant of \$3,000.

Using mostly local materials, the "chozas" of Los Pocitos were replaced by basic homes using a modular plan adaptable to changing needs of the residents. After a small down payment, monthly installments of \$4 for a seven-year period, a 4½% interest, repay the individual loans. The newly-created FUNDAVICO administered the revolving fund. Repayment by the farmers was ahead of schedule from the start and the original grant built 30 additional homes in the area. The cooperative idea worked.

Thus, in 1969, under what became known as the 027 AID loan of \$3.5 million for cooperative housing in Panama, Sardinilla became Rural Subproject No. 2. It is the center of one of the priority rural development areas. The two-bedroom block houses being

built here cost about \$700. Located on separated sites, approximately 35 homes will be built in Sardinilla.

The Panama loan program calls for building a total of 1200 units, 725 urban and 475 rural, throughout the country. The end objective is to help establish a permanent private, nonprofit institution in Panama to meet cooperative housing needs. The IVU contributed \$1.0 million toward this end.

The key to the program under way in Sardinilla is self-help, with administrative and technical assistance being offered by FUNDAVICO. A visit with two young Panamanian technicians at the site was rewarding. They explained progress in construction and led a brief tour of near-completed homes. Their dedication comes through easily. And so does the determination of farmers at work on their new homes.

It is always a stimulating experience to see the people—to see what they are doing to help themselves. In Sardinilla there is ample evidence that they are doing much. It is the peoples' response to public and private interest in their needs and betterment that is most satisfying. When the heretofore unattainable tools are made available to the people, they will respond. The cooperative way has made the difference between status quo on the one hand and, on the other, meaningful progress through tangible help that is reaching those who need it most.

The promise of Sardinilla is being fulfilled. Another visit in the not too distant future will surely witness a better life for the people of this rural community an hour from Panama City.

SECRETARY OF AIR FORCE ROBERT C. SEAMANS, JR., DELIVERS ARMED FORCES DAY SPEECH IN SAN ANTONIO

### HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, on Armed Forces Day, May 12, the distinguished Secretary of the Air Force delivered an excellent speech in San Antonio. The occasion was sponsored by the Downtown Rotary Club and the Greater San Antonio Chamber of Commerce.

San Antonio, America No. 1 military city, was a most appropriate place for Dr. Seamans to deliver a timely and appropriate message dealing with many aspects of our military establishment and the urgent need for an adequate military posture in this country.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include a copy of the speech. It follows:

#### THE DUAL MILITARY CONTRIBUTION: SECURITY AND PROGRESS

The citizens of Texas, and most especially San Antonio so familiar with activities at Brooks, Randolph, Kelly and Lackland AFBs plus Fort Sam Houston, know and understand the contributions of our military services. On behalf of the men and women of the Air Force and the members of our other services, I want to thank the citizens of San Antonio for this impressive demonstration of your support. It is most encouraging to witness such evidence of interest and pride in our Armed Forces and in their responsibility to maintain our nation's security.

Today I want to discuss some of our important needs in the areas of weapon modernization and personnel programs. Then I want to mention a subject which gets much

less attention, the important contributions to our nation's social and economic progress that result from our defense programs. This constitutes a dual benefit which is not fully understood by many of our citizens.

Armed Forces Day 1971 provides an opportunity both to further public understanding of our total military role, and to extend to the military the appreciation of the American people.

Our men and women in uniform have served our nation well during critical periods of our history. In the twenty-one years since this special day was established by President Truman, we have seen a number of crises: the Korean War, the Lebanon crisis; tensions in Berlin; the Cuban crisis; and the war in Southeast Asia.

With regard to our nation's involvement in Southeast Asia, our direction is clear. We remain hopeful that the other side will begin meaningful negotiations in Paris. Nevertheless, the U.S. presence is being steadily reduced and our casualties have been greatly cut. And as we withdraw, Vietnamization is moving forward.

The U.S. Air Force is contributing a great deal to the Vietnamization effort through providing the necessary training and equipment. Our direct involvement is being reduced in Vietnam as we assist in the continuing build-up of the Vietnamese Air Force. We're now at a point where critical pilot training loads have peaked out and stabilized. Over 14 new Vietnamese squadrons have been activated since August of last year, and we are now averaging about two new squadrons being activated per month. Their Air Force now consists of over 35 squadrons and about 40,000 personnel. Of course, Vietnamization has the positive goal of increasing Vietnamese capabilities for all aspects of the war.

In connection with our efforts to terminate our involvement in Vietnam and achieve an honorable settlement there, I want to mention one tragic issue that troubles all Americans. That is the refusal of North Vietnam to agree to humane treatment of prisoners of war or to provide information about men missing in action. The plight of our prisoners of war throughout Indochina has been and continues to be a major concern. Our goal, of course, remains the return as soon as possible of all of our men held captive. There can never be a satisfactory settlement of that conflict without a resolution of the prisoner of war issue.

We are all aware that this conflict has been a divisive element in our society. But Vietnam must not be allowed to distort our nation's defense perspective. We must not lose sight of our most important military task—that is the deterrence of nuclear war. In this regard the focus must continue to be upon the Soviet Union, which is expanding her strategic nuclear capabilities. The Soviets have about 400 more ICBMs than we do, and they are still building and deploying them. And as Secretary Laird has stated recently, there is evidence the Russians may have embarked on a new intercontinental ballistic missile program.

In view of this improving Soviet strength, let me outline some modernization programs which are needed to insure our nation's future security. Our own strategic capability consists of three principal systems: land-based and sub-launched missiles, and the manned bomber.

We are making our land-based missiles less vulnerable through upgrading our silos, deploying ABM protection for our missile fields and strengthening the penetration capability of both our land- and sea-based missiles. Concurrently, the Navy is moving ahead with the development of a new undersea-launched missile system (ULMS).

We are also developing a new manned bomber. Across the board it will incorporate

vastly improved technology over the B-52, which first flew in 1952. This new bomber will have superior low-level, subsonic attack capability, as well as supersonic speed at high altitude. In comparison with the B-52, it will be able to get into the air faster and will have improved radar capability and a larger payload. Bombers, of course, do not have the short time of flight necessary for a surprise attack, and as a result, they contribute to a more stable deterrent.

Turning to conventional systems, our defense policy will increasingly take into account the manpower capability of our allies. However, for this partnership to be effective our weapon systems must be equal to the task.

As one of our contributions to this objective, the Air Force is developing a number of tactical aircraft systems. I will discuss only our first priority requirement and that is the need for a new air superiority fighter. We note that the Soviets have developed about a dozen prototype fighters during the past 10 years, as compared to a total of three for the United States. The F-4 continues to do a commendable job, yet it is a 20 year old design. We must provide our pilots with a higher performance aircraft and accordingly have given priority to a new air-to-air fighter, the F-15.

In addition to strategic and conventional modernization which I have mentioned, another vital consideration is the need for greater emphasis and continuity in our research and development efforts.

At the present time we are ahead of the Soviet Union in what we believe to be the important areas of weapons technology. On balance our weapons are better because we developed a strong technology base during and after World War II. But Soviet expenditures have grown rapidly in recent years, and most estimates indicate that their overall space and defense-related R&D effort is presently greater than ours, and is increasing.

If we lose the lead we now have in important areas of military technology, we might face the "Sputnik" dilemma in many areas which could constitute dangerous breakthroughs on the part of the Soviets. In my judgment we cannot safely allow our nation to become second best in the vital area of science and technology.

Further, if we are to use science and technology properly, to accomplish our deterrent role, we require highly-competent, well-trained people. Therefore, we are stressing policy and management changes which will make an Air Force career more attractive to the caliber of people we must have. To achieve this objective, we are trying to listen to our people, treat them as individuals, and give them constructive and satisfying jobs with a promotion system that rewards responsibility and accomplishment. In this way we can better attract individuals with talent, who can personally identify with our objectives. These kinds of improvements will enable us to move further toward the objective of a zero draft call.

As a part of our personal improvement efforts we are stressing equal opportunity for all. Our experience has shown that further progress toward promoting racial equality and harmony in the armed forces depends in large measure upon effective communications.

In this regard the Air Force now appoints Equal Opportunity Officers for installations throughout our country. These officers have a direct access to the local commander and are selected based on their understanding, rapport and ability to communicate with minority members, particularly the younger people.

Along with our emphasis upon improved communications, we are attempting to insure equal opportunity in off-base housing. And for several years commanders have been urged to take all measures within their power

to further the elimination of other discriminatory practices in adjoining communities, since these adversely affect service personnel. Our personnel programs must have imaginative application and call for sensitive leadership qualities in moving toward equal opportunity for all.

This emphasis is in accordance with national and Department of Defense policies devoted to the elimination of discrimination. It also constitutes a military contribution to the social and economic progress of our nation.

As I indicated earlier, I believe that such contributions are not fully appreciated by many of our citizens and I would now like to illustrate some other military efforts which I believe are significant in helping to solve domestic problems.

Shortly after taking office, Secretary Laird appointed the DOD Domestic Action Council which was created to coordinate actions on social problems with other government agencies. The council fundamentally is concerned with managing defense programs in ways that help alleviate community as well as national problems.

The accounts of individual and local level accomplishments, in cooperation with community leaders, are impressive. These activities range from assisting under privileged children on an individual basis to contributing to numerous other civic efforts, such as youth employment, summer camps and community improvement campaigns.

In addition to these myriad local programs, there are many centrally directed defense projects which help alleviate social problems.

One such DOD project concerns the field of housing, which is an area of serious national concern. At George AFB, we are building 200 housing units which will be constructed in various combinations of standard modules produced by a test factory on the site at a rate of about one house per day. We expect the cost to be 15 to 20 percent lower than conventional construction. The test project at George has the potential for wide military and civilian application.

Another DOD effort concerns improved health delivery and hospital construction. Based upon a comprehensive study by two civilian contractors, we plan to construct a new generation of military hospitals. Major study recommendations included such improvements as greater automation of laboratory testing and administration.

One of the most comprehensive recommendations for improvement in organization concerned the installation of light care facilities. Since most military patients do not require acute medical care, approximately 50% of them could be treated as outpatients

and could receive housing and medical supervision in light care facilities. This would result in significant savings in both construction and personnel costs. Some of the medical care for these individuals would be done by very competent medical corpsmen and registered nurses, with doctors providing their specific professional services. Minor surgery, about 20 percent of all our surgical cases, could be handled on an outpatient basis.

I am pleased that the DOD Hospital Planning Review last month announced that Travis Air Force Base, California has been selected as the site for construction of the first prototype hospital. The beginning of construction is planned for late 1973 or early 1974.

Of immediate relevance to domestic needs are the accomplishments of military medical research. For example, based upon extensive bacteriological studies, there has been great improvement in the treatment of severely burned patients and a market reduction in mortality. Very sophisticated and effective equipment has been developed for the management of trauma and shock. This has been a major continuing contribution of military medicine. Basic research by military scientists into the nature of meningitis bacteria led to an effective vaccine against this serious disease.

Here at Brook AFB, the School of Aerospace Medicine has done significant medical research in the field of cardiology, which is being made continuously available to the civilian medical community. Also, Project MAST, which is Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic, first began here in San Antonio last year. The successful demonstration project continues to involve the use of military helicopters to assist civil agencies in providing faster medical attention to citizens within the Alamo Area of Governments, an organization which I understand comprises the ten counties surrounding San Antonio.

Another important military contribution to the civilian sector is the Air Force high-speed weather centers in the U.S. with overseas centers. These collected data are then made available to the National Weather Service and in turn form the basis for forecasts of pollution. Such information, for example, allows New York City to implement a four stage alert program which includes evaluating the pollution threat and finally invoking emergency actions as necessary.

In regard to air pollution I want to mention one further capability that I believe will be significant. Drawing upon initial research by DOD and the Air Force, NASA awarded a contract for the development of an advanced type of sensor to measure carbon

monoxide concentrations. Launch of a satellite carrying this sensor is planned within a few years. Over 200 million tons of the five major air pollutants are generated annually in the United States, approximately one-half of which is carbon monoxide. The NASA experiment is designed to make global measurements of carbon monoxide, by satellite, in an effort to map those portions of the earth's atmosphere with high, low and average concentrations of this poisonous gas. This is an important diagnostic step, with a view toward ultimate control measures.

Another Defense contribution concerns satellites for communications, navigation, mapping, and weather observations. In 1966 NASA launched the first operational weather satellite, and since that time major storms in every area of the world have been observed and tracked.

There are numerous other examples which I could cite to show that our military gives a double dividend of providing national security, while at the same time assisting with the advancement of social and environmental progress. In this way we make full use of our Armed Forces as a national resource. And our nation is the better and the stronger for it.

Our Armed Forces recognize that it is their duty to serve the American people; yet this service can not be sustained without public support and confidence. A healthy relationship between the military and American society is a vital element of our national strength. The citizens of San Antonio have warmly displayed this sort of relationship today. It exemplifies the real purpose of Armed Forces Day.

VIETNAM SOLDIERS COMING HOME

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 13, 1971

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, last week the President of the United States withdrew an additional 6,300 soldiers from Vietnam.

On January 20, 1969, there were 532,500 Americans enduring the perils of an Asian war. Today, there are 267,100 Americans in Vietnam who are planning to come home.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon is keeping his word.

*[Faint, mostly illegible text continues in the right column, appearing to be bleed-through or a second column of text.]*