

Mr. TOWER. I have no objection.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. The program for tomorrow is as follows:

The Senate will convene at 11 a.m. Following the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

At the close of the transaction of routine morning business, the Senate will resume its consideration of the pending business, S. 2308, the emergency loan guarantee bill. No rollcall votes are expected.

The calendar will be called with respect to any measures that can be transacted by unanimous consent.

Speeches will be made.

When the Senate adjourns tomorrow, it will adjourn to meet again at 12 o'clock noon, Monday next.

There will be a vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the pending business, S. 2308, at circa 3:15 p.m. on Monday next.

ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move in accordance with the previous order that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, July 24, 1971, at 11 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1971:

U.S. MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of major general:

Harry C. Olson	Ross T. Dwyer, Jr.
Ralph H. Spanjer	Joseph C. Fegan, Jr.
Fred E. Haynes, Jr.	Leslie E. Brown
Lawrence E. Snoddy, Jr.	

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 23, 1971:

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY

The following-named persons to be members of the National Commission on Materials Policy:

Lynton Keith Caldwell, of Indiana.
Jerome L. Klaff, of Maryland.
J. Hugh Liedtke, of Texas.
Lee W. Minton, of Pennsylvania.
Rogers C. B. Morton, of Maryland.
Frederick Seitz, of New York.
Maurice H. Stans, of New York.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SENATOR HENRY JACKSON SAYS LEADERS OF TOMORROW MUST LEARN OF OUR ENVIRONMENT IN ORDER TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE IT FOR THE FUTURE

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 23, 1971

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, 3 weeks ago it was my pleasure to accompany the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) to Camp Wood, in West Virginia's Greenbrier County, for the national dedication of the first installation of the Youth Conservation Corps.

This is an exciting new adaptation of an old idea. During the depression years in the 1930's there was created the Civilian Conservation Corps which did exceedingly constructive conservation work in the Nation's forests and parks. As a House Member, I helped to bring this effort into reality.

Today 2,200 young men and women are once again mustering their abilities and dedication to accomplish great new work in the parks and forests of America. They are there because a congressional leader saw the need—even the necessity—to capture the prevailing spirit of young people and turn their concerns into productive achievement.

Senator JACKSON sponsored the bill to establish the Youth Conservation Corps, and it was signed into law August 13, 1970. I was privileged to join the Senator from Washington as a cosponsor of this 3-year pilot program which holds much promise for the future.

Senator JACKSON's address at Camp Wood, located in the Monongahela National Forest, was a stirring charge to the young people and others assembled there. He said:

The Youth Corps program is premised on the fundamental concept that man and nature cannot be treated separately. Human resources and natural resources go together. Nature lacks meaning without man. And man's life, to be meaningful, requires contact and exposure to nature.

Among those present for launching the Youth Conservation Corps program were Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and F. A. Dorrell, supervisor of the Monongahela National Forest.

They know that this vital program will succeed. They know what can be accomplished. Camp Wood, located on the site of a former CCC camp, once was situated in the midst of mountainous forest land that was badly cutover, threatened by erosion, and all the attendant forces of bad land management. Today, the area is a healthy, thriving, mature forest of more than 820,000 contiguous acres. It is a major factor in the economy of the West Virginia forest industry, and it is known nationwide for its excellent wildlife and recreational opportunities.

This example of rescuing nature from man's depredations will be duplicated in other areas in the years ahead. The Youth Conservation Corps, which recognizes that youth must be involved if we are to keep our planet livable, already is in action to assure that future.

The words spoken by Senator JACKSON provide a solid platform for the launching of this truly worthy program. I ask unanimous consent that his address be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

Today, with this dedication ceremony, we formally begin a program which will use the creative energies of America's young people to change the face and the character of the nation.

It is a modest beginning—60 camps throughout the country and 2200 of our nation's youth—but it offers great promise for the future.

A major purpose of the Youth Conservation Corps program is the development and education of our greatest asset—our young people. Another major purpose is the conservation of our resources and the protection of our environment.

The Youth Corps program is premised on the fundamental concept that man and nature cannot be treated separately. Human resources and natural resources go together. Nature lacks meaning without man. And man's life, to be meaningful, requires contact and exposure to nature.

The Youth Corps provides an opportunity for the leaders of tomorrow to learn more about our environment; to be involved in its protection and preservation.

More important, however, the program is educational in the best sense of the word. It is open to young men and women from all economic and social backgrounds. Too many Federal youth programs in the past have provided opportunity to only the economically disadvantaged. Moving young people from homes of despair to camps of despair is not the answer. Isolating the economically or socially disadvantaged in special programs isolates them from society and from sharing in the common goals and purposes of the nation.

Developing a sense of community, of responsibility, and of common purpose, by bringing together young men and women from all segments of society is important, but it is only one of the benefits to be derived from the program.

There are others:

Summer unemployment among teenagers stands at 17 per cent; among black teenagers it is 40 percent. This is intolerable in a country as wealthy as ours. The Youth Corps, if expanded, can provide new meaningful employment opportunities.

The backlog of needed conservation work in our nation's forests and parks has reached crisis proportions, but it can be reduced by the efforts of Corps members.

Young men and women can be encouraged to pursue careers in the fields of recreation, resource management and environmental protection as a result of participation in Youth Corps camps.

When I first introduced the bill to establish the Youth Conservation Corps, I saw an opportunity for this nation to meet two of its most pressing needs—to provide con-

structive employment and educational opportunities for America's young people and at the same time, to preserve and enhance our physical environment. There is often a tendency to view national problems in isolation from one another when, in fact, the solutions for one can also provide the solution to the other. So it is with the unrest of our youth and environmental deterioration.

The Youth Corps can provide young people with an opportunity to get off the streets and to engage in productive work and important learning experiences in our nation's parks, forests and our public lands. In this way, we are attacking the root causes of boredom, anger and frustration by giving young men and women a chance to earn, to learn, and to work in meaningful programs which are important to their own future and to the future of this nation.

Through participation in the YCC, these young men and women can develop an appreciation for the environment which would be impossible to achieve amidst the concrete and asphalt matrix of the crowded inner city. Such appreciation, firmly based in the nation's youth, may be the greatest single factor in determining the future quality of our environment.

Over 80,000 young men and women have asked the Department of Interior for information or employment in this summer's program. Unfortunately, because this is a pilot program, only a very select few could be accepted this year.

If your experience this summer is a successful one, as I am sure it will be, I will hold hearings early this fall before the Senate Interior Committee to expand the Youth Corps Program to provide camps for 100,000 young people. Legislation to achieve this purpose is being drafted and I will introduce it in the Senate next week.

The need for expansion of the Corps is evident, and the American people feel it is essential. Public support was demonstrated by last month's National Gallup Poll which revealed that 67 per cent of our population were in favor of youth conservation corps for young men. The strongest support for the YCC came from people in cities with populations over 1 million. They know that idleness and boredom can create problems of social unrest and delinquency.

I don't know of anything better for a youngster than to work hard and have a sense of accomplishment in an important job. I worked hard as a teenager in saw-mills and construction jobs before I was 18 years of age. It didn't do me any harm, and, in fact, I think it provided me some valuable experience.

As you can tell, I don't envision this to be a "fun and games" or a make-work program—I expect the participants to work hard to earn their pay, and to return from their work tired and hungry. I expect them to be pleased with their day's accomplishments. I expect them to be enthusiastic about the challenges of tomorrow.

In the days ahead I urge you to work with dedication—to question everything—to be critical, but constructively so—to be against the forces that destroy our environment, but to be a part of the forces that mend and build.

The task is one of self-fulfillment. It also involves a commitment to the success of the Youth Corps program through your individual efforts.

You have the opportunity to blaze the trail for an expanded Youth Conservation Corps—an opportunity to plan and to shape the face of America according to your own dreams of a brighter tomorrow. You have a voice today in the shaping of the environment of tomorrow. Make your voices heard through your dedication and success this summer.

RED CHINA A CONCENTRATION CAMP

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, information about persons escaping from the tyranny of totalitarian Communist countries seems to be a closely guarded secret from the American people.

Many such escapees manage to reach the free nations and to provide firsthand testimony on conditions in the enslaved countries. The right-to-know media, for reasons undisclosed, apparently deems such events as distracting to the people and not newsworthy. To the contrary, the diet of mental conditioning calls for a continuation of weakening public opposition by not letting the people know how bad the conditions are in the leading Communist concentration camps.

A recent Manion Forum broadcast reported that according to the Chinese Information Service at Hong Kong, 800 refugees, most of them "freedom swimmers," had escaped from Red China in 1971, as of May 25.

I insert at this point information about two escapees from the concentration camp which is Red China:

[From the Christian Beacon, July 15, 1971]
MAO TSE-TUNG'S "CLASS" REPORTED TO BE CONCENTRATION CAMP

The so-called "class for the studying of Mao Tse-tung's thought" on the Mainland of China is actually a concentration camp, an escapee from Red China said last Thursday, July 8, at a press conference. Liu Cheuh-sheng, 30, escaped to Hong Kong last February 28 after making six attempts to flee the mainland. The "class," he said, is designed to punish those who have "committed ideological mistakes" or who were caught trying to escape from the Mainland.

Liu noted that after he finished his secondary education he tried to escape but was discovered and was sent to the Mao Tse-tung Thought Class for a five-month reformatory education. He said food is scarce at the camp and inmates have to work hard to earn their own food. He also reported, as do all of the escapees, that life on the Chinese mainland is very miserable.

Anti-Communist sentiment is prevailing on the Mainland, Liu added. The Chinese people are ready and anxious to join Chiang Kai-shek, he said, whenever he gives the order to counter-attack the Communist mainland.

"MY ESCAPE FROM HELL": BRITISH REFUGEE FROM RED CHINA—ONLY ONE OF MILLIONS TO FLEE COMMUNISM

(By Dean Clarence E. Manion)

It may surprise you to hear that the most important election in the world is now taking place in Communist countries. All over the Red Slave Empire people continue to vote against Communism the hard way, namely, with their feet—in an attempt to escape it.

The United States badly needs a daily, front page tabulation of these tough, worldwide election returns. The startling figures would do more to clarify popular understanding of our basic international problem than all of our editorials, commentaries and political speeches put together. On the subject of Communist countries these figures

speaking louder and more consistently than the words we read and hear.

For instance, at West Point last May 29, President Nixon talked about prospects for the avoidance of war, and warned the listening cadets against "wishful thinking and passive policies." This, if you please, was immediately after he told them that he had good grounds to believe that a new era of world peace was imminent and that the great majority of the cadets "would never be called upon to serve in any war."

While the President was speaking, the world press was evaluating the new Soviet Egyptian treaty which extends the Brezhnev "No Trespassing on Socialism" doctrine into the Middle East for the next 15 years. At the same time American papers were carrying a Moscow press dispatch announcing that Simonas Kudirka had been tried and sentenced to a Communist prison.

You will remember that Kudirka is the unfortunate Lithuanian sailor whose attempt to vote for freedom with his feet was frustrated when he jumped from a Russian trawler onto the deck of a U.S. Coast Guard cutter off the coast of Massachusetts last November. After ten hours of this precarious asylum, four Russian seamen were permitted to board the American cutter where they beat the pleading and resisting Kudirka into insensibility and dragged him back aboard the Russian ship.

That was the last we heard about this unfortunate anti-Communist foot-voter until the recent Moscow press dispatch announced that Kudirka was found guilty of an attempt to flee abroad from Communist territory, which is punishable as treason under the Soviet criminal code, and had been sentenced to 10 years in a labor camp. (Chicago Tribune Moscow Press Service, May 27)

Over this microphone last April 25 you heard young Karl Bley, formerly of East Germany, who voted with his feet successfully in a spectacular leap into the Caribbean Sea last November 27. (Manion Forum Broadcast No. 863.) If you missed that broadcast get the script now for your memory book.

This voting by the feet is the only kind of election that takes place in Communist countries but, treason or no treason, throngs of such desperate and determined voters are always furtively crawling to the polls at the borders of all the Red nations in the world. Uncounted thousands of them are captured or shot and killed by the Red border guards while they are threading their way through the mined fields and barbed wire entanglements that invariably separate all Communist territory from the Free World.

If CBS is sincerely anxious to do some public penance for its questionably documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon," I recommend that it make one picturing this bloody exodus from Communism to freedom that has been taking place continuously for the past half-century.

If such a documentary were honestly and realistically produced, nothing could awaken the American public more quickly to the deadly challenge that makes a mockery of the "wishful thinking and passive policies" that President Nixon talked about at West Point. Perhaps this is the very reason that such a documentary will not be produced.

Countless millions of these foot-voting refugees from Communism are now settled throughout all the free countries still left on earth. For instance, during the past 12 years more than 650,000 Cubans have fled from their homeland to the United States. No one has attempted to count the additional fugitives from Cuba who have taken refuge in Latin America and elsewhere during the same period.

Innumerable Soviet escapees are to be found in every free country. The flights to freedom among Soviet actors, ballet dancers, musicians, athletes and other members

of Soviet-bloc cultural missions to free countries have become routine.

The distinguished author and Reader's Digest editor Eugene Lyons has said, "By now it takes a defection as conspicuous as that of Stalin's only surviving child, his daughter Svetlana, to make big headlines. If the Iron Curtain around Soviet Russia were lifted we would see an exodus that would make the Biblical flight of the Israelites from Egypt look trivial by comparison." ("Workers Paradise Lost,"—Paperback Library, NYC, P. 117)

This simply stated, undeniable fact is the core of the biggest unreported news story in the world today: More than one billion human beings, caged and despotically held against their will by an assortment of ruthless jailers, casually being miscalled the Communist "governments" of the world.

President Nixon's recently announced plan to change our official diplomatic relationship with Red China, which "for openers" he now calls "The Peoples Republic of China," has suddenly brought this entire hypocritical segment of our diplomacy, so-called, into a sharp, unmistakable focus. Just what is the historical, moral and logical reason for our long continued recognition of the Republic of China, now based in the Chinese Province of Taiwan, and for our simultaneous refusal to have anything to do with Mao Tse-tung's purported government of the Chinese mainland?

TAIWAN OUTPRODUCES MAINLAND

The reason, my friends, is *Communism*. Why don't the commentators say so? For 30 years, Communists and pro-Communists, inside and outside of our government, have worked tirelessly to break our allied relationship and support of the constitutional government of Nationalist China and to force that government into a suicidal coalition with Red Chinese. It was the powerful influence of these people in our army and State Department that forced Chiang Kai-shek to withdraw his military forces and the seat of the Nationalist Chinese Government to Taiwan in 1949.

Since that time Taiwan has become the world's showcase example of what industrious people in a free society with able, intelligent leadership can accomplish, even when they are forced to start from "scratch." There were just two factories on Taiwan 20 years ago. Only 25 per cent of the land on the island could be cultivated; the balance is mountains. Its population per square mile was even more crowded than Japan. But spurred by the incentives of individual property ownership, the agricultural and industrial productivity of the island has literally soared since 1950, increasing on an average of more than ten per cent per year. Tiny Taiwan with its 14-million inhabitants now produces more goods for export than does the big Communist-ruled mainland of China with its 750-million people. Think of that!

The Chinese on Taiwan vote with their heads and their hands, but their unfortunate relatives on the mainland, like the captives of other Communist countries, can vote only with their feet. One year ago the Free China Relief Association announced that during the preceding 20 years it had helped more than 154,000 mainland refugees to settle in Taiwan and had assisted more than one million, 600 thousand Chinese mainland escapees to settle in bordering countries. (Free China Weekly, April 12, 1970)

Right while our ping-pong diplomats, along with President Nixon, have been exploring new possibilities for Americans to enter Red China, the captive Chinese on the mainland have stepped up their ceaseless efforts to escape from that prison country. Last May 25 the Chinese Information Service at Hong Kong reported that 800 refugees, most of them "freedom swimmers," had escaped from the mainland since January 1971.

This escape rate is the biggest since the CXVII—1699—Part 20

1962 exodus. Two of these recent arrivals swam the five-mile stretch of Deep Bay from the mainland supported by a plastic bag stuffed, if you please, with ping-pong balls! There was no diplomatic symbolism in this improvised life preserver. To the swimmers the bag was purely a practical device to help them across the treacherous big bay where so many others have drowned in the attempt to escape.

The published number of escapees is conservative because the arriving refugees always avoid police detection if possible, fearing arrest, return to the mainland and certain death. (Free China Weekly, May 2, 1971) Fortunately, the Hong Kong police do not force these unfortunate people to go back to the hell from which they have escaped.

The name of this deadly game that we are describing is *Communism*. Why isn't the subject mentioned anymore in the noisy double-talk about the avoidance of war and the possibilities for the extension of trade and cultural exchanges with those strange foreign nations that refuse to let their people travel anywhere outside of the country and inside of it only with special permission of the Communist government?

In a panel discussion recently I heard a participating professor joyfully declare that "anti-Communism," which he called "that horrible phobia of the Fifties, has fortunately been expelled from intelligent current discussion which has now recaptured its unemotional objectivity."

That being so, if it is so, I suggest that we ask a cross-section of our Cuban, Chinese, Russian and Eastern European refugees why they continue to come to this country now when we are all assured by our experts that their respective Communist governments have mellowed so substantially in recent years.

One person who should be questioned early and at length in this Gallup-Harris poll is George Watt, a Belfast, Ireland engineer who was sent to Red China in December 1966 by his employer, the Vickers-Zimmer Company, as a site engineer with responsibility for the erection of a huge plant for manufacturing man-made fibers for Red China's textile industry. (American construction and manufacturing companies which are eager for Red China business will please take notice.)

Such romantic foreign missions were not new to George Watt. He had previously executed similar professional assignments in a number of foreign countries. From his account of his experiences in Red China, I am not sure that he had ever heard or thought seriously about the hazards involved in the care and feeding of a Communist government, but before he left home he made plans to send later for his wife and family, which gives us a clue to his naivete.

U.S. PRESS IGNORES STORY

Watt was flown in a small, tightly curtained plane over one of Mao Tse-tung's main atomic stations and was landed a few minutes later near the ancient city of Lanchow on the banks of the Yellow River during the afternoon of December 19, 1966. Last August 2, 1970, nearly four years later, the Communists released him at the Hong Kong border and he was thus finally permitted to cross the line back to freedom, after what he describes in his published diary as his "years of terror in Red China."

Watt's eye and ear are permanently damaged by savage, repetitious beatings administered by his Communist hosts. His vision is blurred and he has difficulty hearing, but George Watt is grateful to be alive. His own firsthand account of his experiences is the most amazing, detailed, blood-curdling story to come out of China since Chiang Kai-shek left the mainland in 1949. Perhaps that is why his published account is so hard to come by.

I read one installment of it in a Mexico

City newspaper last February. Some weeks later I saw another chapter digested in a copy of the *Free China Weekly News*. I finally secured all of the serialized installments from the Sydney, Australia *Daily Sun*. To my knowledge no American newspaper has printed a line of it. But if the necessary clearances can be obtained, the Manion Forum will print the complete George Watt story and make it available for the edification of our ping-pong diplomats and those American industrialists who are apparently impatient to begin business with the Red Chinese government.

In the short time left here now it is impossible to give you a fair sample of how this man describes what he calls his "Journey into Hell." In the early months of his Chinese service, his wife and children joined him just in time to see the British diplomatic headquarters in Peking burned to the ground and looted by a Red Guard mob. Watt and his family were immediately put under arrest and charged with the crime of "aiding the British diplomatic enemies of the Chinese people." This is just part of Britain's "reward" for her prompt recognition of Red China in 1950.

Says Watt: "My interpreter then told me that my family and I would not be allowed to leave China; that we were to be punished, not only me but my wife, our nine year old daughter and our son Steven, who was barely two, because we had visited the British diplomats who had been injured in attacks by the angry mob. 'You will receive the same treatment as given to the imperialistic diplomats whom you aided,' the interpreter said.

"I protested," continues Watt, "you cannot beat up a woman and two children.' 'Yes, we can,' snapped the interpreter. I shuddered as he spoke," says Watt, "for I thought of the Chinese of all ages whom I had seen receiving hideous punishment from the Red Guards."

By a sudden fortuitous change of face, the Chinese permitted Mrs. Watt and the children to go to Hong Kong, but George Watt himself was subjected to a long brutal public trial on trumped up charges and finally to two years imprisonment in solitary confinement, where he was subjected to brainwashing with the "thoughts of Mao Tse-tung" in three, two-hour sessions each day. After months in this confinement he accidentally discovered that he was sharing the cell block with Major Philip Smith, a U.S. Air Force pilot shot down over Chinese territory in 1965, along with Americans Richard Fecteau and John Downey who were both captured during the Korean War 18 years ago and have been held "incommunicado" by the Red Chinese ever since.

Quickly now, before this country makes the fatal mistake of sponsoring the admission of this brutal, uncivilized Red Chinese apparatus to the United Nations and gives it an embassy in Washington, we must get George Watt to this country and persuade him to tell his horror story to the appropriate Congressional committees.

I guarantee that his presence here will wipe that beguiling, hypocritical ping-pong smile from the face of Chou En-lai and change President Nixon's announced plans for closer contacts with the bloody thoughts and deeds of Mao Tse-tung.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 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?

BUILD A BETTER BERRIEN

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 23, 1971

Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. President, all of my colleagues in the Senate know of the accomplishments of the Future Farmers of America over the 43 years of existence of this outstanding organization. Many Members of Congress have been visited by the presidents of the various State delegations during the Future Farmers of America's Leadership Conference currently being held in Washington.

One of the highlights of this conference is a discussion of an ambitious program of the Future Farmers of America entitled, "Building Our American Communities." This program is designed to help individual FFA chapters make their local communities better places to live.

One of the local chapters that has succeeded in actively promoting "Building Our American Communities" is the Berrien County High School Chapter of FFA in Nashville, Ga. This successful project has been called Build a Better Berrien.

The efforts of the young people of Berrien County were ably presented to several members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees by Mr. Jerry Baldree. Mr. Baldree is president of the Berrien County, Ga., FFA chapter.

Mr. Baldree's remarks describe the constructive work of young people in stimulating improved communities of our Nation, and I commend this program to you.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the remarks made by Mr. Baldree printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUILD A BETTER BERRIEN¹

(By Jerry Baldree)

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Congress, fellow FFA members, and friends. It is indeed an honor for me to appear before this group of distinguished American leaders. I bring you greetings from the 170 members of the Berrien County High School Chapter of Future Farmers of America.

Building our American communities is the responsibility of every American. We are glad the Farmers Home Administration has sponsored such a program, so that we FFA members may have an organized method to do our part in "Building Our American Communities."

¹Delivered at the National FFA Building Our American Communities Luncheon for members of the House and Senate Agriculture Committee on July 21, 1971.

The year 1970-71 can be remembered as the year all of our chapter members became involved in America's future, involved in Berrien County's future, involved in making our South Georgia community a better and safer place in which to live. It made us a happier people. Let me tell you about it.

We called our program "Build a Better Berrien." The activity area chosen to emphasize was beautification and safety. To kick off the project, we had an assembly program. Mr. Walter Harrison who pioneered the rural electrification program in Georgia was keynote speaker. At this time an award was offered to the school club making the greatest contribution to community service.

This created interest but we realized that to be really successful the adults in our community were needed. In rural America, we still love and respect our elders. A meeting of community leaders was called by the FFA leadership. Civic Club presidents, mayors, City Council representatives, and County Commissioners were invited.

Fourteen groups were represented at this meeting plus the news media. We presented our program to build a better Berrien. Plans were made and goals were set. "Build a Better Berrien with FFA" was adopted as our slogan.

The month of February was designated by the FFA Chapter as "Build a Better Berrien" month. During this month every participating group completed at least one project.

A Beautification Day was proclaimed by the FFA and endorsed by the city and county government and 14 other organizations. On this day, public facilities and equipment were made available for cleaning and beautifying the community. The response was tremendous. All of the seven schools in our county were eager and willing to cooperate in this project. It became the "in thing" to do, as young people say.

Local news media provided full cooperation. To support the program a special edition of our local paper was published. Local advertisers promoted the "Build a Better Berrien" in their ads. Our radio station provided time for ten 10-minute programs and our slogan "Build a Better Berrien with FFA" was blasted over the air more than 100 times.

As a result of our efforts, 14 adult and 8 youth organizations became actively involved in making our county a better place to live. Together we removed more than 100 dilapidated buildings. The distribution of 1000 litter bags and 1000 pieces of safety literature to motorists, impressed tourists, as well as our own citizens. More than 300 land owners signed statements of cooperation. Selling concrete mailbox posts and painting mailboxes in our county has added much to the beautification of Berrien. Distributing over 400 slowmoving vehicles signs to farmers has helped eliminate the hazards of tractors on our roads. Mowing more than 30 vacant lots and hazardous areas gave our very young more and safer places to play. Removing many truck loads of trash and rubbish let people everywhere know we care. The County Commission provided land-fill garbage dumps in rural areas upon request by farmers.

When individuals saw what a united effort could do, merchants and private citizens sometimes assisted by FFA beautified their own private grounds. Our school campuses and church grounds were given special attention.

More than 1000 individuals actively participated in making Berrien County a cleaner and safer place to live. Build a Better Berrien provided the FFA members a chance to prove to adults that we do care, that we will cooperate, and that we can succeed. We enjoyed the project. We had fun working together. It has brought more unity within our chapter, it moved our club closer to other clubs, it gave young and old a chance to work together—and we are both better because of it.

Our chapter is proud to have been selected as state winner for Georgia. But we are just as proud to experience success in our activities. This project has developed within young people of Berrien County a great sense of pride. It taught us that things don't just happen. We have to make them happen with work.

Gentlemen, the job is not finished—far from it. It is only begun. More of the young people would like to remain in rural America; remain in Berrien County to work and enjoy the same economic privileges enjoyed by our city brothers. But we must have jobs. We in rural America desire to make a living instead of having to live on what we make.

Berrien County has educated us, has trained us to be concerned, has given us the best it has to offer. Rural America has long subsidized urban America with its educated young people. We have no desire to migrate to the urban areas of this nation to add to their crowded problems, to be lost in the smog of Atlanta, to be packed in the apartments of large cities. We want you, the leaders of our great nation, to lead in providing jobs, to lead in the economic development of rural America. Help us gain opportunity and we will make our own security.

We are eager to help. Berrien FFA members are beginning another phase of Build a Better Berrien. Emphasis is being placed on surveying, developing, and promoting community resources. With the leadership of our Advisors, we will study our community in terms of surveying resources that are available; the underdeveloped resources will be identified. Potential uses of these will be learned. And, I hope, methods of developing these resources will become a reality.

A study of local and county government is part of the plan. This will give FFA members a chance to learn how our government is organized and how it functions. We want to know its strengths and weaknesses. Then and only then can we effectively participate.

Young people of our community need to know career opportunities available to them at home. We think many young people leave before they know what local opportunities exist. To eliminate this problem FFA members are organizing a career at home night for high school students. We will ask for cooperation from the Chamber of Commerce in conducting a tour of agri-businesses and also in setting up a resource center on local opportunities. Those things we lack we will try to bring in and those things we have we will utilize fully. To acquire qualifications needed for these jobs means job training. We need your help.

Our primary objective will be to determine the needs of our community. As president of the Berrien FFA, I know the boys cannot do this alone, but with the help of our Advisors and other adults we will again succeed.

Gentlemen, I know that you are wiser than I, but I believe that rural America has been the real backbone of our strength, since the founding of this country. Now is the time for rural America to be provided the economic opportunities and the recreational opportunities that have long been enjoyed by urban America. I assure you, we have land that is not crowded, air that is safe to breathe. We have a land where a man knows his neighbor and loves him because of it. A land where nature reinforces our faith in God, for nature provides a daily miracle attesting to His strength.

Distinguished leaders, I'm proud of America. I am proud to be an American. May our ultimate goal be the fulfillment of the ideals set forth by our forefathers; that all men are created equal with liberty and justice for all. I wish to thank you for making and keeping America a world leader and a land of opportunity. I want to say to you that I am proud to represent a group, the Future Farmers of America, who are trying to build America rather than tear it down. We need your help.

SERVICEMEN'S CENTER AT MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Servicemen's Center at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, which has been operating for nearly a year, is providing our servicemen and women with facilities to make their "layovers" at the airport more comfortable. The following article explains what the new center involves and how it fills the needs of the individuals who benefit from it. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED: SERVICEMEN'S CENTER FILLS NEED

The comments of hundreds of servicemen who have made use of the Servicemen's Center at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport leave no doubt that the new facility is filling a definite need and is deeply appreciated by members of the armed forces who have to "lay over" at the airport for varying lengths of time on their way to and from duty stations.

Although in operation only slightly more than four months and still not entirely completed, the center has served more than 5,000 servicemen and women, providing them with food, bunks for sleeping, a home-like atmosphere in which to relax, and various other services.

Staffed by volunteers under the coordination of an executive director, Mrs. Donald Schroedl, the center is in operation 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The facilities include comfortable furniture, color television, pool table, sleeping accommodations, lockers and a kitchenette. All of the facilities, including refreshments, are free to service personnel.

Space for the center, located on the ticket and mezzanine levels of the terminal, near the Red Concourse, was provided by the Metropolitan Airports Commission, which has done all the necessary construction work. Furnishings and equipment have been provided by Twin City business firms.

Financial support for the operation of the center has come from many veterans, military, fraternal and civic organizations and their auxiliaries, and individuals.

American Legion posts and American Legion Auxiliary units and individual Legionnaires and Auxiliary members have played an important part in getting the center "off the ground", providing both financial support and manpower. Incidentally, there will be a continuing need for both financial aid and volunteer help. MAC approval of the project stipulated that the center must be supervised at all times while open.

Serving as president of the center's board of directors is Mrs. J. Thomas Purdum of Minneapolis, who conceived the idea when informed by her son, Scott, of the hospitality he had received at a military lounge at the Seattle-Tacoma Airport. Lt. Purdum, a Naval aviator, later lost his life in Viet Nam. The local center, incidentally, is unique in that it is the only one of its kind operating on the financial donations of veterans, military and fraternal organizations, along with contributions by individuals and business firms.

The American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary are represented on the board by Department Vice Commander Phil Ploumen, who is the treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Byrd of Minneapolis, Donald Schroedl of Minneapolis, Mrs. Elmer Zemple of Minneapolis, Bud Nelson of St. Paul and Department First Vice

President Mrs. Robert Beckman of Lake City. Another prominent Legionnaire, Samuel Goldman of Minneapolis, represents the Jewish War Veterans.

As has been noted, there will be a continuing need for volunteers and financial aid.

Organizations, business firms and individuals may contribute lump sums, and individual memberships are available at a minimum of \$10 per year. Checks should be sent to the treasurer, Philip Ploumen, Box B1, Minnetonka, Minn. 55343.

Persons interested in serving as volunteers, working one of the six four-hour shifts, should contact Mrs. Schroedl either at the center, 726-9155, or at her home, XXXX

WOMEN ARE VITAL TO OUR ARMED FORCES

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, soon the House will begin debating the equal rights amendment, House Joint Resolution 208. One of the most controversial aspects of the original bill was the implication that women would automatically become subject to the draft.

While discussing the feasibility of coeducational armed services, few Members give enough thought to the part women already have within our nation's defense establishment. During times of war and peace they have performed outstandingly in a variety of positions. Furthermore, an increased number of fields are opening up for women in the Armed Forces as their talents are recognized.

One of my constituents, Mrs. Frederick A. Ritchie of Wellesley, Mass., is a member of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services. A recent article on Catherine Ritchie in the Wellesley Townsman serves to illustrate Mrs. Ritchie's belief that not only do women have much to offer the Armed Forces, but that there are many opportunities which the armed services offers to the young women of this country. I include the article as a source of information for my colleagues:

WOMEN VITAL TO ARMED FORCES, SAYS MRS. RITCHIE

"The WACS, WAVES, WAFS and Lady Leathernecks (Marines) not only need fine young women in their services; the young women of America themselves need to know about the unusual opportunities offered them in the armed forces.

"Who knows, for instance, that women are assigned to control towers at Air Force bases and, like men for generations past, may now "see the world" as nurses on shipboard?"

Catherine C. Ritchie (Mrs. Frederick A.) of 35 Hundreds road, Wellesley Hills, speaks as a member of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, to which she was appointed a year ago. At the Committee's recent semi-annual meeting at The Pentagon and The Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., she was named to the Subcommittee for Improvement of Living Conditions.

"Other unusual opportunities for women in the services," she continues, "is the post for women lawyers as Judge Advocate in military headquarters; as transportation

officer for a division of the service; and as research officer in biological acoustics, to name a few."

The purpose of the sub-committee on which Mrs. Ritchie is serving is to make recommendations on better housing, recreational activities and general welfare of women in the services.

"We have already recommended that all barracks-type living quarters be phased out as quickly as possible and that all enlisted personnel be billeted with not more than two in a room, including a bath," Mrs. Ritchie stated soon after her return home. "We have further recommended that officers, regardless of rank, be permitted the option of living off base.

"Another committee has recommended the elimination of all discriminatory practices between men and women; it also requested that recruiters be reimbursed for expenses incurred while recruiting."

During the initial year of her membership on the Defense Advisory Committee, Mrs. Ritchie talked with all of the women recruiting officers in this area to offer any possible assistance. One of them, knowing that Mrs. Ritchie was a Smith graduate, offered the information that she was going to Smith to do some recruiting. Mrs. Ritchie, aware that it is often difficult for recruiting officers to find friendly acceptance, preceded this woman officer to the campus in Northampton in an effort to make her work more successful.

"One of the purposes of our Advisory Committee is to attempt to inform the public of fine opportunities that exist for women in the services—such as service to one's country, excellent educational and promotional opportunities and travel."

Following the Washington business sessions this spring, the Defense Advisory Committee visited and toured the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois.

"It was impressive to learn that half of all Navy recruits are trained at Great Lakes—approximately 43,000 a year," Mrs. Ritchie said. "The Great Lakes Naval Hospital is very modern, has excellent equipment, embraces all branches of medicine and serves all of the armed forces—not just the Navy. At Great Lakes we inspected the enlisted women's quarters, ranging from poor to excellent and learned of new rulings that have many humanizing effects."

Mrs. Ritchie has lived in Wellesley since her 1964 retirement as principal of Kramer Junior High School, Washington, D.C., and in addition to wide experience as an educator and civic leader she has traveled extensively. Her appointment to the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services was announced in March, 1970, by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Within the past month, she has participated in several New England area events as a member of the Defense Advisory Committee. On May 15 she was invited to Quincy on the 29th anniversary of the Women's Army Corps (WACS). At the Hall of Flags, in the State House, she spoke briefly on DACO-WITS on Women Veterans Day, designated by Governor Francis W. Sargent for May 16. And on May 24 she was a guest at the dedication of the new housing building for women Naval officers at Newport, R.I.

THE DOCTORED DOCUMENTARY

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the thoughtful attention of the

Congress the following editorial from the San Francisco Examiner:

[From the San Francisco Examiner]

THE DOCTORED DOCUMENTARY

(By Charles L. Gould)

Journalists are being asked to close ranks and support CBS in refusing to allow a congressional committee to review raw film footage from the controversial documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon."

The rallying cry of those manning the ramparts is: "Freedom of the press is at stake." Nonsense.

The question here is not "freedom of the press." It is "responsibility of the press." Was the film doctored? Was the film rigged? Did the editors splice the film so that questions and answers of various respondents were out of sequence?

These questions are raised by critics of the film. They submit some evidence to support their charges.

However, only CBS knows for sure. Only a review of the raw film can reveal the truth. Isn't this what "freedom of the press" is all about? Is it not a search for truth?

If CBS did not doctor the film it should not hesitate a moment to show its unused film clips. This is not a case of a reporter protecting his sources. This is not a case of a journalist covering a breaking news story in competition with other reporters.

The CBS documentary was produced with the cooperation of dozens of individuals in and out of government. Some of these individuals claim the documentary was doctored to warp and twist their statements.

They, too, have rights.

Those who defend CBS should ask themselves if their positions would change if a film were doctored to put the Pentagon in a good light rather than a bad one.

Forty years ago, responsible journalists were indignant at the rigging of photographs by the editors of Bernarr McFadden's New York Graphic. The paper died.

Ten years ago many journalists denounced the controversial documentary "Operation Abolition" because two or three scenes were out of sequence.

The film which revealed Communist involvement in the city hall riots here in San Francisco, was withdrawn from circulation.

Many journalists—not including this one—defend the publication of vital government secrets on the argument of the "people's right to know."

Now they deny the people's right to know by defending CBS in classifying its film clips "Top Secret."

They can't have it both ways.

If we want to keep the free press free—and responsible—we can't use the First Amendment as an excuse for exposing the mistakes of others and also use it as an excuse for hiding our own.

PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. CARLETON J. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep concern about the welfare of American prisoners of war being held by the North Vietnamese.

Seven years and 119 days ago Capt. Floyd Thompson was captured and became the first American prisoner of war. Today, there are more than 1,600 men

who are listed as prisoners of war or missing in action. More than 300 of these patriotic Americans have been captured or missing longer than any U.S. serviceman was held prisoner during all of World War II.

There are many ramifications to the conflict in Vietnam, but one of the most disturbing aspects of this tragic war is the fact that American prisoners of war are not being treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention. More than 120 nations, including the United States and North Vietnam, expressed their deep concern that personnel captured in wartime be treated humanely by endorsing the Geneva Convention of 1949. Specifically, the rules relative to the treatment of prisoners require the release of names of prisoners held, the immediate release of sick and wounded soldiers, regular flow of mail, proper treatment of all prisoners and the impartial inspection of prisoner-of-war facilities.

Unfortunately, North Vietnam has consistently refused to abide by those simple humane rules. The United States, on the other hand, has demonstrated its desire for peace. At present, our troops are being withdrawn and we have certainly modified our policy of maximum military pressure. It is my hope that all the Nations who endorsed the Geneva Convention will take whatever steps might be appropriated to encourage the North Vietnamese authorities to adopt a more humanitarian attitude toward prisoners captured in the current conflict. I also believe the time is long overdue for the United Nations to intercede with the North Vietnamese on behalf of our prisoners of war.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. PAUL S. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month we celebrated Independence Day, an occasion commemorating the rights and privileges which are integral to the character of our Nation. For almost 200 years, Americans have annually observed this day as a time for renewed affirmation of our belief in the individual's right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, many people in the world are denied these rights—no where is that denial more tragic than in Eastern Europe where once free people today suffer under the yoke of oppression. The Congress, over a decade ago, proclaimed the third week in July as Captive Nations Week when we might take special note of the plight of the oppressed peoples of Eastern Europe, peoples who cannot dissent from their government, speak freely through their press, or exercise the personal freedoms we consider so dear.

The courageous people in Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Albania, Latvia, Estonia, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania,

and Czechoslovakia have been denied the rights which Americans cherish. Yet, as uprisings in various of these countries over the past few years have demonstrated, government oppression backed by foreign power has not weakened their resolve to achieve freedom. Captive Nations Week is an appropriate time to re-emphasize our concern and support for these peoples who strive so valiantly in the cause of self-determination and independence.

We know well the great contributions which immigrants from these nations have made to America. The same outstanding personal qualities exhibited by them here are present in the peoples of the captive nations if they could but have the freedom in which such qualities might flourish. It is therefore fitting and appropriate that we should on this occasion express our strong and deeply felt support for the aspirations of the peoples of the captive lands for freedom and independence.

POSTMASTER GENERAL OF USAF
GIVEN ORDER OF THE VEST

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 22, I was honored to be present as the Air Transport Association conferred its highest honorary award of the Order of the Vest to the commander of the U.S. Air Force Postal and Courier Service, Col. Andrew DiAntonio.

Colonel DiAntonio has headed the Postal and Courier Service from its inception in 1966 and also was in charge of the study in 1964 which recommended its creation.

The colonel is planning to retire from active duty on October 1, and it is fitting that the Air Transport Association has presented him with this award in recognition of the contribution he has made to the improvement of the Air Postal Service, particularly as it concerns military mail.

Colonel DiAntonio enlisted in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1934, and was commissioned in 1942. He has served throughout the world in a variety of assignments with a number of decorations including multiple awards of the Legion of Merit.

Under his direction the Air Force Postal and Courier Service has grown from a volume in 1964 of 30,000 tons to more than 140,000 tons handled in 1970. In terms of sacks of mail, the POCS moved more than 14 million sacks of mail last year.

The purpose of the Order of the Vest is to give recognition by the Air Transport Association to those individuals who, by their meritorious and exemplary service, have contributed significantly to the advancement of the Air Postal Service. The order was formed in 1956 by the Air Mail Committee of ATA.

The presentation was made at a dinner and reception at the Officers Club

at Bolling Air Force Base with many representatives of the military and the airline industry present.

Among the greetings were those from Hon. HIRAM L. FONG, Senator from Hawaii, ranking minority member of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee; Gov. John A. Burns of Hawaii; Hon. WILLIAM A. BARRETT, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania; and Postmaster General Winton M. Blount.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks I include the text of my own greeting at the affair, as well as the text of the messages sent by the distinguished aforementioned public officials:

REMARKS BY CHAIRMAN THADDEUS J. DULSKI

Gentlemen, nothing gives me more pleasure than a chance to pay long overdue recognition to my long-time friend, Colonel Tony DiAntonio.

This man probably has done more to improve the military mail service than any other military officer.

Although he tries to pass the credit around, it was primarily his drive and initiative that gave the Department of Defense its first regular mail and courier operation.

He planned and headed the original study that brought about the formation of the United States Air Force Postal and Courier Service in 1964, and brought the service into reality in 1966.

In his position as Postmaster General of the Air Force, Colonel Tony is responsible for moving all airlifted mail for the Department of Defense. He also provides services overseas for other branches of the U.S. Government, through the aerial mail terminals and Air Force post offices.

Colonel DiAntonio has long been an advocate of progress in the mail business. He has provided me with a great deal of technical information and support for the legislation I have originated regarding the military mail system.

He has been a true friend of air transportation, while at the same time insisting that the carriers meet their obligations—and at the best price to the Government. This kind of friendly combat doesn't really hurt anybody and is good for the health and growth of the postal service as well as the air carriers.

Colonel DiAntonio has accomplished a great deal toward improving the air postal service. He has taken every action he could toward putting all possible military mail in an airlift category. He is an advocate of all measures that would add speed and efficiency to the military mail service.

I think the selection of Colonel DiAntonio for the Order of the Vest is most appropriate, and that the recognition afforded by this award is justly deserved.

JULY 16, 1971.

Col. ANDREW DIANTONIO,
Commander, U.S.A.F. Postal and Courier
Service, Springfield, Va.

DEAR COLONEL DIANTONIO: May I offer my sincere congratulations to you on being awarded the Order of the Vest by the Air Transport Association.

Your contribution to all our servicemen overseas, especially those from Hawaii from my standpoint, is greatly appreciated.

May the Air Postal Service reach ever higher goals. I feel it is a privilege to have been made an honorary lifetime member of the Service.

My best wishes to you and the Service for continued success.

With warm personal regards and aloha, I am

Sincerely,

HIRAM L. FONG,
U.S. Senator.

Col. ANTHONY DIANTONIO,
USAFPCS-OI,
5240 Port Royal Road,
Springfield, Va.

DEAR TONY: I want to take this opportunity to express to you my heartiest congratulations on being named to receive the Order of the Vest.

It is indeed encouraging to know that we have men of your integrity, dependability, and dedication in the service of our country.

As your representative in Congress and as your old friend, I want to congratulate you today and wish you every success in the future.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. BARRETT,
Member of Congress.

JULY 19, 1971.

DEAR TONY: It is indeed a pleasure to join your many friends and admirers in extending to you my sincere personal congratulations upon your award of the Air Transport Association's Order of the Vest. The recognition conferred upon you is richly deserved and reflects only the highest credit on your personal dedication to your duties and your outstanding contributions to the mail profession.

In our position at the "hub" of the Pacific, we are vitally interested in everything connected with air transportation. Your continuing contributions to the advancement of worldwide postal service over the past six years have made a significant impact upon the Pacific and world aviation industry.

I only regret that my responsibilities in Hawaii prevent me from attending the award ceremony in person.

Warmest personal regards. May the Almighty be with you and yours always.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BURNS,
Governor.

JULY 15, 1971.

DEAR COLONEL DIANTONIO: I am sorry not to be able to be present on July 22 when you receive the Order of the Vest from the Air Transport Association for your contributions to the advancement of the Air Postal Service.

I have long been aware of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Air Force mail service, and you are to be commended on the major role you have had in organizing this operation.

With kind regards and best wishes for the future, I am

Sincerely,

WINTON M. BLOUNT,
Postmaster General.

SOCIAL SECURITY SNOOPING: PRIVACY INVADED "BY THE NUMBERS"

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been urging the restriction of data-gathering and information exchanging have found a new voice of support from a Government agency.

A recent report by a social security task force cited the ease with which computers collect, store and exchange information. Social security numbers, which are termed "not for the purpose

of identification" nevertheless provide a standard means of identifying individuals and the data collected on them. Through the use of this standard number, computers can "talk" among themselves, exchanging confidential and often harmful information. Since these activities are unknown to the individual, he does not protest them. Even if he were to protest, he would have no law to back him up.

The SSA task force report which acknowledged the dangers of the abuse of social security numbers also recommended that the SSA take the public position that—

There needs to be a national policy on computer data exchange and personal identification in America, including a consideration of what safeguards are needed to protect individuals' rights of privacy and due process.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 854, which would be a substantial first step in establishing such a national policy and assuring such safeguards. My bill would require that each Federal agency maintaining records concerning an individual must:

First, notify the individual that such a record exists;

Second, notify the individual of all transfers of such information;

Third, disclose information from such records only with the consent of the individual or when legally required;

Fourth, maintain a record of all persons inspecting such records;

Fifth, permit the individual to inspect his records, make copies of them, and supplement them; and

Sixth, remove erroneous information from such records.

Exceptions would be made in cases specifically required by Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national security or for cases awaiting prosecution. The President would be required to report to the Congress each year on an agency-by-agency basis the number of records withheld for the above reasons.

A Federal Privacy Board, composed of seven members, would hear individual complaints that any of the above requirements had not been met.

The need for Federal privacy legislation has been amply documented. I urge our colleagues' consideration and support of H.R. 854.

The article from the Christian Science Monitor which describes the SSA task force report appears below:

SOCIAL SECURITY SNOOPING; PRIVACY INVADED "BY THE NUMBERS"

(By ROBERT P. HEY)

WASHINGTON.—A new voice has joined those warning that the widening use of social-security numbers to identify American carries with it potentially harmful effects.

Like the voices of computer specialists, Sen. Sam Ervin (D) of South Carolina, and other privacy-conscious members of Congress, it warns that the use of social-security numbers now enables different computers to exchange information—sometimes confidential and harmful—about Americans without their knowing it. And that nothing in today's laws prohibits that.

This voice belongs to a special task force of the Social Security Administration. Its recommendations include that the Social

Security Administration "take the public position that":

"The increasing universality of the social-security number presents both substantial benefits and potential dangers to society.

"And in order to maximize the benefits and minimize the dangers, there needs to be a national policy on computer data exchange and personal identification in America, including a consideration of what safeguards are needed to protect individuals' rights of privacy and due process."

ADVISORY PANEL COMING

The report comes at a time when the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is in the process of appointing a citizen advisory council to examine the broad implications of the growing use of the social-security number by other government agencies and by business as a universal identifying number.

A HEW spokesman says HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson is selecting the members of the council now; selection, she said is expected to be completed "very shortly."

This spring Senator Ervin, as part of a broad privacy hearing, investigated the widespread use of social-security numbers to identify Americans (and often find out more about them than they realize). During the course of the hearings Mr. Richardson testified that he intended to use the task force report—which he ordered—"as the foundation for the development of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare policy recommendations" on the use of the social-security number as a universal identifier.

He said he considered it "incumbent on all of us in government to devote enough attention to the development of adequate safeguards before individual privacy suffers."

EXCHANGE FACILITATED

The Social Security Administration's task-force report notes that the nation's burgeoning computer systems frequently use social-security numbers as the common link, thus enabling computers to "talk" with one another about citizens and exchange their information. (However, the report notes such computer-to-computer exchange of information could take place without the use of social-security numbers, too.)

In many respects, the report says, wider use of the social-security number "could significantly increase the efficiency with which society's business, both public and private, is carried out."

BROADENING FEARED

But it cautions that "the unrestricted use of the number in today's climate of frequently uncontrolled computer data collection and exchange is not an unmixed blessing and could create considerable danger to the individual's rights of privacy and due process."

As one example, it points out that "there is a danger that as more and more information about individuals is collected and exchanged, pressures will grow to 'maximize' the use of this information for purposes of which the individual would not approve, and in ways that deny him the right to examine and challenge the data. Obviously, these pressures would be multiplied manifold if the [social security number] were to assume the status of a more-or-less universal identification number."

There's another potential problem in the use of the social-security number as a "universal identifier" of Americans, the report says: damage from "the psychological impact of such a number of individuals and the 'quality of life' in America. . . . To many Americans, the idea of a single number that would identify them 'from cradle to grave' might be distasteful in itself. . . ."

Thus the task force recommends that "there is a need for action now to deter-

mine the nature of the role [the social-security number] should play in society in the future."

HEW Secretary Richardson and Senate privacy defender Ervin would agree. That's an area they both are looking into now. And they surely hope the nation soon could reach a decision on the question.

CAPTIVE NATIONS' ONLY HOPE: THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks of Monday—See "Captive Nations Week, 1971," CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 25973-25975 of July 19, 1971—I stated that if the captive nations expect to ever recapture their human rights, including self-determination as a nation, they would have to look elsewhere than the United Nations.

This is confirmed by the statement of Mrs. Rita E. Hauser, U.S. Representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights before the Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on March 3, 1970. Mrs. Hauser stated:

There is no denying that for people throughout the world, the United Nations stands as a hope for improving the human rights of people everywhere. Inescapable evidence of the position occupied by the United Nations in this regard is the thousands of petitions which annually are addressed to the United Nations from private persons and groups. These petitions report specific instances of human rights violations and appeals for help from the United Nations to bring about improvements. Certainly a great many of these petitions are frivolous or present relatively minor problems. But a great many others attest to the existence of very serious problems in the world, which for one reason or another governments decline or refuse to bring before the United Nations. These petitions are an untapped source of information. There is much more that should and can be done in dealing with them in the United Nations than is now the case. *Under existing rules the United Nations simply notes these petitions in summary fashion. By express decision taken by the Economic and Social Council in 1959, the United Nations has denied for itself the role of taking any action with respect to them.*

It is truly unfortunate that the peoples of the captive nations cannot look for help to U.S. leaders who presently determine foreign policy. The soft-on-communism pronouncements and actions of the present administration with regard to Communist leaders and nations must be most distressing and frustrating to the captive nations.

Since the United Nations in deference to its rhetoric about human rights and self-determination of people has declared that it will take no action with respect to the captive nations, and with the Kissinger-inspired Nixon administration courting the Communist nations for their cooperation, who will aid the peoples of the captive nations?

The answer is provided in a Captive Nations week proclamation by the Gov-

ernor of the State of Louisiana. The proclamation rightly declares that:

The freedom-loving peoples of the Captive Nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence.

It is significant to note that Gov. John J. McKeithen of Louisiana says that:

The Captive Nations look . . . to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence.

Patriotic Americans throughout the land must demand that the present administration take positive action to aid the captive nations to regain their freedoms and independence.

One such grassroots citizen group which is working for self-determination of captive nations and the implementation of human rights for oppressed and subjugated people is the Voice of Heritage America.

Believing that there is a danger of a totalitarian takeover in the United States, that ignorance of and apathy toward Communist tactics, strategy, and objectives constitute the greatest asset of the forces of collectivism; and that U.S. heritage groups—representing more than 40 million Americans—comprise the strongest force for survival of the free world, the Voice of Heritage America is calling for a conference of U.S. heritage groups in Washington, D.C., October 15-17, 1971, to bring about effective mobilization so that coordination and cooperation will be possible and finally so that an active program might be implemented.

The Voice of Heritage America has joined in a movement designated as "Operation 'M'": Action for the 1970's.

Operation "M" is a 5-year plan which its organizers hope and expect will become the largest voluntary demonstration of unity in America's history. Its main thrust will be to explain the nature of Communist expansionism and aggression and to reveal to the world the human rights violations by the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. It will culminate in 1976, with the unveiling and dedication of a monument—a memorial dedicated to the millions of men, women, and children who have suffered and died under communism. This memorial will be a visible symbol of America's pledge for independence and freedom for all peoples. This date coincides with the 200th anniversary of American independence.

To this end, I have introduced House Resolution 496, calling for the creation of a select committee to conduct an investigation into all crimes against humanity perpetuated by Communists and expressing the sense of Congress that a monument be erected as a suitable memorial to all victims of international Communist crimes against humanity.

I have also introduced and reintroduced legislation calling on the President of the United States to take whatever steps necessary to place the question of genocide and other violations of human rights on the agenda of the United Nations—all to no avail.

I insert House Resolution 496, the Captive Nations Week proclamation by the Governor of Louisiana, and an arti-

cle "What Do We Owe the Captive Nations?" by Father Cletus Healy, S.J., which points out the moral obligation of Christians to aid people of captive nations to gain their human rights.

H. RES. 496

Whereas the United States of America has an abiding commitment to the principles of freedom, personal liberty, and human dignity, and holds it as a fundamental purpose to recognize and encourage constructive actions which foster the growth and development of national independence and freedom; and

Whereas the international Communist movement toward a world empire has from its beginning adopted the means of terrorism, assassination, and mass murder as official policies to apply their application advances the Communist cause of world domination; and

Whereas there is considerable evidence that Communists in the Soviet Union and in other countries have deliberately caused the death of millions of individuals in Russia, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas thousands of survivors and refugees from Communist campaigns of terrorism and mass liquidation have been forced to flee to the United States as refugees to find the freedom and dignity denied to them by Communist regimes and have become productive citizens of the United States; and

Whereas it is fitting that the full facts of Communist terrorism in all of its various forms, including assassination and mass murder, be made manifest to all the peoples of the world so that such policies can be properly understood and condemned by all mankind toward the purpose of eradicating such policies from the body of mankind: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) The Speaker of the House shall within fourteen days hereafter appoint a special committee of twelve Members of the House, equally divided between the majority and minority parties, and shall designate one Member to serve as chairman, which special committee shall proceed to investigate all crimes against humanity perpetrated under Communist direction. The special committee shall report to the House the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, not later than one year following the appointment of its full membership by the Speaker.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and such places within the United States, whether the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Congress that a monument be erected in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, our Nation's Capital, as a suitable memorial to all victims of international Communist crimes against humanity.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct

and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Vietnam, Cuba, and others; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples for freedom and independence:

Now, therefore, I, John J. McKeithen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim the week of July 18-24, 1971 as Captive Nations Week in Louisiana, and call upon the citizens of Louisiana to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

[From Twin Circle, July 18, 1971]

WHAT DO WE OWE THE CAPTIVE NATIONS?
(By Cletus Healy, S.J.)

"Peace on earth, which all men of every era have most eagerly yearned for, can be firmly established only if the order laid down by God be dutifully observed."

This first sentence of Pope John's encyclical *Pacem in Terris* epitomizes the entire encyclical. It also very succinctly delineates the obligation of the Christian in the arena of international politics.

BINDING IN JUSTICE

Our obligation to seek international justice is not something we can take or leave; it binds us in justice. Being a natural law obligation, it has its own built-in sanction; we can ignore our responsibilities, but only at the high price of living with the consequences of our folly.

Today we are enjoying the "peace" not of an "order laid down by God," but of a disorder dictated by a postwar convenience. What we took away from Hitler over two decades ago at enormous sacrifices, we surrendered to Stalin; what we wrested from Tojo, we abandoned to Mao—all in the interest of "peace!"

Today, instead of recognizing our folly, repenting our fault, and recommitting ourselves to the cause of international justice, we are casting about for excuses to surrender yet another nation to the same treacherous foe.

Furthermore, such is our fundamental dishonesty that we pretend that such a betrayal is a dictate of morality. It is a morality more appropriate to the Cro-Magnon man rather than to the Christian.

Passivity is a Christian counsel only when one is surrendering his own rights—other people's rights are not ours to surrender; these rights we are often obliged to protect, often seriously obliged.

"A people threatened with an unjust aggression, or already its victim," Pius XII warned in his Christmas message in 1948, may not remain passively indifferent if it would think and act as befits Christians.

FAMILY OF NATIONS

"All the more does the solidarity of the family of nations forbid others to behave as mere spectators in an attitude of apathetic neutrality. Who will ever measure the harm already caused in the past by such indifference to wars of aggression, which is quite alien to the Christian instinct? . . .

"Has it ever brought any advantage in recompense? On the contrary; it has only reassured and encouraged the authors and fomenters of aggression."

Our most acute and most critical responsibility today is to come effectively to the aid of those people presently under attack, but our obligation does not end with Vietnam.

The proper definition of our obligation is moral, not geographical. Our obligation is to the human, not to some geographical or racial fragment of it. Human rights are our frontier.

Long ago this frontier had been violated by the intolerable abuses of Communist governments. And the violation continues today.

VIOLATIONS HOURLY

This day, far behind the line of the Iron, the Bamboo, and the Sugar Cane Curtains, our fellow human beings must endure hourly egregious violations of their most sacred human rights. It is not civilized mankind's legitimate privilege to ignore this manifest fact!

Nor is it our Christian privilege to tolerate it.

BLACK LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 1971

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I should like to join in commending the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Dicks) for arranging for this special order.

I was deeply shocked and grieved that a Vice President of the United States could indulge himself in such disgraceful commentary, offensive not only to all black Americans, but also, I am convinced, to most white Americans as well, and certainly offensive, too, to those African leaders whom Mr. Agnew thought he was complimenting.

I had the privilege last March of attending the African American Dialogues in Lagos which brought together many distinguished black American leaders with a number of equally distinguished African leaders. It was toward the close of this conference that one of the truly great Americans of our time, Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., was tragically struck down. From this experience, as well as from many other contacts with African officials, I am sure most Africans were insulted by the Vice President's remarks.

American black leadership needs no defense from me. I would like to say, however, that it is privilege to work in the House of Representatives with members of the black caucus. The work of this caucus, posing as it does a profound challenge to many of the preconceived and stultifying notions of the past, comes as a breath of fresh air to the Congress.

As for the Vice President, the less said the better. His recent performance is in line with the slurring remarks about various ethnic groups he made during the last Presidential campaign. The best an-

swer to his recent outburst will be an overwhelming repudiation at the polls by the American people in 1972.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW
PRESIDENT OF RCA

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to note that a native of the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts is to become president of RCA, one of America's largest corporations.

Mr. Anthony L. Conrad, originally from Walpole, Mass., will assume his new duties August 1. He is now executive vice president for services.

My congratulations to RCA and to Mr. Conrad. I am sure the company will continue to benefit from its association with one of Massachusetts' more distinguished sons.

I include herewith the RCA announcement of Mr. Conrad's selection:

ANTHONY L. CONRAD TO BECOME RCA
PRESIDENT ON AUGUST 1, 1971

Anthony L. Conrad, Executive Vice President, Services, was chosen today by the Board of Directors of the RCA Corporation to become President and Chief Operating Officer of RCA on August 1, 1971.

The Board's action was taken on the recommendation of Robert W. Sarnoff, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of RCA.

Mr. Conrad, who is fifty years old and has just completed twenty-five years with RCA, will succeed Mr. Sarnoff as President. Mr. Sarnoff became President on January 1, 1966 and Chairman on January 7, 1970. He will continue as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

"RCA in recent years has grown and diversified more than at any time in its history," Mr. Sarnoff said. "It has acquired an increasingly multinational character, it has made a major commitment of resources in the computer field, and it has projected itself into significant new areas of service to the consumer.

"With Andy Conrad overseeing our day-to-day operations, I expect to devote increasing attention to RCA's external affairs and to the shaping of policies and new developments that will guide our future.

"I believe our company is most fortunate to have within its ranks an operating executive with the depth and breadth of skills and experience possessed by Mr. Conrad. Every managerial assignment he has undertaken for RCA over a quarter of a century has been conspicuously successful. He is a cost-conscious, profit-oriented executive with unusual administrative ability and with a gift for spotting and developing promising young executives."

Mr. Sarnoff said that the principal corporate staff functions will continue to report to him, as well as the National Broadcasting Company. All other major operating units will report to Mr. Conrad.

Mr. Conrad will become the eighth President in the corporation's fifty-two year history. He came to RCA in 1946 from the U.S. Army Signal Corps and he first undertook a variety of engineering and managerial assignments for the RCA Service Company.

In 1953, he was named Manager, Missile Test Project, at Cape Kennedy, Florida. He

was responsible for the establishment of major RCA missile and space vehicle tracking operations there. His organizational and leadership skills in this massive undertaking were recognized by the bestowal of the RCA Victor Award of Merit, the company's highest honor for outstanding service.

Mr. Conrad was elected a Vice President of the RCA Service Company in 1956 and its President on January 1, 1960. In 1969, he was named Executive Vice President, Services. In this capacity, he assumed responsibility for the RCA Service Company, RCA Global Communications, the Hertz Corporation, Random House and for all RCA educational activities.

Mr. Conrad is a member of the Board of Directors of RCA and serves also as Chairman of the Board of RCA Institutes, Inc. and RCA International Service Corporation. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee, Board of Directors of the Hertz Corporation, Random House, Inc., RCA Global Communications, Inc., and RCA Alaska Communications, Inc. Mr. Conrad is also a Director of Banquet Foods Corporation, a subsidiary of RCA, and a Director of RCA Limited (Canada) and RCA Limited (England). He is a member of the Board of Directors of Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. and Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.

A native of Walpole, Massachusetts, Mr. Conrad was graduated from Lafayette College in 1943, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Signal Corps shortly thereafter. During his military career, he was Commanding Officer, 220th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit and also served in various Signal Schools.

Mr. Conrad is a Trustee of Lafayette College and is past President of its Alumni Association.

Mr. Conrad is married to the former Nancy Morrison. He has three children—Catherine, Anthony Lee, and William L. Conrad.

CONGRESS SPENDING IS CAUSE OF
INFLATION

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon is making excellent progress in finalizing the war in Vietnam.

But on the domestic front we have another tremendous challenge and we need to urgently seek an immediate solution for this. Our fiscal stability is in a precarious position as we are plunging into larger and larger national operating deficits. On June 30, 1971 we just completed our fiscal year and showed an increase in the debt of \$26 billion. But the debt is growing so fast that much of it was deferred until July. As we start into next year's debt increase we see that right now in July we have already increased the debt by \$8 billion and we have not yet finished 1 month. Realizing that much of this was a deferred item from last year so that \$26 billion would not be even larger, we wonder where we are going to end up in 1972.

We hear these statements from economists that as the country becomes more prosperous next year the taxes will go up and we will have more tax income. On the other hand, these are the same economists that said in 1971 that our deficit would be only \$3 billion and yet we ended up going \$26 billion in the red.

This country can absorb one bad loss

year like this, but when we have a \$26 billion deficit one year and then come up the next year with one that may go over \$40 billion this country is headed for fiscal chaos.

In Congress, we talk about what we give the people. This heavy debt is the responsibility of Congress, inflation is the responsibility of Congress so we in Congress need to talk about this big debt we are also giving to the people.

Inflation in America is due to the big spending policy that we have in these halls of Congress. This is not the President's fault. It is not a Cabinet member's fault. It is the responsibility and mistake voted on America by Congress.

We write our constituents and issue press releases about the fact that we have given more money to welfare. We have not given anybody anything. All we are doing is going out and borrowing money to give away.

Would your wife write hot checks on her bank account in order to give money to charity? I have only known of one man that went down and borrowed \$5,000 from the bank in order to give it to the church to build a new building. He made \$175 a month yet borrowed \$5,000 to give his church. How many people do you know who have borrowed money or written hot checks in order to give it away?

We are not being charitable with America. We are putting this country on a drunken headache. We tell the disadvantaged that we have special programs for them. We tell the disadvantaged that we are going to give them unusual benefits. We are not giving anybody anything—all we are doing is borrowing money and placing this country in a desperate financial condition.

Let us talk about some of the things that we are actually doing to America when we continue to operate with such a top-heavy deficit. The first place you are going to see it come vividly to your attention is with our gold balance. Last year our gold balance dropped by \$1,035,000,000. On June 30 our total gold had reached the very low figure of \$10,332,133,000. Gold means strength and confidence to the American people. It might be that when our gold dollar drops to \$10 billion that we must face up to the point that we can no longer allow gold to be exchanged with foreign countries and place an embargo on it. Money is worth what the confidence of the people will place on it. Without gold it is hard to maintain this confidence. You all remember the expressions. "It is not worth a continental." This refers to the days of the Continental Congress when the money was literally not worth a continental. You have also heard the expression used about foreign money that was printed in inflationary times "It is not worth the paper it is printed on." If our country can find a better base for monetary stability than gold, let us use it. But the time has come when we are going to need to find an alternate, because gold has reached a desperate level.

One group that concerns me very much are our older senior citizens. We are now talking about grouping these senior citizens on social security in with all welfare cases. Instead of giving senior citi-

zens the priority and the basic reserves that we have built up for them, we are going to throw them into a general category. This is going to dilute the reserves and in time, will mean much less in the way of monthly income to them. These senior citizens are no longer able to participate in the working force and Congress has the responsibility of putting them on a top priority basis. With this inflation we are going to hit them two ways. In the first place their purchasing power will be down because the dollar will buy less and less and they are also caught on small fixed incomes and pensions.

We have a vital, enthusiastic, young group of citizens in America. Many of them are just turning 18 and 21 and with their enthusiasm they will build a great Nation. But what are we doing to them? We are saddling them up with a debt that is topheavy. We are not investing in permanent assets, but we are giving it away on welfare deficit programs. Is it fair to ask the young people to spend their lifetime paying off the debts that we are up here spending today?

Taxes at this time are very heavy on the average citizen. In any system of taxation, the middle class is the group that is going to pay the tax because that is where the greatest income is distributed. But from every type of taxation, citizens are complaining that taxes are too heavy. There is very strong resistance to increased taxes. If all governments would stop spending so much, there would not be any deficit, and there would not be any need for increased taxes.

Business that develops jobs and stimulates industry depends on borrowed capital. In my hometown we borrow money to build homes. We borrow money to accumulate inventories and buy new machinery. We borrow money for the working capital to keep the business going. We need to borrow money from the banks at a fair and equitable interest rate. But with this heavy deficit you will soon see very high interest rates. I do not care how much explaining you do on the floor of Congress—the fact is that if we keep going deep in the hole with the deficit that we are going to run bank interest rates sky high. The U.S. Government will get first call on money because they have to borrow money to pay off their increased debt. This absorbs all of the loose money and banks have to pay more in order to get the extra money that is needed. Another very strong complicating influence is the fact that as we have inflation and the dollar is worth less year by year people have to ask more.

For instance down in South America where the inflation is 15 percent a year and a man knows that his money is going to be worth 15 percent less at the end of the year, he takes the 15 percent into account and then adds 9 percent more as his cost of loaning the money. If he makes a loan with 24 percent interest it would include the 15 percent that will be the inflation discount plus the 9 percent that he will make for loaning the money, making a total of 24 percent interest cost for the year. This is very real and very common place in South America. But there is one other thing

about it. There are very few long-term loans made by banks or individuals. If the money is going down in value so fast, no one is going to make a loan that would extend more than 1 year. This raises the very serious issue of where will funds be available for long-term loans so that we could finance home construction and all of our building projects for the Nation.

Now let us get into the most fundamental issue of all, which is inflation. We can doubletalk this in as many ways as you choose. And in 1972 when we go on the stump to discuss things with our constituents we will have many opportunities to discuss it. But I want to make it plain right now that there is one basic cause for inflation and it is right here, in the Halls of Congress. We are simply spending more money than we are taking in. Congressional spending is causing inflation. Now, I realize that there is a time-lag before these economic forces take effect, but just as sure as God made little green apples we are going to have a 15-percent cost-of-living increase in 1975. This means that in 1975 when the average housewife goes down to the grocery store it is going to cost her 15 percent more than it did the year before for groceries. It is going to cost her 15 percent more when she goes into the department store to buy her clothing for youngsters. You are going to also find that inflation will tend to follow a geometric rather than a straight-line increase. Right now we are hoping to hold inflation to 4 percent. But next year it would probably climb to 7 and the following year to 9, the next year to 12. In other words, when inflation starts moving, it moves faster and more each year.

There is only one solution. It is to have a balanced budget. Your wife knows that she cannot spend any more than you have deposited in the checking account. And yet when you leave home and come down here we have developed a new theory. Many believe that we can spend anything, because we can borrow it and never have to pay it back. We are now in the process of solving the Vietnam war. The next issue facing us today is the matter of fiscal responsibility in America.

THE MEDICAL TRAINING BILL

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 748, which passed with only two dissenting votes, would authorize the Veterans' Administration to assist States in establishing medical schools, to expand its services to the community through the training and education of health care personnel and otherwise to help improve the quality of our health delivery system.

The health of our Nation has suffered greatly in the last 10 years. New and marvelous advances in the field of medicine are splashed across the front pages of newspapers. Yet we find that we are increasingly unable to get basic health

care services to those who need it. This bill will help bridge that gap between space age technology and horse and buggy medicine.

ACHESON ON THE PRICE OF RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the recent article by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State during the Truman administration, member of the CFR, concerning the proposed trip by President Nixon to Red China makes clear the price we can expect to pay for the participation of the People's Republic of China and its 750 million people in world affairs—the disavowal of another commitment, our mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China.

Former Secretary Acheson makes this point quite clear in no uncertain terms:

The ghost of John Foster Dulles stands in his way waving the treaty with Chiang Kai-shek. It is all very well for the President to say: "Our action in seeking a new relationship with the People's Republic of China will not be at the expense of our old friends." However, if both Chinese republics believe this, then there is no sale.

I include Mr. Acheson's article as it appeared in the New York Times of July 22, 1971:

A NEW-OLD CHINA POLICY: THE OBJECTIVE CRITERION FOR ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS IS THE MOST SENSIBLE
(By Dean Acheson)

WASHINGTON.—Within a month two parts of the Administration have given us two quite different criteria for establishing and conducting relations with foreign states. The State Department told both the House and Senate:

"Our policy with regard to Southern Rhodesia is based primarily on that regime's action to deny an effective voice to its African majority in the determination of Rhodesia's future. This is abhorrent to this country."

A week later the President told the country:

"There can be no stable peace and enduring peace without the participation of the People's Republic of China and its 750 million people. That is why I have undertaken initiatives in several areas to open the door for more normal relations between our two countries."

The first is a subjective test: Do we like their domestic policies? The second is an objective test: Can more normal relations between the People's Republic and the United States help our own and "future generations on this earth we share together"? The Congress appears to favor the State Department view since on July 15 its committees on foreign matters voted to stop military and economic aid to Greece and Pakistan as—so The New York Times reported—"the first concrete moves to bring about an improvement in the internal situation of Greece and Turkey." One might have thought that our own internal situation had problems enough to keep our legislators busy.

The objective test is the older one and the one that appeared sensible to the fathers of our country. The revolutions throughout South America gave them plenty of opportunity to apply it.

On January 1, 1819, Secretary of State

John Quincy Adams wrote the United States Minister to Great Britain:

"These newly formed states should be regularly recognized: not only because the right to such recognition cannot with justice be long denied to them but that they may be held to observe on their part the ordinary rules of the law of nations, in their intercourse with the civilized world."

In his message of March 8, 1822, President Monroe added his approval:

"When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers which ought not to be resisted."

In 1822 Secretary Adams recognized the government in Buenos Aires and early in 1823 those in Mexico and Chile. On May 27, 1823, he wrote Richard C. Anderson, our minister in Colombia:

"But from that emergency, the President has considered the question of recognition, both in a moral and political view, as merely a question of the proper time."

The Monroe Doctrine followed in the message to Congress of Dec. 2, 1823; and in May, 1824, the United States was the first nation to recognize the empire of Brazil—a year before Portugal did so—with no nonsense about its form of government.

The objective criterion for establishing and conducting our relations with "the vast external realm," as the Supreme Court has termed the world beyond our borders, is not only the most venerable in American diplomatic history but also the most sensible. It is not easy, however, to follow it with Communist regimes, for their ideological fixation gives their leaders what Robert Conquest has described as a rather bigoted fundamentalist approach making their aims uncertain and cooperation with them tricky. For a decade and a half Lenin and Stalin worried President Wilson and his successors into hostility. President Roosevelt's overtures to the Soviet Union and the World War II association were followed by Soviet hostility in Europe and Asia. President Truman on Jan. 5, 1950, made a statement on policy toward China:

"The United States has no predatory designs on Formosa or on any other Chinese territory."

Within the year the Chinese Communists were fighting our Army in Korea.

President Nixon correctly senses an outworn gambit. But is he not rather precipitate and dramatic in changing course? The ghost of John Foster Dulles stands in his way waving the treaty with Chiang Kai-shek. It is all very well for the President to say: "Our action in seeking a new relationship with the People's Republic of China will not be at the expense of our old friends." However, if both Chinese republics believe this, then there is no sale.

One can foresee the need of something more than mere skill in Mr. Nixon's negotiations in Peking following those in Vietnam. Perhaps even more important than caution in getting into unwise commitments is to avoid the reputation of a Houdini in getting out of them. The condition *rebus sic stantibus* (conditions remaining the same) as an implied term to all commitments is rightly regarded with suspicion. Mr. Nixon is on a ledge pretty narrow for safety, his and ours. Let's wish him luck.

VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW'S DENUNCIATION OF BLACK LEADERSHIP IN AMERICA

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 1971

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend my distinguished col-

league from Michigan (Mr. Diggs) for the leadership he has displayed as chairman of the congressional black caucus and to associate myself with him and his remarks as well as those of my distinguished colleague, Mr. CONYERS, concerning the latest outburst and racial slur by the Vice President.

It is difficult to understand how the Vice President can see what he drives for self-determination and for assuming a full place in the community of nations has accomplished in Africa and still be so blind to these same drives and aspirations on the part of black Americans, who have not obtained their full share of the promise of this great land.

If SPIRO T. AGNEW was not the Vice President of the United States his remarks would be no less repugnant, but they would be the rantings of a private citizen. He is, despite my best efforts in 1968, Vice President and when he speaks publicly, he speaks as Vice President and there is no excuse for the shallowness of his perception of domestic problems, the callousness of his indifference to them, or the degrading manner in which he affronts his fellow citizens who happen to be black, young, or those who just disagree with him.

One can say that Mr. AGNEW suffers from "foot in mouth disease," that is not an unknown malady or a burden which he must bear solely. But he is Vice President. He holds the second highest office in the land and he does the office, the Nation, and all its people, not just black Americans, a great disservice and an injustice when he sows seeds of division at home while on a goodwill mission abroad.

For those of my colleagues who did not have the opportunity to attend the congressional black caucus dinner on June 18, I am taking the liberty of inserting at this point in the RECORD the very thought-provoking remarks of our distinguished colleagues, WILLIAM CLAY of Missouri and CHARLES DIGGS of Michigan. It might do the Vice President some good if he were to read them.

The remarks are following:

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

This is a historic occasion—one of which we can justifiably feel a sense of pride—an occasion from which we will move with a single purpose toward obtaining total freedoms, economic equality and social justice. Tonight, we establish a new foundation—upon a new plateau—from which to achieve those rights so long denied blacks in this country.

We, assembled here, are witnessing a unity of effort by 13 Members of the United States Congress. We call ourselves "the Congressional Black Caucus" and we have joined together to make equality of results a fact.

We do not view ourselves as the sole or exclusive leadership group in black America. But, we are uniquely placed and have the potential for becoming the lightning rod—the conduit—to assist—to coordinate and to help channel the activities of the many other black organizations and black elected officials.

There is no generation gap among the 13 Members of the Caucus. We do not talk about nor do we seek the impossible—we know and America knows that we are involved in serious business.

Black Americans from all walks of life have convened in the District of Columbia—

one man who was on Welfare 6 yrs. ago—paid \$25.00 for a table tonight—this is truly Nation Time.

We shall accept nothing less than meaningful participation at the center of power.

This is the objective of each member of this caucus. Full participation in this country's decision-making process is the basis of our unity and it is our purpose to achieve this goal now.

The caucus seeks not only for the present—the caucus will develop and demand the enforcement of long range plans. For it is the positive assumption of each member of this caucus that the achievement of our goals are essential for the maintenance of an orderly American society.

We shall insist that no man—brown, black, yellow or white—will have to die in war—that every man will live in a decent neighborhood—yes, we also demand that every man will have an opportunity to work at jobs commensurate with his training and ability—that every man will have available—at a cost which he can meet—quality education and we shall demand that every one be judged by his character not his color—or—for that matter—his life style.

Our goals are to obtain freedom, and to do this we must be united—and to successfully achieve these objectives we must stay united.

Every member of the "congressional black caucus" has worked for and voted for improving job opportunities—equality in education and for better housing—and for health care and for greater black representation throughout our government—and also within all our private institutions.

The fact is—if the majority of Congress had the courage, the foresight and the convictions to vote with us—this country would be free of human suffering and the ideals of a free society would be real.

This is not a dream because Diggs, Hawkins, Rangel, Chisholm, Stokes, Collins, Conyers, Dellums, Metcalfe, Mitchell, Nix, Fauntroy, and Clay—bring to this country a new kind of political reality. We demand now, those changes so long denied our black brothers and sisters.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are the first to witness this unity of black Members of Congress. You may judge our sincerity by our ability to put aside personal ambition—when necessary—to preserve this unity. It's true—we have different styles—different ambitions and different individual needs—but, to achieve total freedom, economic equality, and social justice, we must keep our unity and expand our goals.

This is a practical reality, not a dream.

Let this be the first day of a new reality. The day when 13 black legislators said to America, we have united—united to make real—to bring into reality now those things so long promised but so definitely denied to 25 million black Americans.

We witness here tonight, by your presence, a manifested broad base of black unity—of black pride and black confidence. With this unity we can and we will bring into being not only a change in attitudes, but a change in basic position. We have here tonight the engineers—the designers and the architects—and from this moment forward let us become builders. Let's put our hands in the grit—the grime of grubby work required for building a better future for black America—the planners—the engineers—the doctors—the lawyers—the educators—the truck drivers—the mechanics—the factory workers—I call upon each of you to work for the building of a greater foundation upon which this history-making "Black Congressional Caucus" can maximize its level of achievement. This foundation which I call upon you to help build is made of black votes and black participation in the making of new institutions and to be sure—the alteration of those so long outdated.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are proud that you came tonight—we are the basis of our strength—we need each other.

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE CHARLES DIGGS

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the first national celebration of black America's political coming of age.

I welcome you on behalf of the thirteen members of the congressional black caucus. But we welcome you, too, on behalf of our colleagues from cities and states all over the nation who have done us the honor of joining us here, and of the millions not physically present tonight who have over the past several years mounted a quiet revolution through their ballots. A revolution which is changing both the direction—and the complexion—of municipal, county and state governments north, south, east and west.

We meet tonight in the majority-black capital of this most powerful nation in the world which somehow seems powerless to solve its most fundamental problems. We meet to assert the common bonds that unite men and women of all races, creeds and generations who share a fierce determination to liberate the legions of the oppressed. We come together to arm and equip ourselves to fight more effectively than ever before for those who are too seldom victors, too often victims:

The victims of poverty and racism, of a senseless war, of an economy which offers neither enough jobs nor the dignity of an adequate income.

The victims of unequal justice, of basic benefits callously denied—victims of that contemporary plague, drug addiction, which is now visiting upon our soldiers and the citizens of the suburbs the same human destruction to which our country paid little heed when the casualties were largely confined to the black and brown youth of our urban ghettos.

The response which your generous outpouring of aid and encouragement tonight represents, reflects the range and depth of support which the caucus has had the rare good fortune to receive since its inception. Black and white, rich and poor, from every segment of skill and concern in our society, we have been made to feel that a surprising number of people knew and cared what the caucus was really about—even when certain journalists, and some of our fellow politicians, did not. We have tried to express as clearly and as candidly as we could to the President of the United States, to our constituencies, and to the Nation at large the issues about which we are most deeply concerned, and to set forth what we intend to do about them.

We say again tonight, without rancor, that we are determined to fashion in our own way an effective instrument for change and to throw off the shackles of outmoded political forms and expediency.

With the staff and resources we plan to assemble after tonight, we hope to be clearer, more persistent and more effective than blacks in the national Congress have ever been in fashioning an agenda not only for 1972, but for years to come. Like our counterparts in states and cities across the land, we intend to do all within our power to usher in a new era in political leadership. God knows, we have only to look around the America of 1971 to see the tragic inadequacy of the politics of the past and the prevailing politics of the present.

As it happens, all of us are democrats. But what we are hearing with increasing insistence from our constituents is that there are times when they would have us judge our interests by something more substantial than party labels. And there are likely to be times when we must challenge both major parties and candidates of every persuasion, at every level, to address forthrightly

the unmet needs of our people. We are practical enough to know the value of coalitions, but we shall be seeking to enter coalitions only as equal partners. Turn about is fair play, and after 300 years it is high time black people call some of the tunes and take the lead in some of the dances.

We fully expect our numbers to grow, despite the hypocritical games which some state legislatures seem to be playing under the guise of redistricting and reapportionment. Certainly, we see little cause to relax our vigilance, or to count too heavily on instrumentalities which—whatever their past history—may now prove indifferent or antagonistic to our cause. We cannot yet fully perceive what the 1970's will bring. But we may yet be called on in the period ahead to reclaim in the halls of Congress the rights we believed we had already securely won in the Supreme Court during the past decade. The same kind of hard, undramatic efforts which have made this evening possible, the same outpouring of talent and mutual concern which have brought the congressional black caucus further than its own limited resources could have taken it, will have to be marshalled in the days ahead.

Even as we celebrate, even as we enjoy the wit, beauty and soul of some of the most gifted artists in America, let us not forget that it is by no easy path that we have arrived at this night. And the journey is far from over. We are the grateful heirs of Douglass, Dubois and Bethune—or Medgar Evers, Malcolm, Martin Luther King and Whitney Young. We build on the labors of Thurgood Marshall, Adam Clayton Powell, Roy Wilkins, the young men and women of the civil rights movements of the sixties, and the black thrust toward long-denied power and liberation which is part of the world-wide revolution of color and the rejection of caste. An African proverb says: "One stick is easy to break: But many sticks bound together are not easily broken." It is not a simple thing for thirteen strong-willed and variously talented individuals to sublimate their personal desires and bend their unique strengths to the common goals of the congressional black caucus. But the caucus concept subordinates personal aggrandizement to the greater effectiveness of group action. Through it we determine that we will develop our own agendas, select our own leaders.

As we move now to build a strong staff, as we work to develop a national network of allies and supporters for the cause of blacks and the poor we thank you again for joining with us in this celebration of black strength and purpose which can, we believe, enrich this nation and the world. And as we ask you to close ranks with us, we invoke some of the phrases by which our people have expressed their own unique sense of unity and togetherness: Walk Together, Children. . . . Straight Ahead. . . . Ujamaa.

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 20, 1971

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the opportunity to join my colleagues in observing the 13th anniversary of Captive Nations Week. The observance, July 18 to July 24, began many years ago when President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the first Presidential Proclamation, which urged all Americans to join together in resolving they will never forget the aspirations and determination of the people of captive nations. This trib-

ute is now being paid nationally, and at the local and State levels. Further, appropriate observances are held in the Philippines, the Republic of China, South Korea, Turkey, and West Germany.

This week provides Americans with the opportunity to reevaluate and appreciate the precious rights taken for granted far too often, and to remember the sight of enslavement of those less fortunate cannot be forgotten. We also have the chance to review the painful progress being made in some countries toward a more open and free society, and compare that with the harsh, cruel repression which unfortunately still exists in other countries.

America has a proud history of protecting individual freedoms. The Congress, as the voice of the people, cannot rest until all people—not just those in our country—are removed from the heavy burdens of dictatorship and tyranny.

To accomplish this goal demands new approaches and fresh new ideas for a world peace governed by freedom. I have therefore introduced legislation, House Resolution 293, which is specifically designed to establish a special committee on the Captive Nations which would undertake a comprehensive study of the captive nations. This, in turn, will equip us with better knowledge to combat the forces of oppression in the world today.

Unfortunately, House Resolution 293 has been pending in the Rules Committee since early March, and no action is scheduled. I am convinced we must act upon this legislation as we did the resolution proclaiming Captive Nations Week. It is encouraging that people all over the world reaffirm their belief in the courage and persistence of the peoples of the captive nations, but we must take additional steps to insure their freedom. This legislation could be an important step.

GUN TOTING

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, it has been no secret that I would like to see this Congress pass effective legislation to control handguns. The only alternative is the continuation of the violence that has become part of the day-to-day pattern in the life of this country. Murder, strong-armed robberies, senseless shootings—they are all common in the American city of 1971. And why not? Handguns are easy to buy, easy to conceal, easy to use. And they have become "tools of the trade" for the criminal. It requires no physical strength to use a handgun. There is only the simple, antiseptic, impersonal act of squeezing a piece of metal. Those pieces of metal must be kept off the streets and out of the hands of criminals.

In a recent issue, the New Republic took notice of the problem in the column, "TRB, from Washington." The column says most people in the country want gun control. Then it adds:

The failure to get effective regulation through Congress is an example of what makes millions feel they are powerless to control their government.

The column is an excellent summary of the need for handgun control. The complete text follows:

GUN TOTING

A couple of reporters went over to the suburban home of Chief Justice Burger the other night to insure coverage in case the Justice Department called on him with a late-hour appeal over the Pentagon papers. When the reporters rang at 11 p.m., according to *Newsweek*, the handsome jurist answered the door personally, in a bathrobe, carrying a long-barreled revolver.

The Chief Justice of the United States answering his doorbell with a gun somehow typifies for us the law-and-order issue in America today. It goes right down from Justice Burger to the mother cowering behind her door in the city ghetto. This nation is scared.

"Gun control is at the top of every poll you see," Senator Kennedy said the other day. "It's at the top of every housewife's fears who walks the streets of the city of Boston, and people are absolutely terrified."

Former New Haven Police Chief Ahern, a member of the Scranton Commission, said recently. "Not only blacks, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos and young people but even governors and congressmen believe their privacy is being violated, their telephone conversations monitored and their daily activities observed."

And Milton Eisenhower himself, who headed the commission investigating violence, declared here last month, "There are literally arsenals being built by the extreme right and the extreme left, not only with normal guns but with every type of weapon. And if we saw trouble break out in this country it could be devastating."

The crime issue is the cutting edge of America's social unrest. It is the painful symptom that finally sends the man suffering from cancer to the doctor. America ought to do something about law and order quick; unfortunately, the Nixon approach has too often been wrong-headed, cynical or even hypocritical.

There are two main views on how to reduce America's appalling crime rate: get at the social causes, or use repression. No less than four presidential commissions employing hundreds of experts, millions of dollars and ten million words, have stressed the long-term need of full social justice. That is the burden of the Katzenbach, Kerner, Eisenhower and Scranton reports. They just say the same thing over and over; it is tragic that so few listen.

The Nixon approach has emphasized the old, simplistic theory of stiffer penalties, tougher laws, repression. "We cannot explain away crime in this country by charging it off to poverty," candidate Nixon said in the 1968 campaign. There is some truth in this, of course. Maybe some judges have been too lenient. But it is arrant folly to think we can sleep securely in bed at night while ghettos swarm with unemployed teenagers, one man in nine is below the poverty line, and junk guns are purchasable at hardware stores.

How many more American Presidents must be shot before we license guns as we license autos? Every poll shows 75 to 80 percent of the public wants it. The failure to get effective regulation through Congress is an example of what makes millions feel they are powerless to control their government. Congress passed the 1968 Gun Control Act, and the National Rifle Association lobby saw to it that it is as full of loopholes as the income tax law. It bans importation of cheap, snub-nosed concealable handguns but not their parts; the latter are pouring in. There is a

new cottage industry to assemble them, and the "week-end special" is more common than ever.

That is one thing in barbaric America that even the most tolerant and sympathetic visitors from civilized countries outside cannot understand. The US is the only industrialized country on earth that permits gun sales. There are a few restrictions but they don't restrict. Some of us would rather see heroin and sticks of dynamite freely available to purchasers than firearms, particularly handguns. "There are at least 25 million handguns, perhaps 30 million in the US," Dr. Eisenhower testified the other day, "because the sale has quadrupled in recent years. These are not sporting weapons, they have no other purpose than to kill."

The statistical correlation between firearms and homicides is irrefutable. It is here that the approach of the Nixon administration appears cynical.

In preparation for 1972, Mr. Nixon seems wrapping himself once again in the bogus law-and-order issue. Last month he warned New York state troopers of an attempt to "beat down law enforcement." He is wrapping himself in the uniform. Following killings of police he called a White House Conference proposing federal awards of \$50,000 to slain policemen's kin. And gun control? The administration opposes it.

"The deadliness of firearms is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that they are virtually the only weapons used in killing police officers," says the authoritative Eisenhower Commission report (1969). In 1968, firearms accounted for 61 of the 65 police killed that year (handguns 46); in 1969, 83 of the 86 officers slain were killed with firearms (handguns 67).

With a record like that it takes a callous administration, I think, to hold a conference on the murder of police and not take up the subject of firearms, yet that is what this administration did. New York police commissioner Patrick Murphy and the director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Quinn Tamm, were conspicuously omitted from the guest list. They want a ban on all sales of handguns for private use. At a briefing by Attorney General Mitchell at the end of the police conference, he sparred with reporters about gun control. The matter was up to the Treasury Department, said this chief law enforcement officer of the government.

So there stands the Chief Justice with a handgun. Two-and-a-half million handguns are being manufactured or imported every year; they now account for half of all homicides, and sales have increased since the Gun Control Act took effect. They are particularly numerous in the South (along with homicides) and Mr. Nixon has thrown in his lot with Dixie and the gun lobby, which prefers homicides to registration. It is wrapped up in sex; for many a handgun is a virility symbol. There is only one thing to do: arm everybody. Pack your Colt when you go to lunch and be sure little Mary has her automatic on the school bus. That way we will all get law and order.

A RED CHINESE EMBASSY IN OTTAWA, CANADA: THE DOMINO THEORY COMES HOME

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the opening of the new Red Chinese Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, should impress on us the suspect role of Canada in arranging the visit of Henry Kissinger to the Red

Chinese capital of Peiping. The domino theory comes closer home—Red Chinese to the north and to the south.

Huang Hua, the Communist Chinese Ambassador to Canada, was delayed in making his appearance at Ottawa because his duties in Red China required him to be on hand to greet Kissinger, President Nixon's alter ego.

The United States now has two Red Chinese Embassies within 100 miles of our border—one 60 miles to the north in Ottawa, Canada, and the other 80 miles to the south in Havana, Cuba.

Who are the Americans that would urge our people to believe the Red Chinese were isolated from the world? It is the United States that has been surrounded by Red Chinese Embassies and cut off from our neighbors, as we continue to appease our enemies and spite our friends.

Who is running this country—certainly not the people or their elected officials?

I include relevant news articles in the RECORD:

[From the Evening Star, July 22, 1971]

CANADA SEES KEY ROLE FOR ENVOY FROM PEKING

OTTAWA.—Huang Hua, one of China's most experienced diplomats, arrives in Ottawa tomorrow to begin his work as Peking's first ambassador to North America and possibly to play a key role in thawing the 22-year freeze in relations between his country and the United States.

Huang is at least seven weeks late getting here—technically 14 weeks later than originally scheduled—but Canadian officials are not all concerned at the delay. The delays have bolstered Huang's reputation and expectations about his possible role here.

The main reason for his late arrival appears to have been that he was one of the Chinese officials involved in negotiations leading up to last week's surprise announcement that President Nixon would visit Peking by next spring.

News pictures from Peking showed Huang as one of the Chinese officials meeting with U.S. Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger during Kissinger's secret visit to the Chinese capital July 9 to 11.

In the meantime, there have been increasing indications that the Chinese intend to make their Ottawa embassy an important diplomatic headquarters.

It not only will be Peking's first base in North America, but also the most likely staging point for attempts to improve relations with the United Nations in New York and the U.S. Government.

Considering the relatively small amount of trade and travel that China can expect from Canada—a nation of only 21 million—it appears that the Chinese expect other, more substantial benefits from an embassy only 60 miles from the U.S. border.

There also is a large U.S. Embassy in Ottawa which could deal directly with the Chinese delegation here, without going through Canada or other intermediaries.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, July 21, 1971]

WASHINGTON STATE PONDS TRADE WITH SOVIETS, RED CHINA

(By Curtis J. Sitomer)

JACKSON HOLE, Wyo.—While the United States and Communist China prepare for their historic summit meeting, the State of Washington is probing the possibilities of trade with both the Soviet Union and mainland China.

For two decades, the state has been pro-

moting Pacific trade with Japan, Taiwan, and India.

Now Gov. Daniel J. Evans, in an interview during the Western Governors' Conference here, discloses he is discussing with Soviet representatives possibilities of a trade pact between Siberian territories and the State of Washington. Governor Evans says officials in Leningrad—where he recently spent 15 days—were "very interested" in Washington timber, aircraft, apples, and other agricultural products.

The Washington State executive says that he made "preliminary inquiries" into a trade potential with Communist China "even previous to ping-pong diplomacy." He has not received any formal response from Chinese officials as yet.

Whether or not China might be more willing to buy U.S. goods as a result of the U.S.-China summit talks remains to be seen. State officials hope so.

However, Gov. Evans says he knows China will need to import some aircraft manufac-

turing to develop its new commercial-aviation systems. Seattle's gigantic Boeing facility has been hard hit by federal aerospace cutbacks, "and we would assist Boeing's interest [in selling to China]," the Governor says.

Mr. Evans sees economic dividends for his state as well as diplomatic advantages for the nation as a whole if such new trade routes should be established. He is eager to develop these agreements strictly on a state—or regional—level. "We might be able to do some things the federal government can't because of their diplomatic problems," he says.

The Governor adds he is not now aware of federal restrictions or waivers which might be needed to institute trade with these Communist nations.

"Much of our job will be to encourage private firms in Washington to deal with Russia and Red China," he says, "and our first move is to establish a specific market."

The Governor adds, however, that federal

permission would likely be needed "if we get into the area of strategic materials."

[In Washington, D.C., sources at the State and Commerce departments and at the White House say that states are free to send promotional teams abroad and try to drum up trade for its own industries and products.]

[But states cannot make trade agreements; private companies must apply for licenses to trade with the Soviet bloc and Peking through the Commerce Department. U.S. Code, Title 18, Chapter 45, bars states or individuals from entering into any agreement with a foreign government without sanction of the federal government.]

The Governor has informally discussed his Communist trade plans with fellow Pacific Coast chief executive Tom McCall of Oregon and William A. Egan of Alaska. "Both are enthusiastic," he says. He now expects to further explore the potential of Western regional agreements with Communist-bloc nations with California Gov. Ronald Reagan and Gov. John A. Burns of Hawaii.

SENATE—Saturday, July 24, 1971

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

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

Almighty God, Creator of the universe, Ruler of men and nations, as we pause at this shrine of the patriots' devotion, speak to our waiting spirits the word we need for this time. Look not upon our feeble expressions but upon the deep yearnings and hidden aspirations of our souls. Renew Thy servants, who, by the voice of the people serve in this Chamber. Give them strength and wisdom to bring deliverance from the ancient evils of tyranny, poverty, injustice, war, the toil which is unrewarded, and the dreams that are unfulfilled.

O Lord, give Thy servants a greater understanding of Thy ways, a higher insight into Thy wisdom, and a clearer vision of Thy majesty to sustain them in the days ahead. Help them to find Thee near in work well done and duty faithfully performed.

When the day is spent and evening comes, bring us at length to a Sabbath of quiet, rest, and worship. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., July 24, 1971.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 23, 1971, be dispensed with.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination on the Executive Calendar under New Report.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination on the Executive Calendar, under New Report, will be stated.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Charles Carmin Noble, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army), to be a member and president of the Mississippi River Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the configuration of this nomination.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this is undoubtedly superfluous, but I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Calendar, including Calendar No. 270, and then going over to Calendar No. 279 and in sequence from then on.

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

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, if the distinguished majority leader will yield for a question, he proposes to take up Calendar No. 270 and then skip to Calendar No. 279; is that correct?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

YEAR OF WORLD MINORITY LANGUAGE GROUPS

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 105) authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating 1971 as the "Year of World Minority Language Groups", was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 105

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds and declares that—

(1) there are more than two thousand minority language groups of one hundred and sixty million people, most of whom live in remote areas of the world in cultural isolation without books or even an alphabet;

(2) it has been shown that these people are gifted individuals whose human resources the world is denied;

(3) the translation of literacy materials and teachings of moral and spiritual significance into minority languages, which re-