

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## HIGHWAY SAFETY RECEIVES ATTENTION IN PERCEPTIVE ARTICLE

## HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, for many years we have been attempting to cope with the problem of mayhem on our roads and streets. We have known during most of this time that the majority of vehicle crashes are caused by problem drivers, such as alcoholics, narcotics addicts, and the habitual reckless driver. However, all levels of government, including our courts, have been reluctant to identify and deal firmly with this individual.

The news media is beginning to give the problem driver the attention he should have as a menace.

An article by Smith Hempstone, published in the Evening Star of February 24, deals effectively with the problem driver and focuses the spotlight on him.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

## ZAP THE HIGHWAY CONG WITH SCARLET LETTERS

(By Smith Hempstone)

Too much blood has been shed. The casualty lists grow longer daily. It's time for a cease-fire on this country's highways.

Our streets, roads and interstate freeways have become free-fire zones in which more Americans are killed each year than have died in six years of warfare in Vietnam. In one recent year, the butcher's bill was 52,500 deaths, 2 million disabling injuries and an economic loss of close to \$10 billion.

Fundamentally, the problem is that there are too many cars, many of them of unsafe construction, being driven too fast by too many drivers who are reckless, inexperienced or stupid, sometimes all three. Those to whom the bottle is no stranger add an extra element of peril for those who must run the automotive gantlet.

Because the problem is a complex one, there can be no single solution to it. But a step toward sanity might be made by identifying the highway Viet Cong, the multiple offenders who terrorize our roads and make a commuter's mere survival a feat worthy of a campaign ribbon.

Recidivist traffic offenders, who are nearly as great a menace to society as the felons who stalk our sidewalks, number in the many tens of thousands. They come from every age and ethnic group, every stratum of society, every occupation: Teen-agers, housewives, businessmen, laborers.

And they are at the core of the problem, make no mistake about that. The Automobile Club of Michigan, which recently investigated the circumstances surrounding 363 fatal accidents, found that about 25 percent of the drivers involved had been in an average of three previous accidents. Translated into national terms, that would mean that multiple offenders each year take the lives of about 13,000 people, inflict roughly 500,000

disabling injuries and cause damage on the order of \$2.5 billion.

Most states have laws on their books which give judges the authority to impose jail sentences or to revoke the licenses of those who have shown themselves to be a menace to themselves and to others. But the automobile has become such an integral part of the centaurian society in which we live that many judges are unwilling to invoke these penalties except in the most extreme cases: Lack of a driver's license may cost a man his job, or make it impossible for a widowed woman to shop for her children.

And yet it is clear that, if the multiple offender has rights, so too, does the potential multiple victim. At the very least, he (or she) who has been involved in serious moving violations ought to have his car daubed with scarlet letters identifying him as what he is: A potential killer.

One way of doing this would be mandatory replacement of a car's regular license tags with conspicuously colored ones after the vehicle had been involved in two moving violations within a single calendar year.

Now there are some nuts, and I fear their tribe increases, who would continue to drive recklessly even if their cars were painted in polka dots. But it is a reasonable assumption that the knowledge his car bore red tags marked "Dangerous Driver" would slow down most multiple offenders, or at least give others a fighting chance by identifying him so he could be treated with extreme caution.

Highway terrorists with three violations could be given tags of another distinctive color bearing appropriate lettering. Such drivers would be allowed to use their cars only for getting to work and for essential shopping, but not for social purposes.

Since most cars are used by more than one driver, such a scheme admittedly would work a hardship on—and be unfair to—the safe drivers in a family. But the stigma of having to drive a car marked as a potential killer in itself could generate family pressures which might markedly reduce the burgeoning number of traffic fatalities. Normal plates could, of course, be returned to a vehicle after a stated period, perhaps 18 months, free of moving violations.

If a hard-core motoring malefactor were unimpressed by the restrictions placed on his license and his car, if he continued to be involved in moving violations, then for his sake and for that of others his license should be permanently revoked. An automobile can be a weapon as lethal as a submachine gun, and no man has an unalienable right to either.

The drunken driver, responsible for 28,000 deaths annually, has been a serious problem for years. With the spread of the drug culture, we face the prospect of some very bad trips indeed, for users and non-users alike. With a swelling population of 204 million people and 80 million automobiles on the road, the risk of allowing accident-prone drivers to carry on their fender-crunching ways simply has become unacceptable.

Thousands of people can be marshaled to march on Washington to protest American casualties in Vietnam. Yet it is one of the many ironies of our crazy time that nobody is very much interested in protesting against those reckless drivers who kill and maim thousands of their countrymen every year.

Each of us, if he is honest with himself, knows that he has driven recklessly on at least one occasion. But it can't go on this way. It's time to de-escalate the free-fire zones which our highways have become. And the situation has reached the point at which only draconian measures can be effective.

## VOICE OF DEMOCRACY ESSAY CONTEST WINNER IN NORTH DAKOTA

## HON. MARK ANDREWS

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce that Miss Patricia Colberg of Fargo, N. Dak., has won the Voice of Democracy essay contest in North Dakota.

A student at North High School in Fargo, she plans to enter North Dakota State University this fall to study either bacteriology or medicine.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne J. Colberg.

In her essay, Miss Colberg describes two things her generation must do to maintain freedom in America. They are: Respect the opinions of others, and work through the system.

Her essay deserves public attention, and I insert it in the RECORD as follows:

## VOICE OF DEMOCRACY

(By Patricia J. Colberg)

"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." These familiar words of the late President John Kennedy typify what I would consider the responsibility necessary for the preservation of that one resource our country can boast is so plentiful—FREEDOM. But before we can determine the role Young America should play in the maintenance of freedom, we must ask ourselves two questions. The first pertaining to freedom of the past: What has made Freedom our Heritage? And the second referring to freedom at present: How is freedom living in today's world? The answers to these questions concerning freedom's past and present hold the key to unlocking the door to freedom's future.

What has made Freedom our Heritage? Our nation was established on the concept of freedom for every man. Three documents virtually assure that end: The Declaration of Independence—proclaiming a free, independent nation; the United States Constitution—actually establishing our country and the Bill of Rights—insuring Man's undeniable liberties. But there is an even richer background of freedom's actual becoming our heritage if we look only to the men who fought for freedom. For without these brave people who dedicated their very lives to gaining liberty for all men, freedom may never have become the cornerstone of America's foundation and those three documents insuring our freedoms may never have been written. Remember Thomas Paine? Paine struggled defiantly to free the colonies from Britain's tyrannical rule by publishing a newspaper critical of Mother England. Nathan Hale—a young school teacher hanged by the British as a traitor—spurred-on the freedom-fighters with his famous last words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." And it was the oratorical stamina of Patrick Henry who laid his life on the line with his emphatic conviction: "Give me liberty or give me death!" These men—three of a list of hundreds—who substantially consecrated their lives to the establishment of a Free nation. These men made freedom our Heritage because these men struggled to establish the liberties we enjoy today which are guaranteed by the documents they wrote.

Freedom—our Heritage—established and insured by our founding fathers. But how is freedom living in today's world? Even today there are examples of young people not so unlike Patrick Henry and Nathan Hale, who are indeed fighting to live freedom. A high school student from Kansas spends his summer in Appalachia—instead of Woodstock, New York. A young girl in Mississippi decides to stay in her integrated school, rather than following her friends who enroll in an all-White school in the suburb. A boy in California decides to attend college in his home state. He resolves to become a student leader—in the University Senate . . . not the SDS. A young man in Iowa interrupts his education to serve his country in Vietnam. Living examples, common all over America—examples of how freedom is indeed living in today's world.

Freedom—our Heritage. The future preservation of Freedom as President Kennedy indicated a decade ago is to "do for your country." This primary responsibility of "doing" for America will soon be shifting to my generation, just as my parents assumed these citizenship duties. They have paid taxes, voted at the polls, served in the armed forces. These same requirements must be fulfilled by the Youth of United States. But besides these basics of being a citizen in a free nation, my generation must do two other things. First, respect the opinions of others, and secondly, work through the System. It is important that if we want to be heard and respected that we do the same for others . . . particularly those of the "other" generation. As the writer Voltaire once said: "I disagree entirely with everything you say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it."

The second step Young Americans must take is to work through the System, for like Kenneth Clark, author of the book *Civilization*, I believe that "order is better than chaos, creation better than destruction, and human sympathy more valuable than ideology." History is ourselves and for Americans, freedom was established as our Heritage—and freedom lives today. Freedom's future is certain if my generation continues to assume the responsibilities of being free American citizens and "do" for America.

#### PRESIDENT NIXON'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the syndicated Columnist James J. Kilpatrick has written an interesting analysis of President Nixon's economic policies. His column appeared in newspapers on Tuesday, February 23.

Mr. Kilpatrick points out that the administration's request for an increase of \$40 billion in the ceiling on the national debt is made necessary by massive deficits in the Government's finances for fiscal 1971 and fiscal 1972.

He also notes that the President's economic policies in many areas are in conflict with the philosophy enunciated during the campaign for the office which he now holds.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Kilpatrick's analysis, entitled "Nixon's New Course Aiming Economy for Rocks?" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Evening Star, Feb. 23, 1971]

#### NIXON'S NEW COURSE AIMING ECONOMY FOR ROCKS?

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

These are hard times for the President of the United States. The economy flaps like a wild spinnaker; he cannot get the thing tied down. He is running in a sea of crosscurrents and contradictions, balling with one arm and steering with the other. It is not the best moment, perhaps to ask our skipper to reflect on the principles of navigation.

Yet a series of worrisome developments is causing increasing concern among Nixon's friends and supporters on the political right. We are not ready to abandon ship: Where do we swim to? But it would be pleasantly reassuring, all the same, to know where in the hell we are going.

Treasury Secretary Connally was up to the Hill last week, asking for a walloping \$40 billion increase in the legal limit on the national debt. The increase will have to be granted.

No such massive increase would be required if it were not for the massive deficits in prospect. Nixon's budget message predicts a deficit for the current fiscal year of \$18 billion, and a deficit for the next fiscal year of \$11.6 billion, but the figures are written on sand. It is probable that the deficits—and the debt—will be much greater.

"What we need," said Nixon not so awfully long ago, "is an intelligently balanced economy." And he went on to complain—this was in New York on July 6, 1968—that "we have not yet taken the first step toward such balance—toward regaining control over federal deficit spending and the ever-increasing federal debt."

This was one of the major themes of the Nixon campaign. He belabored Lyndon Johnson for falling "to cut deficit spending which is the cause of our present inflation." Budget deficits, he said, "lie at the heart of our troubles." For his own part, he renounced any "massive step-up" in federal spending programs. "This is a prescription for further inflation," said Nixon. "I believe it is also a prescription for economic disaster."

Well, we cheered our skipper then. He was a philosopher of the free enterprise system. "There is nothing the matter with the engine of free enterprise," he said "that cannot be corrected by placing a prudent and sober engineer at the throttle." In a major radio address on Oct. 23, 1968, he assailed the notion that wage and price controls could be limited to a few areas. "In order to control wages and prices," he said, "it would be necessary to embark on a road from which it is very hard to escape without major damage to the freedom of all."

This was sound conservative doctrine. Nixon warmed our hearts in a related field when he took a "dim view" of any welfare plan that might be predicated upon a guaranteed annual income. Such a plan, he said, would be doubly wrong: "First, it would not end poverty; and second, while it might be a substitute for welfare, it would have a detrimental effect on the productive capacity of the American people."

Where are we, Cap'n? The administration's Family Assistance Plan, no matter how it is sliced and buttered, is a form of guaranteed annual income. Federal spending is up. Inflation continues. And we are offered, as a "responsible fiscal policy," a budget predicated upon real deficits and make-believe revenues.

The dismal thought is beginning to take hold that Nixon has jettisoned his charts and compass of 1968—tossed them over the rail—and now is steering by the seat of his pants. Last year he would not jawbone; this year he will. The limited price and wage controls

that once were anathema now are widely foreseen. Nixon has us hanging on the rails.

Maybe his course leads to a stable economy; but these are desperate chances Nixon is taking. The rueful notion will not go away that we preferred our skipper then, to our skipper now.

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 18, 1971

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, February marks an event both proud and tragic in the history of free peoples. It is the 53d commemoration of Lithuanian independence, as well as the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian Republic by Mindaugas the Great in 1251.

It is a proud commemoration because of the long history of liberty in the hearts of the Lithuanian and Baltic peoples. It is tragic because of oppressive occupation of the Baltic Republics by the Soviets since 1940 and the terror and genocide which the Soviet Government has visited upon the people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

However, the Communists have been unable to break the spirit of Lithuania. They have been unable to suppress the aspirations of the Lithuanian people for freedom and the exercise of their human rights. There exists a strong bond between all Lithuanians, and a fierce pride in the homeland in which they believe—not the Lithuania of today, but the Lithuania which existed before 1940.

Mr. Speaker, we have witnessed recently a profound and tragic demonstration of the Lithuanian urge for freedom in the attempted defection from Lithuania by Simas Kudirka. This single but heroic act presented sufficient evidence to the rest of the world that the spirit and hope of Lithuania still lives. Although the obstacles may seem insurmountable at this time, I am confident that the Lithuanian people will achieve their long-sought-for goal—the independence and liberty which is the inherent right of every man.

Recently Mr. V. P. Volertas, president of the National Executive Committee of the Lithuanian American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., forwarded to me an essay entitled "Lithuania's Fight for Freedom—30 Years of Soviet Oppression." This essay describes the history of the Soviet occupation of the Baltic republics as well as the conditions of fear and repression under which liberty loving peoples must now live.

I am inserting into the RECORD, for the attention of my colleagues, a copy of that essay along with the text of House Concurrent Resolution 416 of the 89th Congress, which was passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. I have also included a copy of a resolution of the Lithuanian Council of New Jersey adopted on February 13, 1971.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I have sponsored a House concurrent resolution to

urge the President to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

The materials follow:

**LITHUANIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM: 30 YEARS OF SOVIET OPPRESSION**

For too long too many people throughout the world have been unaware of what happened to the people of Lithuania. The Kremlin is fond of saying that Russian imperialism died with the czar. But the fate of Lithuania shows this to be a cruel fiction. The Communist regime did not come to power in Lithuania by legal or democratic process. The Soviets invaded and occupied Lithuania in June of 1940, and the Lithuanian people have been suffering in Russian-Communist slavery for more than 30 years.

Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent, numbering over 1,000,000 in the United States, and their friends in all parts of the country will commemorate two very important anniversaries during the second part of February, 1971: (1) They will observe the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251; and (2) They will mark the 53rd anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918. But this celebration of Lithuania's Independence Day will not be similar to American celebration of the Fourth of July. It will contain no note of joy, no jubilant tone of achievement and victory. On the contrary, the observance will be somber, sorrowful, underline with the grim accent of defeat and tragedy. For Lithuania has lost its independence, and today survives only as a captive nation behind the Iron Curtain.

The Lithuanians are proud people who have lived peacefully on the shores of the Baltic from time immemorial. Lithuania has suffered for centuries from the "accident of geography." From the West the country was invaded by the Teutonic Knights, from the East by the Russians. It took remarkable spiritual and ethnic strength to survive the pressures from both sides. The Lithuanians, it should be kept in mind, are ethnically related neither to the Germans nor the Russians. Their language is the oldest in Europe today.

After the Nazis and Soviets smashed Poland in September of 1939, the Kremlin moved troops into Lithuania and annexed this republic in June of 1940. In one of history's greatest frauds, "elections" were held under the Red army guns. The Kremlin then claimed that Lithuania voted for inclusion in the Soviet empire.

Then began one of the most brutal occupations of all times. Hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians were dragged off to trains and jammed into cars without food or water. Many died from suffocation. The pitiful survivors were dumped out in the Arctic Siberia. The people of Lithuania have never experienced such an extermination and annihilation in their long history through centuries as during the last three decades. Since June 15, 1940, Lithuania has lost more than one-fourth of the country's population. The genocidal operations and practices being carried out by the Soviets continue with no end in sight.

Since the very beginning of Soviet-Russian occupation, however, the Lithuanians have waged an intensive fight for freedom. This year marks the 30th anniversary of Lithuania's successful revolt against the Soviet

Union. During the second part of June of 1941 the people of Lithuania succeeded in getting rid of the Communist regime in the country; freedom and independence were restored and a free government was re-established. This free, provisional government remained in existence for more than six weeks. At that time Lithuania was overrun by the Nazis who suppressed all the activities of this free government and the government itself. During the period between 1940 and 1952 alone, more than 30,000 Lithuanian freedom fighters lost their lives in an organized resistance movement against the invaders. The cessation of armed guerrilla warfare in 1952 did not spell the end of Lithuania's resistance against Soviet domination. On the contrary, resistance by passive means gained a new impetus.

The persecution of Solzhenitsyn, the clamp on Rostropovich and other dissenters in the Soviet Union received a great deal of publicity in the free world's press. Very well publicized were the Simas Kudirka—Coast Guard tragedy, the Hijacking of a Russian jet liner by Brazinskas and his son, death sentences imposed on two Jews and a young Lithuanian, Vytautas Simokaitis, for trying to escape the Communist tyranny. But this is only the tip of the iceberg of desperation in the Soviet empire. In slave labor camps in the Soviet Union millions of people are still being held. Many dissenters are being confined to psychiatric institutions and being murdered by the Kremlin thugs. It is an established fact that a brilliant Lithuanian linguist, Dr. Jonas Kazlauskas, 40 years old, was murdered in a psychiatric hospital in Moscow three months ago. His only "crime" was that he had received an invitation to come to the University of Pennsylvania (in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) as a guest professor for this very spring semester of 1971.

The Government of the United States of America has refused to recognize the seizure and forced "incorporation" of Lithuania by the Communists into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Our Government maintains diplomatic relations with the former free Government of Lithuania. Since June of 1940, when the Soviet Union took over Lithuania, all the Presidents of the United States (Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon) have stated, restated and confirmed our country's nonrecognition policy of the occupation of Lithuania by the Kremlin dictators. However, our country has done very little, if anything, to help the suffering people of Lithuania to get rid of the Communist regime in their country.

At a time when the Western powers have granted freedom and independence to many nations in Africa, Asia and other parts of the world, we must insist that the Communist colonial empire likewise extends freedom and independence to the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and other captive nations whose lands have been unjustly occupied and whose rightful place among the nations of the world is being denied. Today and not tomorrow is the time to brand the Kremlin dictators as the largest colonial empire in the world. By timidity, we invite further Communist aggression.

The United States Congress has made a right step into the right direction by adopting *H. Con. Res. 416* that calls for freedom for Lithuania and the other two Baltic republics—Latvia and Estonia. All freedom-loving Americans should urge the President of the United States to implement this very important legislation by bringing the issue of the liberation of the Baltic States to the United Nations. We should have a single standard for freedom. Its denial in the whole or in part, any place in the world, including the Soviet Union, is surely intolerable.

**RESOLUTION OF THE LITHUANIAN COUNCIL OF NEW JERSEY**

On the occasion of the 53rd Anniversary of the Restoration of Lithuania's independence, we the representatives of the Lithuanian ethnic community of New Jersey, assembled here on February 13, 1971, in Newark, New Jersey to:

Commemorate Lithuania's Declaration of Independence proclaimed on February 15th, 1918, in Vilnius, whereby a sovereign Lithuanian State, having antecedents in the Lithuanian Kingdom established in 1251, was restored;

Honor the memory of the generations of Lithuanian freedom fighters who fought to defend Lithuania's national aspirations and values against foreign oppressors;

Recall with pride the political, cultural, economic and social achievements of the Lithuanian Republic during the independence era of 1918-1940;

Express our indignation over the interruption of Lithuania's sovereign functions as a result of the military occupation of our homeland by the Soviet Union on June 15, 1940, during the course of which national traditions and values were trampled, the personal freedoms of the people were suppressed and hundreds of thousands of people were liquidated by the Soviet genocidal practices;

And to emphasize once again our confidence that, regardless of what methods the Soviet oppressors devise, they will, in the end, be unable to suppress the aspirations of the Lithuanian people for freedom and the exercise of their human rights. These hopes were made most evident in the recent successful hijacking of a Soviet aircraft to Turkey by Pranas and Algirdas Brazinskas, as well as in Simas Kudirka's heroic attempt at defection.

Gravely concerned with the present plight of Soviet-occupied Lithuania and animated by a spirit of solidarity we, the members of the Lithuanian ethnic community of New Jersey,

Demand that Soviet Russia immediately withdraw its armed forces, administrative apparatus, and the imported Communist "colons" from Lithuania, thus permitting the Lithuanian nation to freely exercise sovereign rights of self-determination.

We call upon our Senators and Representatives to make use of every opportunity to urge that President Nixon once again publicly reiterates the long standing United States position of non-recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union and to raise this issue in the United Nations and at various international conferences.

**H. CON. RES. 416**

Whereas the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—*

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Oct. 22, 1966]

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO REQUEST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO URGE CERTAIN ACTIONS IN BEHALF OF LITHUANIA, ESTONIA, AND LATVIA**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 1573, House Concurrent Resolution 416.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 416) to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I wish to say that I am delighted that this matter is being taken up. It deserves attention in this session as a mark of our continuing concern for those peoples who have been deprived of their democratic institutions and are unable to speak for themselves.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 416) was agreed to.

**EXECUTIVE POSITION**

The position of the executive branch with respect to the concurrent resolution is outlined in the correspondence which follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 1, 1965.

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing in reply to your letter of May 20, 1965, to the Secretary of State, requesting the Department's comments on House Concurrent Resolution 416, which has been approved unanimously by the Subcommittee on Europe and ordered favorably reported to the full Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution requests the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The language of the resolution, as formulated, is not objected to by the Department of State.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that from the standpoint of the administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II,

Assistant Secretary for  
Congressional Relations,  
(For the Secretary of State).

**H. CON. RES. —**

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring):

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

Whereas the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination, and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations; and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation; and

Whereas all peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, cultural, and religious development; and

Whereas the Baltic peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been forcibly deprived of these rights by the Government of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union, through a program of deportations and resettlement of peoples, continues in its effort to change the ethnic character of the populations of the Baltic States; and

Whereas it has been the firm and consistent policy of the Government of the United States to support the aspirations of Baltic peoples for self-determination and national independence; and

Whereas there exist many historical, cultural, and family ties between the peoples of the Baltic States and the American people: Be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the House of Representatives of the United States urge the President of the United States—*

(a) to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums and by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

(b) to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples.

**A SOCIETY UNDER STRESS**

**HON. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, a column written by Smith Hempstone, and published recently in the Washington Evening Star, I believe deserves the widest circulation. It is, in my opinion, an interesting reflection on our times. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

**LOST MOORINGS IN A SOCIETY UNDER STRESS**  
(By Smith Hempstone)

The battle-hardened veterans returned from the war to a nation fundamentally changed, to a society vastly different from that which they left. There was a sense of political uncertainty in the air; the stench of moral corruption, almost as perceptible as the noxious odors emanating from the slow-flowing river, hung over the capital.

The flight from the countryside, begun long before they took up arms, had been completed. The family farm was a thing from the past; only the vast (and hence more viable) estates survived. Great masses of unskilled men, unable to find jobs and their small savings eaten by inflation, crowded into the rotting inner-cities to swell the welfare rolls and make the streets unsafe for honest people. The alienated muttered of revolution.

The old virtues of thrift and probity were

publicly flaunted by members of the upper and middle classes, who sought to outdo one another in extravagance and ostentation, in private sexual depravity and in public peculation. The family, once the stanchest of institutions, had been weakened by the collapse of paternal authority. Women threw off the old restraints, disdaining chastity and taking to the streets to demand equal status with men.

Religion, the traditional backbone of the state, had become an empty formality to which most men paid no more than lip-service. To fill the vacuum created by their own disbelief, many of the young joined oriental cults whose emotional rituals and drug-induced mysticism were an affront to those who still clung to the old faith.

There had been great changes, too, in the ideals, method and content of education. The old philosophy that one of the primary purposes of schooling was to inculcate in the young patriotism, morals, respect for the law and a reverence for national traditions had pretty well gone by the board. In its place, the intellectuals espoused a new permissiveness.

In the political arena, the two major parties battled viciously for supremacy. One continued in the minds of most people to be associated with the preservation of economic and social privilege.

The other, led frequently by wealthy liberals convinced of the necessity for reform, was plagued by a lack of unity as leaders ambitious for personal power vied with each other in their demagogic appeals to the restless masses. As a concomitant of partisan strife, both parties cynically disregarded the Constitution and public morality fell to a new low as scandal after scandal rocked the capital and the country.

Political violence became a feature of the times, with large-scale demonstrations in the cities and rival gangs of extremists battling each other in the streets.

Meanwhile, the nation's enemies abroad continued their military buildup. But the new wars were not to be fought by citizen-soldier conscripts, rather by an all-volunteer army, the creation of which was to have a profound effect on the future of the Republic.

The inadequacies of institutions designed by the founders for the governance of a small, uncomplicated state became apparent and led to pressure for electoral reform. A new criminal code was enacted in an attempt to deal with the growing lawlessness. But politicians continued to play upon the social issue for partisan advantage, rather than seeking an equitable and lasting solution to it.

The increasingly frequent assassinations of public figures and the continued use of violence as a political tool led to a concentration of power at the center and a diminution of the liberties of all citizens.

Military defeat in Asia had an unsettling political effect at home. In the end, all the maneuvering proved in vain. The burden of defense spending coupled with a vast public works program was more than the debased currency could bear. The spectacles of sadism and violence to which the public had become inured had aroused passions always only thinly papered over.

The venality and corruption of an establishment which had given itself over to licentiousness and sensual gratification offered neither example nor leadership to a people who had forgotten both God and patriotism. Although the creaking institutions of government no longer were capable of responding to the demands placed upon them, the senators prattled on.

Finally, on the night of Jan. 10, 49 B.C., Julius Caesar splashed across the Rubicon with his legions at his back, an act which was to lead to the destruction of the Roman republic. But all that was in another time and, of course, has nothing to do with us and our country.

CALLING FOR A 26-WEEK EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFITS

**HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, today's unemployment levels are putting heavy extra burdens on the States. This compounds a serious situation. Most States are already overburdened with fiscal problems.

In December, my home State of Rhode Island paid out more money in unemployment compensation than in any month in the 33-year history of the program. Unemployment was at 6.4 percent in December. Many of these payments went to people covered by the new law which extends the benefit period by 13 weeks. What happens when the 13 weeks run out? People will go on the welfare rolls and the costs to the States will rise even higher.

Unemployment has now reached 7.7 percent in Rhode Island. This is part of the dismal nationwide unemployment picture. Our national economic policies are directly responsible. It seems to me that the economic hardships and losses to the States brought on by those national policies should be absorbed as much as possible by the Federal Government. With that in mind I wrote to the President in January asking him to implement the suggestion of the Governor of Rhode Island that the benefit period for unemployment compensation be extended by an additional 26 weeks.

Recently, a resolution passed the Rhode Island General Assembly memorializing Congress "to enact such legislation as would be necessary to extend payment of benefits to unemployed workers by as much as 26 weeks with the Federal Government assuming the entire cost." The complete text of the resolution will follow my remarks.

On Tuesday, I wrote to the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means asking that legislation of this sort be acted on by the committee as soon as possible. I have asked for the assistance of the committee in helping me draft legislation that will be applicable to all the States.

In my letter to the chairman I have outlined the basic provisions which should be included in the bill. Following the recommendations of the Rhode Island Department of Social Security and the request of Governor Licht, the legislation will have these provisions:

That such benefits would be payable in any State while the criteria for paying "extended benefits" are met. These criteria are, first, over 4 percent rate of insured unemployment for any 13-week period, and second, that rate equals or exceeds 120 percent of the average rate for the same period in the preceding 2 years. A time limitation could be placed on the benefits instead of the above; that is, payable until July 1, 1972.

That the benefits would be paid by the individual States from their unemploy-

ment insurance funds in accordance with the provisions of their own State laws.

That the Federal Government would reimburse the States for any benefits paid. Reimbursement would be from general revenue sources, and no additional taxes would be levied on employers for such purposes.

That only States which had enacted "extended benefits" would be eligible to participate.

That only those claimants who had exhausted "extended benefits" would be eligible for additional benefits.

That each eligible claimant would be entitled to receive as emergency benefits the same number of weeks of benefits at the same rate as his original State entitlement, up to a maximum of 26 weeks.

The support of my colleagues in the House for this bill would be much appreciated. I am certain that many States besides Rhode Island will be most anxious to benefit from legislation of this sort.

The text of the resolution passed by the Rhode Island General Assembly follows:

RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT ECONOMIC RECESSION TO ENACT SUCH LEGISLATION NECESSARY TO EXTEND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT COVERAGE AN ADDITIONAL 26 WEEKS

Whereas, Rhode Island's rate of unemployment reached 6.4 per cent in mid-December, 1970; and

Whereas, During that same month the state paid out more money in unemployment compensation benefits than in any month in the 33-year history of this program; and

Whereas, The single most significant factor in the situation is that approximately 20 per cent of the payment went to persons who were covered under the 13 weeks of benefits which were extended as a result of a special session of the general assembly; and

Whereas, If these unemployed persons exhaust their extra-time benefits and are compelled to turn to welfare, then the states will face increased unforeseen expenditures of staggering proportions; and

Whereas, The causes of rising unemployment are directly traceable to the trends of the national economy which are molded by the policies of the federal government; and

Whereas, Since the causes are traceable to the federal government, the responsibility of bearing the cost rests directly with the federal government; and

Whereas, The states under such a federally funded program should maintain control as to disbursement of the funds to the unemployed and should be reimbursed for full costs, including interest over the period of the next succeeding four years; and

Whereas, Institution of such a plan would: a) eliminate the transition of unemployed workers to the welfare rolls; b) remove the cost burden of unemployment benefit payments from the local employers to the federal government; and c) allow the federal government to assume and extend over a longer period of time the cost of such a program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations hereby memorializes the Congress to enact such legislation as would be necessary to extend payment of benefits to unemployed workers by as much as 26 additional weeks with the federal government assuming the entire cost; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be and he hereby is authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the senators and representatives from Rhode Island in said Congress.

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE URGES CONGRESS TO RETAIN 4¼ PERCENT CEILING

**HON. WRIGHT PATMAN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, many organizations, representing consumers, farmers, and working people, are deeply concerned about the proposal to eliminate the 4¼ percent ceiling on long-term Government bonds.

Many people have contacted me in recent days to express their dismay about the action of the Ways and Means Committee in approving legislation which would give the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to market up to \$10 billion of long-term Government obligations without regard to the 4¼-percent ceiling. Such action would mean the end of the 4¼-percent ceiling as an effective low interest policy.

This morning I received a copy of a statement issued by the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. calling on the Congress to reject this destruction of the 4¼-percent ceiling. The Cooperative League—which represents every major cooperative in the Nation—said:

To reverse this policy (4¼% ceiling) in this way will have a wide-ranging effect throughout the economy that will cost every consumer in ways he cannot afford.

Mr. Speaker, the Cooperative League is one of the major consumer organizations of this Nation and they represent the views of millions of Americans. Before it is too late, I hope that the House of Representatives will heed the warnings of such organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a copy of the full text of the statement by the Cooperative League:

STATEMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF THE U.S.A.

On no subject during its 55-year history of working in behalf of rural and urban consumers has the Cooperative League of the USA been more consistent than it has in opposing high interest rates which strike at the health of the entire national economy, but especially at those on low and fixed income who are at least able to cope with the immediate devastating effects of any relaxation of interest rate controls.

These include the young newly married couples seeking homes, the elderly trying to make it on small pensions, and the poor of any age.

At its most recent biennial Congress in New York this position was restated in a unanimous action when the Congress declared:

"The Cooperative League believes that a high-interest, tight-money policy in no way benefits the general welfare, but has the effect of stifling economic activity and growth. Cooperatives and small businesses are especially handicapped by such a policy, to the detriment of the people they serve."

Therefore, the Cooperative League of the USA can only view with dismay the proposals to remove the long-established interest ceiling in the sale of \$10 billion in long-term government bonds at a time when interest rates are declining for all types of government commitments. To reverse this policy in this way will have a wide-ranging effect throughout the economy that will cost every consumer in ways he cannot afford.

## WHAT OF THE DEMOCRATS?

## HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, constructive criticism implies the possession of a viable alternative by those who are doing the criticizing. In a New York Times column, James Reston accuses my colleagues on the other side of the aisle for saying much but offering little. I cannot help but agree with his analysis and submit his article as further evidence that the loyal opposition is doing little else but opposing. We all eagerly await a sensible Democrat solution or alternative to the President's proposals. So far, we have only heard individual mutterings.

The article follows:

## WHAT OF THE DEMOCRATS?

WASHINGTON, February 18—When President Nixon came into the White House he said, "We were elected to initiate an era of change. We intend to begin a decade of government reform such as this nation has not witnessed in half a century. . . . That is the watchword of this Administration: reform."

His new health program for the nation, sent to Congress this week, is only the latest evidence that he has kept his word. For more than a year now he has sent to Capitol Hill one innovative policy after another: on welfare reform, revenue-sharing reform, government reform, postal reform, manpower reform, Social Security reform, reform of the grant-in-aid system, and many others.

It is not necessary to agree with his proposals in order to concede that, taken together, they add up to a serious and impressive effort to transform the domestic laws of the nation, all the more remarkable coming from a conservative Administration, and that they deserve a more serious and coherent response than they have got so far from the Democratic party and the Democratic majority in the Federal Congress.

What is the Democratic party's alternative? This we would like to know. There are alternatives from Democrats—a Kennedy alternative on health policy, the beginnings of a Wilbur Mills alternative to revenue sharing, a Muskie alternative to Vietnam policy—pick a date and get out—but as often as not the Democratic alternatives contradict one another, and the party as a whole seems to be settling for the old political rule that it is the business of the opposition party merely to oppose.

A party out of office, of course, always operates at a disadvantage. It lacks the authority and resources of the Presidency. It is usually leaderless and broke. Its power is dispersed among the committee chairmen, the rival candidates for Presidential nomination, the Governors, and the National Committee, the latter now meeting in Washington.

In the present case, the titular head of the Democratic party is Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a new boy in the back row of the Senate. When the National Committee meets, it usually concentrates on the party deficit and President Nixon, both of which they find disagreeable. But so far, about all they have been able to agree about is that they should not tear each other apart in public, which, come to think of it, is quite an achievement for Democrats.

Nevertheless, hard as it is to get an opposition party to agree on what it stands for, it would be reassuring to think that they got together once in a while and at least tried

to define the broad outlines of a program for the future.

It is perfectly clear that many of the old Democratic programs of the fifties and sixties are no longer relevant to the problems of today, let alone tomorrow. In 1960 there were only 44 grant-in-aid programs for the states; now there are over 430; and even the Democratic Governors are bewildered by their complexity and inefficiency.

In the short time since President Nixon first came forward with his welfare reform bill, over 2 million people have been added to the welfare rolls, at an additional cost of \$1.5 billion a year.

President Nixon has at least seen that this is dangerous nonsense and put forward a bold, if controversial, alternative that deserves to be voted up or down. As things now stand, the Democrats are demanding, and quite right too, that the scandal of campaign expenditure be corrected, but they cannot agree on how this should be done; and beyond that, they have not even managed to agree on how to pick their spokesmen if they do get free time on television.

The last time the Democrats were out of power, they at least recognized the problem and organized a kind of brain-trust outside the Congress to question their old assumptions and write position papers on the main subjects coming up for decision. It wasn't much, and Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn resented the experiment, but it started the process of revision and even of thought within the party.

What the Democrats are doing now is merely sniping at the President's programs and often saying some damn silly things in the process. Here is George McGovern, for example, normally a sensible man, proclaiming that Mr. Nixon is "flirting with World War III in Asia." And Ed Muskie calling in Pittsburgh the other night for a "new coalition" cutting across lines of race, geography and economics.

But to do what? In support of what programs? President Nixon has been singularly successful in ignoring old Republican taboos and prejudices, and if you want to be cynical about it, he may be putting up programs he knows the Democrats will probably knock down; but at least he has a program on the home front, which is more than you can say for the Democrats.

## RETIREMENT OF MR. W. R. TYE

## HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, Mr. W. R. Tye, of Harlem, Ga., recently retired as Columbia County extension agent, a position which he held for 21 years. During this time, he very ably served the residents of Columbia County, and his contributions to agriculture and his service to youth will not be forgotten.

Mr. Tye's ability and dedication to his job brought him many friends and admirers. I ask permission to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article from The Columbia News.

I include the article as follows:

## RETIREES AFTER 21 YEARS

MARTINEZ.—Columbia Countians gathered at the South Columbia Elementary School Tuesday to honor W. E. Tye, Columbia County Extension Agent, who retired last week after 21 years of service to Columbia County.

County officials gathered at the luncheon included members of the Board of Com-

missioners, the Board of Education and many of Tye's relatives and friends. Also present at the luncheon were several of Tye's former 4-H club members.

Following an invocation by J. M. Price, vice president of the Board of Education, Master of Ceremonies, Bill Jackson, chairman of the Board of Education, led the distinguished group of speakers in praising Tye's devotion to duty and the outstanding job he has done for the county.

Board of Education member Lamar Walter read a resolution passed by the board that lauded Tye for "contributing to expanded educational services" and for having "served the needy and deprived, beyond the call of duty".

Leon Zeigler, another board member said, "Our lives are much richer because Bill Tye passed our way."

Chairman of the County Commissioners, Jim Blanchard, commented, "I have never worked with a man who was more dedicated to his profession."

Principal speaker John Pierce Blanchard said, "His life shall live across the continent and across the world." He added, "Men on the battlefields of the world have been inspired by Mr. Tye and his good works and good deeds transcend the boundaries of our county."

Following Blanchard's remarks, Tye took the podium and for the next 30 minutes held the audience spellbound as he weaved his way through his life before and after coming to Columbia County. Tye philosophized about the past and future of the County giving his personal viewpoints and observations.

About his relationship with Blanchard, Tye said, "No county agent has ever enjoyed a finer relationship with a school superintendent." He added that when he came to Columbia County the Board of Education had a budget of about half a million dollars per year and today it has grown to several million dollars per year.

In closing, Tye told the story about how reluctant he was to come to Columbia County, but that he was never sorry after his feet once touched the ground.

Tye and his wife will continue to live in Columbia County.

## LITHUANIA'S LOVE OF FREEDOM ENDURES

## HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 18, 1971

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, Americans of Lithuanian origin and descent this week observe the 53d anniversary of the birth of the modern Republic of Lithuania.

That same observance will take place, if not publicly, then in the hearts and minds of those who continue to reside in that small country on the amber shores of the Baltic Sea. Although they continue to be the victims of subjugation imposed by the Soviet Union, their love of freedom endures.

We in this House share that love of liberty and appreciate it all the more because we have been able to preserve it for almost 200 years. We also share the sorrow that besets the many Lithuanians both here and abroad at this particular time.

The hope that the citizens of Lithuania have for the recovery of their rights must be continued to be reinforced by the United States. The Soviet Union thus far has proven intractable on this issue. But our consistent refusal to recognize the Russian seizure of the Baltic States is a factual reminder to the Soviets that we are aware of and concerned about their unjust occupation of these Nations against their will.

Many Members of the House will take this opportunity to commemorate Lithuania's 53d anniversary, Mr. Speaker. I am pleased and honored to join my colleagues on this occasion.

#### DORN COSPONSORS BILL TO PROTECT HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE FOOTBALL

### HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, high school football is threatened today by professional football teams which telecast their games on Friday night.

As a response to this problem, I have today joined my colleague from Washington (Mr. Hicks) in introducing legislation which will bar professional football organizations from telecasting football games on Friday night and Saturday afternoon when high school or college games are being played in the same area.

Mr. Speaker, virtually every high school football game in my area is played on Friday night. Friday night is an important time in America, important to our national physical fitness program. The competitive spirit and sportsmanship exemplified in high school football is necessary to the building of strong bodies and sound minds. High school football promotes discipline and good manners. The roar of the crowd at a high school football contest is the reward for the amateur athlete, a reward for years—including summers—of hard, grueling, disciplinary conditioning.

But no athlete, Mr. Speaker, can play his best in an empty stadium. The enthusiastic approval of one's classmates, parents, and friends in the football stadium is necessary to maintain that competitive spirit and that desire to play and remain physically fit.

The football enthusiast on Friday evening, paying an admission fee, is essential for sound athletic programs in our schools, for good equipment and playing fields.

The bill we propose today is fair to all concerned. It merely spells out and clarifies what was the intent of the Congress years ago when we wrote the law relative to professional football. For the preservation of a strong amateur football program in our Nation, I urge my colleague to support our amendments to the Sports-Television Broadcast Law.

#### STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN GILBERT GUDE BEFORE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT OF JUNIOR VILLAGE

### HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, our colleague Mr. GUDE recently appeared before the District of Columbia City Council to support some improvements in the care of children at Junior Village.

I commend Mr. GUDE's remarks to all who are concerned with the welfare of children:

Mr. Chairman: While I must acknowledge the inherent drawbacks of institutional living which stem from the nature of most institutions, I am nevertheless very concerned with the situation at Junior Village. The problems of Junior Village are quite rightly the special concern of the D. C. Council.

Chairman Hahn, and members of the Council, I am grateful for the opportunity to appear at these public hearings on Junior Village. I know that they will contribute much to our common goal of improving care of the children.

As a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, I have long been concerned with Junior Village and the problems in this city that have kept such an institution in existence for so many years. Most recently, I have expressed this concern by participating in ad hoc hearings held in the House of Representatives three weeks ago. At that time, witnesses from various groups such as For Love of Children (FLOC), Family and Child Services, The Welfare Department, and other social services, presented to the committee a number of alternatives for the children which would be better than continued reliance on Junior Village.

After visiting both Junior Village and several FLOC homes, I find myself even more aware of the difficult problems involved and determined to help, in some way, find a better solution to these children's needs. But a single concerned individual can, in reality, do very little. Community response to the plight of the children of Junior Village must come now, from all agencies, organizations, and individuals equipped or able to take care of these youngsters for as long as necessary.

At this time, I would like to comment on the changes which have been made at Junior Village since the January Washington Post series. According to a Post editorial of last Thursday, February 11, Kennedy Cottage, formerly a detention center, is being remodeled to be used for new arrivals; brothers and sisters will be allowed to stay together; kitchens in each cottage will replace the central dining hall; more staff is being transferred to be with the very young children; and several volunteer adults have moved in full-time. The administrators of Junior Village should be commended for making these necessary changes. I hope that more intra-institutional improvements will continue to be made, but we must not become so complacent with these stop-gap measures that we neglect to undertake the massive restructuring of the total child welfare system which I believe the situation calls for at this time.

This restructuring should be approached on a number of different levels:

First, we should take advantage of the wide variety of services offered by many existing D. C. organizations. There are home-

maker services, day care facilities, family counseling services, protective services, family assistance, and family shelters, all of which could be used at a time of family stress, to prevent a break-up which would put the children in Junior Village. I realize that most of these services are already financially strained, and are operating at full capacity. Therefore, I promise my vigorous support of whatever additional funding is necessary to expand these services to the level where they can operate effectively to prevent needless placement of children in Junior Village.

Second, a central information and referral service could be set up solely to provide 24-hr. telephone answering service for information or referrals for families in crises. Courts and social workers could use such service to learn of these other options if the decision is made to remove the child from his home.

Third, most of the administrators involved in foster home programs and child or family services agree that subsidized adoption would be a very good idea. Quite simply, subsidized adoption means making it possible for poor, but otherwise suitable adoptive parents, to accept permanent responsibility for children eligible for adoption. The City Council and Congress should consider this suggestion seriously.

Fourth, I believe that the efforts to move as many children as possible out of Junior Village into foster home settings should be continued. For a great many children, this is the most desirable alternative.

Certainly there will continue to be youngsters whose problems are so severe that neither natural or foster homes can cope with them. Junior Village must be improved to provide more adequate institutional care for these children.

First, there should be provisions for emergency short-term care of children awaiting placement in some other setting. By "short-term" I mean a period of hours or days, not months or years.

Second, we must provide much more than mere custodial care for the residents of Junior Village. We must provide the kind of treatment necessary to alleviate the emotional problems of these children.

Finally, I would urge the consideration of child advocates, who check to make sure that individual children receive the kinds of services they need and deserve. For example, if a child is removed from a foster home for more intensive treatment, the child advocate would check to be sure he actually was receiving that treatment.

These are my suggestions. Political and fiscal realities dictate that cost must also be a factor in considering the future course of action. I believe, however, that doing what is best for the children will also turn out to be the least expensive alternative in the long run. Currently, the cost of keeping a child at Junior Village are high—some \$10,000 a year, including operating costs, per child. How much better, then, to use these Junior Village funds to prevent families from having to give up their children, or to place the children in a more healthy, home-like setting. I believe the wisdom of these alternatives speaks for itself.

Let me conclude on an optimistic note. The debate over Junior Village has shown that the children there have many friends, dedicated to improving the quality of their care. Many of the individuals and organizations who have written to me know that Junior Village cannot be closed and want to provide adequate financing and staffing to upgrade the institution.

Intense community concern has already produced some needed changes, and I know that today's council hearings will add further impetus to constructive change. As a member of the House District Committee,

I stand ready to cooperate with you in any way to provide the best possible environmental conditions for youngster's needing our help.

**NIXON HAS EDGE ON KEY ISSUES**

**HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP**

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, the latest Harris poll includes a hidden message for Congress. Despite congressional criticism of the President's proposals, it is interesting to note this survey indicates the American people have greater confidence in Mr. Nixon's ability to solve the majority of our problems than in his opponent's capacity to do the same. We should take a lesson from this article and realize that Democratic footdragging is helping no one and fooling even fewer. I insert the survey in the RECORD so all of us can scrutinize its findings:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 22, 1971]

**THE HARRIS SURVEY: NIXON HAS EDGE ON KEY ISSUES**

(By Louis Harris)

In a first test on who might handle 12 key issues better as President, Richard Nixon finishes ahead of Sen. Edmund Muskie [D., Me.] on eight ties with him on one and runs behind on three. These results indicate that Nixon has a reservoir of strength on the current issues of American politics and that Muskie has yet to establish an impact on the American public on the issues of the day.

Recently, a cross section of 1,827 households was asked:

"Here is a list which has on it some problems people say they are concerned about these days. Now for each problem on this list, who do you think could do a better job on this issue as President—Richard Nixon, the Republican; Edmund Muskie, the Democrat, or George Wallace, the Independent?"

[In percent]

|                                 | Nixon | Muskie | Wallace | Not sure |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| Build up national defense       | 37    | 25     | 11      | 27       |
| Foreign aid                     | 36    | 26     | 9       | 29       |
| Drug-abuse control              | 36    | 28     | 11      | 25       |
| Air and water pollution control | 36    | 33     | 7       | 24       |
| Crime prevention                | 35    | 27     | 16      | 22       |
| New welfare program             | 35    | 30     | 9       | 26       |
| Health-care aid                 | 34    | 33     | 8       | 25       |
| Control of pornography          | 32    | 25     | 11      | 32       |
| Aid to public schools           | 32    | 33     | 9       | 26       |
| Racial equality                 | 30    | 35     | 10      | 25       |
| Aid to cities                   | 32    | 32     | 7       | 29       |
| Aid to the poor                 | 29    | 37     | 10      | 24       |

Some of the issues on this list could be considered areas of natural Nixon strength: such as crime prevention, control of pornography, build-up of national defense and drug-abuse control—all matters on which Nixon campaigned rather vigorously in both 1968 and in 1970.

The surprise of this poll is Nixon's ability to outscore Muskie on such issues as air and water pollution control and health care. Muskie has been a leading sponsor of much of the antipollution legislation over the last few years. Democrats in Congress repeatedly have stressed the health issue, even to the point of overriding Nixon vetoes.

When asked about the health, pollution and education issues in previous Harris Surveys, the public has expressed roughly a 3-

to-2 preference for the way the Democrats might handle them.

Yet, Muskie does not run nearly as strongly as his party on these issues. He does edge out Nixon on aid to schools, and holds a clear lead on matters of racial equality and aid to the poor. But he achieves no better than an even split on the crisis over aid to the cities.

In light of these results, two questions must be raised:

1. Why does Muskie come thru relatively lacking in appeal on so many of the key issues?

2. With this kind of weakness on issues, how did Muskie manage in the same poll to lead Nixon by a margin of 43-40 per cent in a trial heat for 1972?

Part of the answer to the first question can be explained in terms of personality of appeal. Nixon and Muskie have parallel profiles, but Muskie has fewer negatives against him, while projecting just about all of the positives Nixon possesses.

The key to the Muskie appeal is a sense of sincerity, coolness, calm and communication of quiet confidence. The latest results also suggest that this low-key style has not forged a clear-cut position in the minds of voters on many issues of the day.

The fact that two to three out of every 10 voters are not sure which man might do better on each of these issues leaves room for change. Muskie also has the advantage of public discontent with an incumbent President in many areas without having to offer concrete alternatives.

**GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP HAS LIMIT**

**HON. WILLIAM LLOYD SCOTT**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, an editorial in the Rappahannock Times, a weekly newspaper published at Tappahannock, Va., within my congressional district, relates to subsidizing of the Washington Senators baseball team and indicates that the Senators are attempting to sign up Uncle Sam as a supergroundskeeper. While the editorial suggests the reader write their own congressional representatives, I am inserting it in the RECORD at this point for the information of the membership, with the thought that your constituents might also view with alarm the free use of a stadium built with taxpayers' money.

Of course, baseball is known as America's favorite sport, and I wish we had a winning team in the Nation's Capital. While all sports' lovers support the home team, I have no intention of voting taxpayers' money to subsidize baseball. The short editorial is set forth in full below:

**GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP HAS LIMIT**

The year 1971 could be an interesting season for the Washington Senators. First they get Denny McLain, a talented though controversial pitcher; then Curt Flood, an equally talented and controversial center fielder. Now, they're trying to sign Uncle Sam on as a kind of super-groundskeeper.

The Senators, less than an artistic triumph last season, have come on hard times at the box office. Their owners have hit upon the ingenious idea of playing rent-free in a stadium which was built with taxpayers' money in the first place.

Fortunately, it is a proposition that must receive a favorable nod from Congress and it

is to be hoped these gentlemen recognize a steal of first, second, third and home. While the monies involved are small in comparison to other commitments within our federal budget, this situation does reemphasize the need for setting sensible priorities in spending the people's money. A word to your own Congressional representatives might be in order on this one.

**LAW, DIPLOMACY, AND CITIZEN RESPONSIBILITY**

**HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this House has demonstrated an understandable interest in seeing the laws of the land observed. When they are not observed we tend to feel a little irrelevant. Street crimes and violence have been our principal concern over the past year, and in this context indiscriminate bombings were making America an anxious land. We reacted by strengthening the law against bombings, and this law applies to all bombings and burnings. There are no exceptions made for those who bomb or burn as a way of conveying a political point. In fact, such bombings and burnings were the precise target of the legislation. Since the passage of that law a new form of bombings has arisen, which endangers not only our citizens and guests here, but our citizens, journalists, and diplomats abroad, and diplomacy itself. I refer to the witless attacks on the persons and property of Soviet diplomats by a very misguided group of people. I say "misguided," because if their object is to secure appropriate treatment of Jewish citizens in Russia, it cannot be achieved in this way. Moreover, it greatly endangers the lives, and compromises the effectiveness of American citizens in Russia whose job it is to keep open lines of communication so that constructive messages of concern can be transmitted to Soviet authorities. One such "message of concern" dealt with the case of Mr. Leonid Rigerman. The message somehow got through. And as one who joined many of you in urging the Department of State to make every effort to secure his release, I rejoice at his safe arrival. Exactly what combination of Government effort, private initiative, public concern and restraint achieved this result cannot be known. But of one thing we can be reasonably sure; it was accomplished in spite of, and not because of, the indignities being offered these days to Soviet citizens in this country. Indeed, the State Department would find its delicate work in these matters greatly facilitated by a careful observance of the customs of civility.

It was part of my work as chief of protocol to call on bloc country diplomats to express the regret of our Government for miscellaneous bombings, fires, beatings, and other harassments of their missions and personnel. I can safely say it would have been awkward under such circumstances to make representa-



tions on behalf of Americans or ethnic minority citizens residing in the offended nation. Anyone familiar with the oscillating nature of treatment of foreign nationals in Communist countries knows that such treatment is generally proportionate in unpleasantness to the current state of relations between those countries and our own. Recently, a carefully calibrated game of "tit for tat" has been played whereby for every Soviet citizen harassed here, one or more American diplomats or journalists is roughed up in the Soviet Union. Recently a Soviet diplomat's wife was spat upon in a Washington supermarket. That was a blow for peace, gallantry, better understanding? What folly. And what of the continuing disruptions of Soviet cultural performances, such as that of the violinist Oistrakh last night? What can they do but diminish confidence in Americans on the part of the very group of Soviet nationals who have dared speak out against totalitarianism at home? No, those responsible for such foolishness, to say nothing of the bombings of diplomatic vehicles, should know that their interests abroad will in the long run either prosper or perish through diplomacy. It is safe to surmise that the persons involved in planning and executing these senseless acts look to the weight of moral authority of the United States to be lent every effort to secure reasonable treatment of Soviet minority groups, as well as reasonable Soviet attitudes toward Israel herself. Such persons should ask themselves what moral authority this country can credibly claim if we cannot restrain our own citizens from brazen violations of law and international comity. What is at stake is our claim to be an orderly society of decent people. One cannot prove the inadequacy of Soviet law by demonstrating the importance of American law. Those who try to do so undermine the very fabric of lawful resolve they would invoke to reinforce their aims. Friends of Israel, and who here is not, should realize that diplomacy is far too important a task to leave to the diplomats. It belongs to us all. But what many can patiently build, a few can quickly destroy.

#### UKRAINIANS ALSO FEELING RE- PRESSIVE HAND OF RUSSIAN REGIME

**HON. JAMES D. (MIKE) McKEVITT**  
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. McKEVITT. Mr. Speaker, all of us feel revulsion over the repression of the Jews in the U.S.S.R. Another cultural group in the Soviet Union—the Ukrainians—are also feeling the repressive hand of the Russian regime. I would like to share with the House a letter I received from a close friend Mr. Myroslaw Kalba, president of the Colorado Ukrainian American Republican Club:

DEAR MIKE: They are coming to us in an endless flow—the news reports from the Ukraine about the sharply increasing repres-

sion of the national and cultural life of Ukrainians. But at the same time we also hear about constantly growing resistance, about fearless protests by individuals who, jeopardizing their own freedom and lives, boldly defend constitutional rights of the Ukrainian Nation, which is under the Soviet yoke. Evidence of this is being found in numerous editions of underground literature that reaches the free world, despite the stringent control of the mail and anything moving through the borders of the U.S.S.R.

A most recent example of such resistance is a case of Valentyn Moroz. This young Ukrainian historian was imprisoned for five years for his literary works in which he denounced the repression of human rights by the Russian regime. After serving his time, he didn't try to enjoy life. He again spoke out against injustice, political and national discrimination, and Russification of the Ukrainian language. Upon his release from prison he started to write his "Chronicle of Resistance" and "Beria's Sanctuary." He was well aware of the consequences of his writings and he did not have to wait long. Moroz recently was sentenced for the second time to a term of nine years in a hard labor camp.

We can only describe as heroic the acts of Ukrainian patriots such as Moroz and men like Svatoslaw Karavansky, Mykhajlo Soroka, and Viacheslaw Chornovil.

Their action in defense of the highest ideals of humanity, personal freedom and freedom of thought and speech deserves the admiration and support of our Government.

Sincerely yours,

MYROSLAW KALBA,  
President, Colorado Ukrainian American  
Republican Club.

#### NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take just a moment to add my enthusiastic endorsement for the bill amending the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The gentleman from Arizona has performed an important service in drafting and introducing today this legislation on behalf of himself and 66 colleagues, including myself.

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, which originally considered the legislation which became the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, has recently concluded hearings on the implementation of that act by various agencies of the executive branch. One of the areas to which we devoted considerable attention and time was the importance of seeing that the public was as fully informed as possible on the plans and programs of agencies with environmental consequences. I would say that after substantial resistance on the part of some of the downtown agencies, we managed to obtain general agreement as to the importance of citizen access to environmental information.

The bill introduced today takes the important next step in helping citizens to participate effectively in the making of decisions in which they have a significant stake. It lays to rest the misconception

held by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Mineral King case that citizens' organizations without a direct economic or personal stake in a controversy cannot have sufficient interest to be granted "standing" to intervene to test the validity of agency action. I might add, parenthetically, that the Supreme Court yesterday granted certiorari to review that case; thus that Court may bring the Mineral King case into line with the clear recent judicial trend to the contrary.

The legislation establishes a simple and expeditious procedure whereby one person or a group may act on behalf of a wide class of citizens, similarly situated, to protect American air, water, and land from unreasonable degradation or impairment. At the same time, it inhibits the kind of harassment which might otherwise occur by requiring that an action brought under this law must be supported by affidavits from at least two qualified experts, and by permitting the court, in its discretion, to award costs and fees to defendants when the Court is convinced that the plaintiffs had nothing more than harassment in mind in filing suit.

The legislation breaks new and important ground in shifting to defendants a strong burden of proving that their action or proposed action is in the public interest and that there is no feasible and prudent alternative, as well as that the social and economic costs are outweighed by the anticipated benefits of the proposal. As is well known, this is the kind of information that proponents of a given proposal or project have or should have at their fingertips; it is much easier for them to provide this information than it is for public interest and environmental groups to assemble the necessary expertise.

It is for this reason, among others, that I endorse this bill, and am honored to cosponsor it with the gentleman from Arizona.

#### ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

**HON. JAMES A. BURKE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, 1971, Estonians all over the world will be recalling the re-creation of their free independent nation. I take pride in offering my congratulations to the people and friends of Estonia as they celebrate that nation's anniversary.

On this date, 53 years ago the people of Estonia instituted the Republic of Estonia and thus reestablished their national independence which had been lost in the course of czarist Russian expansion toward the West.

Unfortunately, the Estonian people were able to enjoy their freedom for but a short two decades. The tyranny of a new imperialist Russia cut short the life of this brave new Estonian nation when the Red army invaded Estonia in 1940, and in August of that year Estonia was politically annexed to the U.S.S.R.

Since then, the Estonian people have been suffering under the oppressive yoke of foreign Communist domination. Their lot under Soviet colonial rule has been one of the vanquished; however, they have held fast to their confidence that Estonia will one day regain her freedom and independence. This hope is in no small way dependent on the United States as the acknowledged leader of the free Western World.

The Kremlin has deluded itself in assuming that the forcible incorporation of a sovereign nation will change the basic ideals of a captive people. The ideology nurtured by the noble people of Estonia for centuries, can hardly be obliterated by mere decades of Soviet diversion. The U.S.S.R. fails to realize that it is not dealing with Russians; the determination imbedded and burning in the hearts of the Estonians to live as a free people will survive foreign communist oppression, just as it survived the decades of czarist oppression.

We recall Estonian Independence Day each year to reaffirm our friendship and support of the people in Estonia for whom freedom is both a memory and a goal. The Estonians who have come to the United States are a vital group of citizens who have contributed much to American community life. They know, as few can who have lived in freedom all their lives, the speed and ease with which liberty can be stolen and the suffering endured until it is regained.

Most of all, on this day we look to the future and reaffirm our resolve never to recognize the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States; we are irrevocably committed to the integrity of an Estonia which must one day again be free. Estonia's plight will always be the concern of all free men.

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

### HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 18, 1971

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends in all parts of our great Nation will commemorate two very important anniversaries this month: First, they will observe the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251; and second, they will mark the 53d anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918.

On February 16, 1918, the Lithuanian nation declared its independence—an independence that had not been theirs for more than two centuries of Russian domination and German occupation during World War I. For two decades from that day in 1918, the Lithuanian people lived and thrived in the light of freedom which we Americans believe is the birthright of all men. But now, 53 years later, freedom has still eluded the

over 3 million captive citizens of Lithuania.

Independent Lithuania again fell under Russian domination when it was occupied by the Red army in World War II. It was declared a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. on August 3, 1940. Following German attack on the Soviet Union 10 months later, Lithuania was in Nazi hands until reoccupied by the Soviet Army in 1944. Since then it has been considered by the Soviet Union as a component republic. The United States has never recognized the Soviet incorporation of Lithuania or the other two Baltic States, Estonia and Latvia.

The Lithuanians have had a long and rich history in their continuing struggle for freedom and independence. It is a credit to the courageous Lithuanian people that after all these years they have maintained their freedom in mind and spirit. The continued determination of the Lithuanian people to recapture their freedom and independence is an example for the entire world. I join free men everywhere in expressing my continued admiration for these people and in supporting their campaign for freedom and self-determination.

#### THE HIGHER EDUCATION GIFT INCENTIVE ACT OF 1971

### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing The Higher Education Gift Incentive Act of 1971, a bill to encourage more private donations to colleges and universities by providing income tax credits. I am pleased to announce that I am being joined by a bipartisan group of 42 House cosponsors.

Under this legislation, an individual could contribute up to \$100 to a college or university of his choice and subtract an amount equal to that contribution from his Federal income tax bill, providing it did not exceed 20 percent of his tax liability. By the same token, corporations could contribute up to \$5,000 and receive a tax credit equal to their contribution, providing it did not exceed 10 percent of their tax liability.

Mr. Speaker, if there is a growing red menace on our campuses today, it can be found in the financial ledgers in the form of creeping deficits which have already taken some institutions to the brink of bankruptcy. A report by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education entitled, *The New Depression in Higher Education*, reveals that two-thirds of our Nation's public and private institutions of higher learning are either in deep financial trouble or headed that way. A survey of 540 of our Nation's 762 private, 4-year colleges and universities conducted by the Association of American Colleges reveals that 261 of these institutions, or nearly half, expect operating deficits in the current fiscal year totaling about \$87 million. Similarly, a study of 48 private, 4-year liberal arts

colleges conducted by Hans Jenny and G. Richard Wynn of the College of Wooster, reveals that more than half the schools are now running deficits, 12 of them amounting to \$200,000 or more. Their study, published under the title, *The Golden Years*, shows that while the period 1960 to 1968 was a relatively prosperous one for higher education, there has been a sudden reversal in the last 2 years.

The survey of the Association of American Colleges substantiates this trend while the average private school registered a \$39,000 net surplus in the 1967-68 school year, this became a \$20,000 net deficit in the 1968-69 school year, and a \$103,000 net deficit in the 1969-70 school year, and could run to \$115,000 in the current school year. In the words of the AAC report:

Private colleges and universities are apprehensive and they have reason to be. Most colleges in the red are staying in the red, any many are getting redder, while colleges in the black are getting grayer.

Dr. Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, says higher education is facing the greatest financial crisis it has ever had. The commission's study shows that while both expenditures and revenues have been rising, costs have been climbing at a steady rate, while income is growing at a declining rate. In the words of the report:

Either the schools must find more new money, or make cuts, or do both.

An article in the February 22 New York Times by Andrew H. Malcolm indicates that schools are indeed adopting a wide range of strict economy measures \* \* \* which range from abolition of departments and reductions in faculty to cutbacks in snow shoveling and lawn mowing. In Mr. Malcolm's words:

Inflation, cuts in Federal spending and dwindling endowment incomes from investment portfolios have brought to many schools the first serious retrenchment and deficits since the depression 40 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I would agree with the Carnegie Commission report that both belt tightening and finding more new money may be necessary to pull higher education out of this financial crisis, or new depression. My Higher Education Gift Incentive bill is aimed at tapping the private sector, both individuals and corporations, for new sources of revenue. By allowing tax credits for charitable contributions to institutions of higher learning, it would serve as both an incentive and catalyst for a substantial increase in private giving.

Earlier this year, I joined with Congressman COUGHLIN in cosponsoring his bill to allow tax credits for higher education expenses. This is a concept which I have long supported as a means of providing financial relief to hard-pressed families and students who support themselves. But while this may assist families and students in coping with rising college costs, it does not address itself to the problem of institutional relief since tuition revenues meet only a small portion of the institution's financial needs. I therefore view my bill as a complement to the Coughlin bill since it is directed at

separate aspect of the higher education financial problem. These two bills in turn are complements to the President's higher education legislation which concentrates most on assisting those students with the greatest financial need—those who would probably benefit little if at all from a tax credit for higher education expenses.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to indicate my gratitude to Dr. John Howard, president of Rockford College, and president of the 174-member American Association of Presidents of Independent Colleges and Universities. Dr. Howard and the association have worked hard for this legislation both at the Federal and State levels, and recently made a trip to Washington to talk with many of you about the importance of this bill and this approach.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I would like to include certain extraneous materials including a list of the cosponsors of this legislation, a release by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education on their recent study, articles and editorials from the New York Times and Fortune on the Carnegie study, an article from the Washington Post on the Association of American Colleges survey, and a New York Times article on college belt tightening.

I include the material as follows:

**THE HIGHER EDUCATION GIFT INCENTIVE ACT OF 1971**  
COSPONSORS

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois (for himself and Mr. MORSE, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. LENT, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. POWELL, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. THONE, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. KEMP, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. BRAY, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. QUIE, Mr. J. WILLIAM STAN-

TON of Ohio, Mr. MCKAY, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. VEYSEY, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FEELINGHUYSEN, Mr. YATRON, Mr. MYERS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. ROE, Mr. HUTCHINSON).

**CARNEGIE COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION**

New York, N.Y., December 3.—America's colleges and universities are in the midst of a financial crisis unmatched in its impact in any previous period in history. Many are continuing to operate only through the sacrifice of some of the programs and services normally considered important to their missions. An alarming number of others are headed in the same direction.

Nationally, some 1,000 institutions, enrolling 4 million (56 percent) of the students are considered "heading for financial trouble." Another 540 institutions, enrolling about 1.6 million (21 percent) of the students in the nation are considered "in financial difficulty." An additional 800 institutions enrolling about 1.7 million students (23 percent) are considered "not in trouble."

These estimates were developed by the staff of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education from findings of "on site" studies of 41 institutions. The estimates were made by weighting types and sizes of colleges and universities in the country according to their relative representation among all institutions. Specialized institutions of types not represented in the "on site" studies were not included in the staff projections. In all, approximately 66 percent of the total weighted sample of 2,340 institutions were either "headed for financial trouble" or already "in financial difficulty." (For more data from the Carnegie Commission staff projections see attached table.)

The institutions that are "headed for financial trouble" or are "in financial difficulty" are caught up in the worst of a situation in which demands for access, service, innovation and higher quality are rising rapidly but income has not risen fast enough to keep pace with rising costs. This cost-income squeeze had 29 (or 71 percent) of the institutions in the "on site" studies either "headed for financial trouble" or "in financial difficulty."

Preliminary findings based on the "on site" studies were announced today by Dr. Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission, and Dr. Earl F. Chelt, professor of busi-

ness administration and former executive vice-chancellor, University of California, Berkeley, who directed the investigations and wrote the project report. The study was supported by both the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education and the Ford Foundation.

According to the financial classifications developed by Chelt, institutions are considered "in financial difficulty" if because of their financial condition they have cut back on services that they regard as important parts of their programs. Institutions are considered "headed for trouble" if, at the time of the study, they had been able to meet current responsibilities without reducing important services but were unable to assure they could do so much longer or could not plan support for evolving program growth.

The fact that a college was classified as "in financial difficulty" does not warrant a judgment about the quality of its programs or its administration. In fact, it could indicate that an institution is doing relatively more than others to maintain its quality while bringing its income and expenditures into balance. Some of the highest quality institutions from an academic point of view fall into this category. For example, at New York University, one of the institutions in this category, a full statement published in December 1969 set forth reasons why the university could not continue operations at then current levels without adjustments. A 25-member University Commission was appointed to review the situation. A committee on the effective use of faculty resources reported within a month that in order to maintain faculty salaries at competitive levels for the next two years, modest increases in teaching loads and other economies should be put into effect.

It is also emphasized by Kerr and Chelt that there are far more institutions in each of the financial categories than were studied in the "on site" investigations. Some of the institutions ranked "in financial difficulty" are in relatively better financial condition than some of the 500 or more others that fall into that category on the basis of a total national sample.

Entitled "The New Depression in Higher Education," Chelt's report will be published by McGraw-Hill Book Company and will be available in February 1971.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER, AND ENROLLMENT, OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY FINANCIAL STATUS, UNITED STATES, SPRING 1970**

Based on the results of the Chelt sample survey, with institutions and enrollment weighted to represent their true proportions of total institutions and total enrollment, by type and control of institution]

| Institutions by control and type       | All institutions | Not in trouble | Headed for trouble | In financial difficulty | Institutions by control and type         | All institutions | Not in trouble | Headed for trouble | In financial difficulty |
|--|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Total institutions:<sup>1</sup></b> |                  |                |                    |                         | <b>Enrollment—private:</b>               |                  |                |                    |                         |
| Number.....                            | 2,340            | 800            | 1,000              | 540                     | Number (in thousands).....               | 1,935            | 240            | 790                | 905                     |
| Percent.....                           | 100              | 34             | 43                 | 23                      | Percent.....                             | 100              | 12             | 41                 | 47                      |
| <b>Total enrollment:</b>               |                  |                |                    |                         | <b>Universities:</b>                     |                  |                |                    |                         |
| Number (in thousands).....             | 7,300            | 1,700          | 4,000              | 1,600                   | Number.....                              | 165              | 30             | 85                 | 50                      |
| Percent.....                           | 100              | 23             | 56                 | 21                      | Percent.....                             | 100              | 19             | 51                 | 30                      |
| <b>Public institutions:</b>            |                  |                |                    |                         | <b>Enrollment—universities:</b>          |                  |                |                    |                         |
| Number.....                            | 1,170            | 580            | 500                | 90                      | Number (in thousands).....               | 2,380            | 450            | 1,470              | 460                     |
| Percent.....                           | 100              | 50             | 43                 | 7                       | Percent.....                             | 100              | 19             | 62                 | 19                      |
| <b>Enrollment—public:</b>              |                  |                |                    |                         | <b>Liberal arts colleges:</b>            |                  |                |                    |                         |
| Number (in thousands).....             | 5,330            | 1,330          | 3,150              | 850                     | Number.....                              | 730              | 210            | 310                | 210                     |
| Percent.....                           | 100              | 25             | 59                 | 16                      | Percent.....                             | 100              | 29             | 43                 | 28                      |
| <b>Private institutions:</b>           |                  |                |                    |                         | <b>Enrollment—liberal arts colleges:</b> |                  |                |                    |                         |
| Number.....                            | 1,170            | 325            | 500                | 345                     | Number (in thousands).....               | 770              | 170            | 400                | 200                     |
| Percent.....                           | 100              | 28             | 42                 | 30                      | Percent.....                             | 100              | 22             | 53                 | 25                      |

<sup>1</sup> Total includes comprehensive colleges and 2-year colleges, but data for these types of institutions are not shown separately, since there were relatively few of these institutions in the study sample; total excludes specialized institutions of higher education, which were not included in

the study. All numbers have been rounded, because precise numbers are not statistically significant.

Source: Carnegie Commission on Higher Education staff.

**FINANCIAL CLASSIFICATION OF 41 SELECTED U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

The 12 schools found to be "not in financial trouble" at the time of the study are:  
College of San Mateo  
Flint Junior College  
Gulf Coast Junior College  
Hamilton College

Howard University  
Meredith College  
Mills College  
Morgan State College  
St. Cloud State College  
University of North Carolina  
University of Texas  
Whitman College

The 18 colleges and universities considered "headed for financial trouble" are:

Albion College  
Allegheny College  
Carleton College  
Central Michigan University  
City Colleges of Chicago  
Cumberland College

Harvard University  
Knox College  
Mesa College  
Ohio University  
Pomona College  
Portland State University  
Syracuse University  
University of Chicago  
University of Michigan  
University of Minnesota  
University of Missouri  
University of Oregon  
These 11 colleges and universities are considered "in financial difficulty":  
Beloit College  
Boston College  
Fish University  
Huston-Tillotson College  
New York University  
St. Louis University  
San Diego State College  
Stanford University  
Tougaloo College  
Tulane University  
University of California, Berkeley  
SOURCE: Earl F. Cheit, *The New Depression in Higher Education*, McGraw-Hill, New York (at press).

COLLEGE FINANCIAL CRISIS FOUND IN  
CARNEGIE STUDY  
(By M. A. Farber)

A "new depression" has struck American colleges and universities and their deepening financial plight can be overcome only by a massive national effort, according to a study released yesterday by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. Dr. Earl F. Cheit, who directed the study for the commission, said an adequate effort to assure the solvency and growth of the institutions could cost an additional several hundred million dollars more annually.

Dr. Clark Kerr, the commission chairman, warned that higher education was facing "the greatest financial crisis it has ever had" with two-thirds of the nation's colleges and universities either in grave financial difficulty or headed that way.

If the institutions are to prosper, he said, the Federal and state governments will have to contribute substantially more funds than in the past. At the same time, the institutions must cut their costs and raise tuition as much as is realistic.

The 250-page study, on which Dr. Kerr's estimate was based, examined 41 private and public colleges and universities of all types in 21 states and the District of Columbia and found that 70 per cent of these were either in financial difficulty or "headed for trouble." It is becoming increasingly evident in recent years.

The "essence" of the problem, the study said, is that costs and income are both rising on the whole but costs are rising at a steady or a slowly growing rate while income is growing at a declining rate.

"Either the schools must find more new money, or make cuts, or do both," the study said. "These are the financial facts confronting most college and university administrators."

Other key points in the study included:

The financial crisis arose two or three years ago after a decade of "unprecedented" expansion that "may well have made" overextended institutions more vulnerable.

Decisions about reforming the institutions in the next decade will be influenced more by the institutions' financial situation than by any other single factor.

All types of institutions are affected by the crisis, with large, private universities in the most financial difficulty and public institutions in the South and two-year community colleges in the least trouble.

Most institutions are at an "intermediate" level of difficulty but even institutions rated

"not in trouble" can expect severe problems if present trends continued.

Although most institutions have become "cost conscious," many have "not yet" done enough to reduce expenditures and increase income. Still, the crisis is forcing a re-examination of educational "priorities."

Campus disruptions have led to "important" new costs "reasonably governable" and "Few, if any, college and university presidents interviewed in the study said they believe that the public understood their financial concerns."

To restore needed, public confidence, institutions must demonstrate that they are "reasonably governable" and efficient and that they have a "unifying set of purposes." In recent years, "the burden of proof of the value of educational financing has shifted" to the institutions.

"ILLUSTRATIVE" INSTITUTIONS

The 41 institutions are "illustrative" of the principal types of colleges and universities, said Dr. Cheit, who was formerly executive vice chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley. Financial situation was not considered in selecting them, he added.

After conducting interviews last May and reviewing data, Dr. Cheit and his staff placed each institution in one of three categories: "Not in Trouble," "Headed for Trouble" and "In Financial Difficulties."

An institution was put in the "In Financial Difficulty" category if it had already made, or was about to make, cuts that "fairly judged" by the institution or Dr. Cheit "affect essential services or quality."

An institution that was able to meet current responsibilities without reducing quality, but could not guarantee that standard or plan for growth, was classified as "Headed for Trouble."

An institution that could meet its present quality and program standards, and plan ahead with some assurance, was labeled "Not in Trouble."

The study emphasized that placement in a category did not reflect the "academic or educational excellence" of any institution. Some institutions, it noted, were classified "In Financial Difficulty" precisely because "good management is making the changes necessary to remedy financial problems."

11 SCHOOLS "IN DIFFICULTY"

Dr. Cheit put 11 colleges and universities in the "In Financial Difficulty" category, including Stanford University, the University of California, Berkeley, New York University and Tulane University.

James Hester, president of New York University, objected yesterday to this classification of his institution. He said the cuts made at New York University were designed not to diminish the quality of the institution's program.

The study itself said that N.Y.U. was a borderline case close to the "Headed for Trouble" category.

Stanford also issued a statement in Palo Alto, Calif. yesterday underscoring the steps that it was taking to retain quality while cutting back some programs and services.

The institutions in the "In Financial Difficulty" group are distinguished by the following characteristics, the study said: all nine private institutions are deficit financing and the two public institutions are on "stand-still" budgets, faculty and administrative positions are being cut back or "frozen," student-faculty ratios are increasing, instructional programs are being reduced, budgets for campus research institutions are being lowered.

Eighteen colleges and universities, including Harvard University, the University of Chicago, the University of Michigan and Syracuse University, were placed in the "Headed for Trouble" category. This category, the study said, is "typical of higher education."

In general, the study said, these institutions have undertaken "five strategies" to lessen their financial plight: postponing, belt-tightening, marginal reallocations, scrambling for funds and "planning and worrying."

"Although many administrators recognize the real possibility of severe crises ahead," the study noted, "it seems fair to say that these strategies do not yet reflect a response to either the underlying causes of the financial depression in higher education or to a reexamination of the schools' missions or long run-prospects. Nor do they purport to work major changes in the schools' structure or character."

Some institutions, the study said, "are willing to gamble, believing that it would be a mistake to compromise heavily with the present downturn. They believe a better strategy is to avoid major concessions until they are necessary, for the ground thereby lost would be hard to recover."

HEALTH CALLED "RELATIVE"

Of the 41 institutions in the study, 12 were rated "Not in trouble," including the University of Texas, the University of North Carolina, Hamilton College, Saint Cloud State College in Minnesota and Flint Community Junior College in Michigan.

The study cautioned that the "relative health" of the institutions in this group depended on continued support. "None," it said, "are permanently shielded from a prolonged downturn."

The "Not in Trouble" institutions include relatively more public than private institutions; among the private schools the classifications includes relative schools from the South are more heavily represented in this group, as are the two-year colleges. Among the primarily black schools, those "Not in Trouble" are the large ones, and among the liberal arts colleges in this category are the smaller ones.

UNIVERSITIES IN DANGER

The alarm over the fiscal crisis of the universities, sounded by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, will shock even expert observers of the nation's campuses.

The issue is no longer one of emergency belt-tightening. The question now is how long the majority of colleges and universities will be able to discharge fully their duty to their students and to the country. Higher education is, in the words of Dr. Clark Kerr, the commission's chairman, "in its worst financial crisis" since it began on this continent 300 years ago.

The warning is based on a detailed study of the fiscal condition of 41 selected campuses representing every institutional prototype. The commission concludes that 500 institutions are already in acute financial difficulty, while another 1,000 can be expected to move into that category in the near future. Even Harvard, with its towering prestige and high endowment, is among the universities found "headed for trouble." Indeed, the great research universities, particularly the private ones, are most seriously threatened.

Costs are rising at an ever-steeper rate, while the universities' income from all sources is growing at a declining rate. Inflationary pressures are entirely beyond the institutions' control. Mounting costs of keeping up with the explosion of knowledge—expanding libraries, expensive computers and laboratories, and the exploration of new fields of research—can be pared only at the risk of a serious decline in scholarship and service. The roller-coaster course of research support—up at times of prosperity and down at the first signs of recession—makes staffing and budgeting chaotic.

The colleges and universities themselves can take some immediate steps to improve their condition. In an atmosphere of opti-

mism and growth, some academic programs, particularly on the graduate level, were expanded too rapidly in quest of quick prestige. Too little thought was given to the husbanding of professional time and talent.

Excesses of affluence—by no means confined to the management of higher education—ought to be corrected. But the impending disaster cannot be averted without the rapid infusion of public funds, largely by the Federal government.

The future capacity of higher education to serve the country's youth, and the nation itself, is in jeopardy at the very moment when its top priority ought to be the costly unfinished task of extending equal educational opportunities to the poor and deprived. The surest way for a university to head for fiscal trouble, warns Earl F. Chelt, director of the study, is "aspiration for high quality—and a social conscience." Yet the decline of the quality in teaching and research, and the atrophy of the universities' social conscience, would be a calamity for the nation's intellectual, social and economic future.

#### A PURELY ACADEMIC DEPRESSION

About two-thirds of the nation's colleges and universities, with a total of some 5,600,000 students, are either in financial difficulty or headed for it. That estimate was made recently by the staff of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education; the estimate was based on a report prepared for the commission and the Ford Foundation by Earl F. Chelt, a professor of business administration at Berkeley—where he was once an administrator (executive vice chancellor). The Chelt report, entitled *The New Depression in Higher Education*, is based on detailed on-site campus interviews at a sample of forty-one institutions, ranging from large private universities like Harvard to small two-year public community and parochial colleges. The report will be published this month.

Chelt divided the forty-one selected schools and universities into three categories: "in financial difficulty," "headed for financial difficulty," or "not in financial difficulty." Institutions were put in the first category if financial problems had forced them to give up services or programs earlier considered essential. Those "headed for financial difficulty" either could not count on continuing current services or programs or could not plan for reasonable program growth.

Dr. Chelt found that most chancellors, presidents, provosts, and deans trace the beginning of their financial difficulties to the last three or four years, when several things happened at once: there was a decline in the rate of income growth, an increase in the range of activities considered desirable on campus—many more expensive graduate programs were initiated, for example—and a rise in academic standards. In short, costs rose rapidly while income rose slowly.

In response to this new condition, which came hard on the heels of lush days earlier in the decade, schools first declined new obligations, then scaled down new activities, then reduced costs, such as maintenance, that were not central to the academic program—and finally made cuts in the academic program itself. Chelt says his classifications are not intended to be judgments of the quality of programs in different schools or, for that matter, the quality of management. "In any given case a school could be 'in financial difficulty' precisely because it has good management which is making the changes necessary to remedy financial problems."

Among the eleven institutions in the sample judged to be in financial difficulty are such prestigious schools as Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley, as well as New York University and Fisk University (which is one of the most prominent of the predominantly black schools). What is notable about these eleven is the disproportionate representation of private colleges,

small black colleges, and colleges in urban settings. The income squeeze has been building up for a long time at private colleges, which also discovered in recent years that the new programs and generally higher standards were not matched by larger gifts and could not be offset by higher tuition. The small black colleges, most of which have a history of poverty and anemic endowments, were especially vulnerable to the new squeeze and suffered additionally from new competitive pressures as the best of their faculty received offers from institutions eager to integrate. Urban schools generally have had to bear higher student-aid costs.

#### DEALING WITH DIFFICULTY

All of the schools in financial difficulty are freezing or cutting back faculties, requiring teachers to handle larger classes, and generally reducing instructional and research programs. New York University will have to borrow to cover a \$5-million deficit this school year and it has also sold off some of its assets to raise funds. Fisk carried a \$1-million deficit last year and is using up endowment at a rate that will leave it with none in three or four years. St. Louis University has closed its school of dentistry, four engineering departments, and a science school. At Berkeley the student-faculty ratio is increasing, the number of graduate students and teaching assistants is being reduced, and planned faculty raises have been canceled.

The eighteen institutions "headed for financial difficulty" include such national research-oriented universities as Harvard, Chicago, and Michigan; liberal-arts colleges such as Carleton and Pomona; and the City Colleges of Chicago. The schools on this list are by definition not reducing basic educational quality to stay solvent, but they are trimming expenses, raising tuition, and scrambling harder for private contributions. At Harvard, expenses grew at a rate of \$12 million a year during the 1960's, triggering cutbacks that have "severely weakened" the administration of the School of Education, School of Design, and Divinity School. Other parts of the university, including its famed medical school, are now similarly threatened.

The University of Chicago expects a deficit this year that will require it to spend endowment principal. The university has recently moved heavily and expensively into community service and is under pressure to pay for neighborhood day-care centers. In addition, campus concern about pollution has caused the school to shift operating fuels from coal to gas at an added cost of \$2 million a year. Little Knox College, in central Illinois, is suffering from increased competition with the University of Illinois and has had to pay heavily for a variety of staff costs associated with the need to head off campus disturbances.

The twelve schools and universities that are not in financial difficulty include only two large research-oriented universities, both of which are state-supported—Texas and North Carolina. Texas is an exceptional case because, in addition to its public support, it has been endowed with some oil-rich landholdings. With the exception of Howard University, a medium-sized, predominantly black school, all the rest are small. In general, Chelt has indicated, he found it harder to account for certain schools not being in financial difficulty these days than to explain why others are in difficulty.

#### PRIVATE COLLEGES: DEFICITS EXPECTED

(By Eric Wentworth)

Two hundred sixty one private colleges and universities among 540 in a nationwide survey were expecting deficits before the current academic year began the Association of American Colleges reported yesterday.

Some schools appeared too optimistic, the AAC warned, and the actual number with

deficits this year should prove even higher. The association coupled its detailed new report on the sudden money crisis in higher education with a strong plea for more federal aid.

Of the 261 schools projecting 1970-71 deficits, the AAC said, 56 were expecting red-ink figures amounting to at least 8 per cent of their operating budgets. For one unnamed school, the projected deficit was 29 per cent.

The 540 schools in the survey—including those in the black—were expecting collectively a total net deficit of about \$62 million or 1.46 per cent of their combined operating budgets, the AAC added.

This works out to an average deficit of about \$115,000 per school.

#### FOUR YEARS COVERED

The survey covers four years back to 1967-68, when the 540 schools enjoyed a corresponding average net surplus of \$39,000. With costs rising and income lagging, this average skidded to a \$20,000 net deficit in 1968-69 and then plunged to a \$103,000 deficit last year.

The AAC report, an analysis of responses to a confidential 16-page questionnaire this past year, complements a study released last month by the Carnegie Higher Education Commission.

The Carnegie staff, expanding on a close look at 41 campuses, concluded that some 540 private and public institutions were "in financial difficulty" with 1,000 more headed that way.

The AAC limited its survey to private four-year colleges and universities, though its roughly 900 members include public institutions too. It reported about a 75 per cent response to the questionnaire, and said the results reliably reflect private campuses all over the country, small and large, independent and church-related.

Together, these two reports will be basic ammunition for the academic establishment in seeking greater federal support in the months ahead. Congress will be tackling new legislation to replace expiring higher education aid measures as well as appropriations for the year starting July 1.

#### GRANTS FOR FACILITIES

Schools in the AAC survey most frequently said they favor federal grants for new facilities. In descending order, they also prefer general-use institutional grants, grants to students, facilities loans, a federally supported student loan bank, other student loans, income tax credits, for students, interest subsidies, and categorical grants for research and other specific programs.

Favored least, in fact opposed by many schools, is federal aid channeled through state governments.

The AAC survey confirms that higher education's costs are soaring on all sides, from faculty salaries to added services, with inflation providing a relentless updraft.

It reports that schools everywhere were scrambling to boost tuition and step up fund-raising, and all too frequently were dipping into their endowments to make ends meet. It also notes that some schools appeared to be covering deficits for the moment by applying tuition income received for services yet to be rendered.

Schools raising tuition rates while admitting more disadvantaged students needing financial help are putting an ever-heavier strain on their student aid budgets, the AAC said.

#### SOME SCHOOLS CRITICIZED

The report, written by AAC Research Director William W. Jellema, criticizes a number of schools for "unwarranted optimism" in projecting increased income this year from tuition or gifts.

It says that while some individual schools might increase tuition income by a "heroic effort" to enroll more students, such improvement was impossible on a national scale.

"There are simply not enough students available of the academic quality that these colleges and universities have traditionally admitted to make such optimistic projections come true," the report warns.

The AAC was equally skeptical about schools expecting sudden upswings in gift income. A number of schools, it reported, "project a rise in unrestricted gift and grant income of 25 per cent for 1970-71 even though their income from this source had declined the previous year by nearly 6 per cent."

The report says it appeared that schools with smaller deficits tended to count on increased income while those with large red-ink figures sought to balance their books with spending cuts.

While the average 1970-71 budget projected by the 540 schools was \$115,000 in deficit, the AAC said enrollment size led to marked variations. Schools with 500 students or less expected on average a deficit of \$41,000, but those with more than 4,000 students expected an average \$558,000 deficit.

**COLLEGES OVER U.S. CUTTING SERVICES  
SOME ALSO REDUCING FACULTY, AND A FEW  
SMALL SCHOOLS ARE EXPECTED TO CLOSE**  
(By Andrew H. Malcolm)

The nation's colleges and universities, severely pinched between rapidly escalating costs and lagging incomes, are adopting a wide range of strict economy measures. The steps range from abolition of departments and reductions in faculty to cutbacks in snow shoveling and lawn mowing.

Inflation, cuts in Federal spending and dwindling endowment incomes from investment portfolios have brought to many schools the first serious retrenchment and deficits since the Depression 40 years ago.

For most of these institutions, large and small, public and private, the golden days of the late 1950's and early 1960's, when budgets got minimal scrutiny and growth was taken for granted, are gone.

Many educators in a series of interviews across the country said the economy moves had not yet seriously affected the over-all quality of higher education, although they might begin to in a year or two. In some more serious cases, they said, a few smaller schools were expected to close.

Many of these administrators and teachers said, however, that despite the immediate budgetary deficits and headaches, the current Spartan era might in the long run actually improve college educations by forcing more educational self-analysis, increased administrative and instructional efficiency and better long-range planning.

**TUITION-RISE PROBLEMS**

While "pinching their millions," as one university officer put it, colleges have special difficulties. For example, tuitions, which cover only a portion of the actual educational costs, anyway, can only be raised so much before a school prices itself out of the economic range of a desirable mix of students.

Ricardo Mestres, treasurer and a vice president of Princeton University, said that unlike many industries also encountering economic problems, "higher education cannot offset inflation by increased productivity or automation."

The results have been cutbacks wherever possible.

Princeton, for instance, is faced with a possible \$5.5-million deficit next year. To trim this, tuition is expected to rise, for the fourth straight year, by \$300 to \$2,800. The over-all staff of 3,200 will be chopped by more than 100 persons by attrition and dismissals.

The computer center's \$2-million budget, among others, was cut by \$185,000 and the library's present \$4.6-million allocation was frozen, although enrollment will grow by 200.

Seven new buildings opened in recent

years, but the 180 janitors and ground-keepers will be reduced through attrition by 10 annually for the next few years.

"The grass may not be mowed quite as often," said Foster Jacobs, who is in charge of the physical plant, "offices may be cleaned every other day and the snow won't be shoveled quite as fast."

**RENTS EXPECTED TO RISE**

Rents for university-owned housing will probably increase 10 per cent and salary raises will be hard to come by. About 20 faculty members may also be dismissed.

At Notre Dame, officials let some teaching vacancies go unfilled and tenure, promotions and contract renewals were scrutinized very carefully. "There's a certain feeling that there has been a little carelessness at times in the past," said the provost, the Rev. James T. Burchaell.

The university's communication arts and computing science departments have also been discontinued.

Stanford has adopted a four-year budget-cutting plan. This year that meant reductions in spending on things "good to do but not necessary," and it aroused some hostility among the faculty.

Seven branches lost budget funds, including humanities and sciences (\$241,641), medicine (\$220,000), and the overseas campuses (\$91,000).

The University of California at Berkeley will lose 100 faculty members in the next fiscal year unless the state's budget proposals are increased. Faculty pay has not been raised. There is a freeze on hiring. And out-of-state travel has been banned.

Evening and weekend library hours have been shortened and the library's card catalogues are months out of date for lack of help.

New York University's faculty has been allowed to decrease by 5 per cent, officials said. All building renovations have been halted. The maintenance budget was cut 10 per cent and telephone service reduced 20 per cent. A shuttle bus service between campuses was also eliminated.

**AUSTERITY AT COLUMBIA**

In addition, some special, non self-supporting academic programs, mostly in the School of Continuing Education, died.

"We've squeezed everything possible but quality," said the school's chancellor, Allan M. Cartter.

Faced with a current \$15-million deficit, Columbia University's new president, Dr. William J. McGill, spent a major part of his first months in office designing a five-year austerity plan that will mean, among other things, elimination of the School of Arts' theater arts division.

A faculty reduction and an end to a "significant" number of courses in the 28 academic departments of arts and sciences have also been announced.

At Yale, heating has been turned off during weekends in buildings not being used, and construction of a 10-story building for surgery and obstetrics has been postponed indefinitely.

Penn State has eliminated foreign travel, all but emergency overtime, some maintenance and all classes with fewer than eight students.

College educators are aware of the potential effects of such cutbacks. Dr. Roger W. Heyns, Berkeley's chancellor, said: "It takes a long time to get a reputation like ours, but only a short time for that reputation to go down the drain." Few, however, see any choice at present.

Dr. Hans H. Jenny, vice president for finance and business of the College of Wooster (Ohio) said, "Some pruning of the educational tree is definitely in order."

Just last month John J. Pershing College in Beatrice, Neb., closed when trustees at the four-year-old institution ran out of oper-

ating funds despite a drive by the 385 students.

Other small schools, including Franklin and Marshall in Lancaster, Pa., and John F. Kennedy College in Wahoo, Neb., are struggling to meet the dollar demands of rapidly accumulating deficits in what the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education calls the "new depression."

So far, they have been successful. But Theodore Dillon, the president at Kennedy, noted yesterday, "We're gaining some ground but it's such a long road."

Dr. Jenny, who made a long study of college financing, said, "The market will certainly weed out some of the smaller academically weak and less financially sound institutions." But he thought conditions would ease substantially within three to five years.

**CANADIAN JOBS EYED**

Some unemployed instructors, meanwhile, said they would leave the country; a number for Canada where, they said, many positions were open.

Other professors will assume heavier teaching loads. But that, in turn, will require a serious re-thinking of their entire approach to teaching the course—a development many view as healthy.

For administrators, Penn State's vice president for finance, Robert A. Patterson, said, the tough times have encouraged more sophisticated methods of programing, planning and budgeting plus an increased awareness of the need for efficiency and productivity.

During the more affluent times, added Ray Bacchetti, Stanford's associate provost, colleges were not self-critical enough and rarely examined every proposal and program with the crucial question: why? Now they must.

**LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, last week the Congress marked the observance of the 53d anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania. In addition to this anniversary, it also observes the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian State when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251.

Both Houses of the Congress have recently adopted resolutions calling for freedom for the people of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, indicating our concern for captive peoples and our sympathy for their desire for liberation. The importance of the intent of Congress and the annual commemoration of this anniversary is the reaffirmation of our understanding of the plight of oppressed people anywhere in the world and our determination never to forget these people.

As the leader of the free world, we have an obligation to remember those who are less fortunate and who live under the rule of tyranny. That is the purpose of our participation in these anniversary ceremonies and that is why I urge the President to take all appropriate steps to make our position known in the world community.

## CITY MOURNS LOSS OF BELOVED OFFICER

## HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in this day and age when our youth look at the police with such derision, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an article about a police officer who was loved and respected by children and adults alike. "Tiny" Hansen was the epitome of the good police officer. He had a rapport with children that was exceptional and it was a relationship that continued even after his retirement. His career was long and distinguished, and the following article by Everett Johannes which appeared in the Alameda Times-Star recently, expresses more eloquently than I ever could, the excellence of this fine individual:

## CITY MOURNS LOSS OF BELOVED OFFICER

(By Everett Johannes)

He was a big man, standing six foot four, and he did a big job during his 24 years on the Alameda police force.

Probably no police officer in Alameda's history was more respected than William N. "Tiny" Hansen, who died Saturday of a heart ailment at the age of 66.

During his long service as an Alameda police officer, Hansen captured the imagination of hundreds of Alameda school children through his work with the Junior Traffic Patrol.

He served for 17 years as Alameda Police Juvenile Officer and he had a special fondness for the children he worked with and guided during that period.

A native of Bakersfield, he came to Alameda in 1937 and was to remain the rest of his life here.

He began service as an Alameda police officer in 1937 and stayed on the job until a heart ailment forced his retirement in 1961.

## BOOSTER

A big booster of Alameda, he belonged to the Masons, the Shrine, Royal Arch Masons—and once played football for the Alameda Elks in charity games.

He had a particular hold on the imagination of Alameda youngsters because of his understanding of their views and also because he was a man they could look up to.

After his retirement from the police force, he worked for a sporting goods company and also was manager of an Alameda apartment house.

But his lifelong interest was in children. As juvenile officer in the city, he was known for his dedication to the youngsters.

He not only handled immediate cases involving juveniles but made it a point to "follow up" on the cases and make certain the children kept on the straight and narrow path.

The high esteem in which he was held is borne out by letters he received at the time of his retirement from the Police Department.

"Just what are we old-timers going to do with you off the police force?" Congressman George P. Miller wrote to him.

"Driving into my parking place back of the City Hall will never be the same without your cheerful greetings."

## SERVICE

And Assemblyman Robert W. Crown wrote: "May I take this opportunity to commend you on your many years of diligent service

to your community, and extend to you my personal good wishes on your plans for retirement from the Alameda Police Department."

Mr. Hansen is survived by his wife of 37 years, Mary Beth, of the family home at 3110 Adams St., and a son, William Hansen, 25, Merritt College student.

In his career before serving on the Alameda Police Force, he also served as a special investigator for Earl Warren, then Alameda County district attorney.

And he held the Legion of Honor Award from the Order of DeMolay, honorary life membership in the California Congress of the Parents-Teachers Association, and was a founder of the Northern California Juvenile Officers Association.

The greatest tribute to Hansen, after his death, was paid by a fellow Alameda police officer, perhaps.

"Tiny" was an officer's officer," he said simply.

## LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

## HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 18, 1971

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, over 30 years have passed since the Soviet-Russian occupation of the Baltic State of Lithuania first began in June 1940.

Since that time, Lithuanians have waged continuous organized resistance movements against foreign occupation forces, both the Nazis of Germany in 1941, and the Soviet occupation forces before and since. The resistance has been through both armed guerrilla warfare, which ended in 1952, and since that time, resistance by passive means.

The Soviet persecution of dissenters continues, exemplified by the Simas Kudirka-Coast Guard tragedy, and death sentences imposed on two Jews and a Lithuanian, Vytautas Simokaitis, for trying to escape from Communist rule.

The United States still maintains diplomatic relations with the former free Government of Lithuania, refusing to recognize the forced "incorporation" of Lithuania into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. All U.S. Presidents since the Soviet takeover of Lithuania in 1940 have restated our Nation's non-recognition policy of the occupation of Lithuania by Soviet Russia.

This month, Americans of Lithuanian descent or origin are commemorating two important anniversaries. The first is the 720th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all the Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251. The second anniversary is the 53d anniversary of the establishment of the modern Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918, an independent government lost in 1940.

Let us join with the over 1 million Americans of Lithuanian origin in the commemoration of these two anniversaries, insisting that the Soviet Russian colonial empire extend freedom and independence to the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and other captive nations unjustly occupied and denied their places among the world's nations.

## PRISON INMATES STUDY AT HAGERSTOWN JUNIOR COLLEGE

## HON. GOODLOE E. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, a highly commendable program of education for inmates at the Maryland Correctional Training Center in Hagerstown has been started. The program started with an English course given by Miss Rachel Sheetz to 11 of the inmates at the training center. At the present time six prisoners are studying as regular students at the Hagerstown Junior College. The prisoners are treated the same as any other college students and are doing very well in their course work. They return to the training center in the evening. This is an outstanding program. Too often prisons have existed as mere repositories of human beings; now, a real effort is being made to train prisoners for the world outside. These efforts should be encouraged.

The following articles written by Bernie Hayden in the Hagerstown Morning Herald chronicle the successes of this program:

[From the Hagerstown (Md.) Morning Herald, Feb. 15, 1971]

## SIX MEN ARE STUDENTS BY DAY, PRISONERS BY NIGHT

(By Bernie Hayden)

At 7:30 each weekday morning six inmates at the Maryland Correctional Training Center climb into a prison bus. After a 15-minute drive the vehicle pulls to a stop at Hagerstown Junior College. The six prisoners step out of the bus and into the academic world of books and final exams.

The six are pioneers in a revolutionary educational program that began in September. They are getting an education and adjusting to the world outside while serving time for armed robbery, assault and other crimes.

"This goes past the stage of just serving time," says Bill T., a 26-year-old Baltimorean who dropped out of school after the eighth grade. "Now I see that I do have the ability to get a college education."

The six student-prisoners completed at least one year of college work at the prison, where HJC teachers have been offering college courses since June 1969, before they started commuting to the campus last September.

Their tuition, fees and books are paid with state and federal funds through the Maryland Department of Education. All six earn money for incidental expenses by working 12 hours a week at the college.

The young men say they live a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence" as college students during the day and prison inmates at night.

"These fellows don't look any different or act any different from the other students," says Miss Elizabeth Sheetz, professor of English.

They wear casual clothes and shaggy hair, like college students everywhere. They take the same courses the other students take and accompany their classes on field trips. They participate in extracurricular activities.

But at 5 each afternoon they must return to the Work Release Center down the road from MCTC on Maryland 3. All college activities that take place in the evenings or on weekends are closed to them. There are no dates, no dances, no basketball games.

There are other things that remind them that they are still prisoners. No special study facilities are provided. They have no access to a library at night.

The sound of ping pong games and radios makes concentration difficult. "I can't go tell my next door neighbor to turn off his radio—he lives here," Larry W., 23, a native of Baltimore says.

Each prisoner has his own room, and no visiting is allowed. If two of them want to study together, one must sit in the hall outside the other's room, in order to comply with prison rules.

"You're trusted enough to go out to the college, but then they come right along and open your Christmas packages because they don't trust you," complains Tony W., a 21-year-old Delaware native who carries a 3.3 grade average on 4.0 scale.

Despite the less-than-ideal study conditions, the students maintain good to excellent grades and win praise from their teachers. "The work they do is just really terrific," says Miss Sheetz, who has worked with the prisoners since the college first began offering courses at MCTC in 1969. "I've never been disappointed in them one day."

Larry, a high school dropout serving the third year of a 15-year sentence for armed robbery, is on the dean's list with an exceptional 3.5 grade average. If he wins a parole, he wants to transfer his HJC credits to Towson College, where he will major in both psychology and sociology. Later, he hopes to continue working for a master's degree and a doctorate.

Despite his outstanding academic work, Larry was not accepted by Phi Beta Kappa, a national honorary society. As a prisoner he does not meet their standards of good citizenship, Larry says.

The inmates agree, however, that the other students have accepted them with hardly a second thought, but the adjustment to campus life was not easy. "I was kind of super-sensitive—almost paranoid," Larry says.

"The reaction of the kids is what bowled me over," says Carl Galligan, an HJC counselor who works with the prisoners. "Our kids have accepted them as students."

All six of the inmates expect to graduate with Associate of Arts degrees in May. If they are paroled they may transfer their credits to a four-year college or university and continue working for a bachelor's degree.

They have made friends and learned that they can succeed. "Their whole outlook has changed. They are entirely different men," Miss Sheetz says. "This is a part of rehabilitation. When they go back into society you don't want them to be loners."

Larry explains, "You're forced to accept the responsibility of acting responsible."

[From the Hagerstown (Md.) Morning Herald, Feb. 16, 1971]

MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING CENTER  
INMATES OUDO AVERAGE HAGERSTOWN  
JUNIOR COLLEGE PUPILS

(By Bernie Hayden)

Inmates at the Maryland Correctional Training Center "were carrying out for education. Their minds were as sharp as tacks," says Miss Elizabeth Sheetz, professor of English at Hagerstown Junior College.

Miss Sheetz taught a college-level English course to 11 inmates at MCTC in June 1969. "I was asked to start the program and see how it would work," she says.

It worked better than anyone had expected. Less than two years later 25 inmates are taking six courses at the minimum-security prison. Six other inmates have been taking courses at the HJC campus since September.

"The men were pleased to be given an opportunity and they lived up to our expectations," says Paul Wagely, director of the MCTC educational programs.

The project is the only full-time college program in the Maryland prison system, according to Wagely, and one of a handful in the nation.

Courses in English, political science, history, geography, psychology, speech and mathematics are offered at MCTC, according to Marvin Grove, coordinator of the college program.

The teachers offer the same courses they teach at HJC. The inmates, however are able to absorb more information than regular students, says Mrs. Patricia Berry, assistant professor of geography and history. "They're great. They're so interested and involved," she says.

"I work them harder than the HJC classes," Miss Sheetz says proudly. "They're far in advance of the average HJC student." The inmates always have their assignments completed on time, she continues, and they never "make excuses."

The six inmates who commute to HJC agree that classes at the prison are more lively and stimulating than classes on campus. Many HJC students are unenthusiastic about college education, they say.

But at MCTC, the inmates know they are getting an unusual opportunity and they make the best of it. The teachers are bombarded with questions. The students don't dash for the door when class is over.

Allan Powell, director of the division of humanities at HJC, says that in his first class of 21 students, 18 received A's and B's—all "legitimately-earned grades." "I didn't have one experience in the two years I was involved in the program that was unpleasant," Powell says.

Classes have to be scheduled carefully because only one classroom is available for the program. No facilities for laboratory sciences, usually required in the freshman year of college, are available.

Because only a limited number of courses, may be offered, the college sometimes waives the normal prerequisites, Grove says. For instance, students may take Political Science 102 before they take Political Science 101.

The prisoners must meet the same admissions requirements as regular HJC students—a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate. But the prison administration carefully screens applicants for the program, looking for ability and a sincere desire to get an education.

In September the prison administration decided to allow the "six best students" in the program to attend classes at HJC so they would have a broader selection of courses and an opportunity to adjust to life outside the institution.

The students taking courses at MCTC are subject to the "same rules and regulations as regular college students. They maintain averages or they're out," Grove says. Four of the 25 students at the prison made the dean's list last semester with grade averages of 3.2 or higher on a 4.0 scale. One of the six released students also made the dean's list.

Only one inmate has flunked out of the program so far, although some have asked to be dropped and others have been paroled.

[From the Hagerstown (Md.) Morning Herald, Feb. 17, 1971]

INMATES GET DEGREES, GO BACK TO  
PRISON

(By Bernie Hayden)

The 31 inmates in the Maryland Correctional Training Center's college program face a dead end when they get their Associate of Arts degrees from Hagerstown Junior College.

And the program itself, less than two years old, may have reached a dead end, too, stymied by inadequate funding.

The inmates have no assurance that they'll be able to continue their education after their first two years of college study and

prison officials are strait-jacketed with funds that were never meant to finance college training.

"What are they going to do with us now?" asks Larry W., one of seven inmates scheduled to get degrees in May.

Their futures are in the hands of their parole boards, but there is no guarantee that they will be released. And MCTC has no sure way of helping them if they're not paroled.

"In instances where the graduates are not eligible for a parole, we'll request an early parole hearing," says Paul Wagely, MCTC's assistant superintendent in charge of education.

If they are not paroled, there is a possibility they could be transferred to a new vocational rehabilitation facility in Baltimore, where they would be close to four-year colleges, Wagely says.

Otherwise, the inmates will have to continue serving their sentences at MCTC—their educations halted in midstream.

To remove the uncertainty, Marvin Grove, coordinator of the college program, would like to see new guidelines set up to guarantee the progress of inmates in the program. If an inmate successfully completed his freshman year of college at the prison, he would automatically be allowed to take courses at the HJC campus, Grove believes.

When the inmate received his AA degree, he would automatically be paroled, Grove says. And funds would be available for him to continue his education at a four-year college.

But Grove's plan is stymied by one thing—lack of money, and, perhaps more importantly, lack of the right kind of money.

Most of the funds for the program comes from the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which was not meant to finance college programs at prisons.

Students over 21 are not eligible for ESEA money, so that rules out many of the MCTC inmates who could benefit from a college education.

Since five of the six inmates attending classes at HJC are over 21, their tuition is being paid with state and federal money channeled through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Maryland Department of Education.

But vocational rehabilitation funds are supposed to be used for vocational training, not college training. Those funds will probably not be available in the future to ball out inmates who can't use ESEA money, Wagely says.

The prospects for more money—and the right kind of money—seem dim. The program will probably remain at its present size, with about 25 inmates taking HJC courses at the prison and another six studying on the campus, Wagely says.

"The state does not fund this sort of thing and they have not indicated that they would be receptive" to doing it in the future, he says.

Wagely estimates that about 5 per cent or 250 of the 5,000 inmates in the Maryland prison system could benefit from a college education. Others think the number might be higher. "There's a vast amount of intelligence roaming around inside those walls," says James VanDeusan, a former inmate who is now editor of the student newspaper at HJC.

Yet only 31 inmates in Maryland are participating in a full-time college program.

"I'm a little alarmed at the attitudes of the officials in the state of Maryland," says Kenneth Kerle, assistant professor of political science at HJC. The voters "still think the way to stop crime is to put more police on the streets," he adds. Kerle and Grove think the way to stop crime is through education.

"They've been trying revenge since the beginning of time, and it hasn't worked," says Larry.



[From the Hagerstown (Md.) Morning Herald, Feb. 19, 1971]

ENTITLED TO A BREAK

A series of articles by Morning Herald staffer Bernie Hayden offers convincing evidence that some young men who have erred in earlier days now want to return to society better educated and wiser.

The articles described progress being made by inmates of the Maryland Correctional Training Center in Hagerstown Junior College courses. Some of them are permitted to attend classes on the campus, others go to school at the training center.

In any event, these young men who failed to take advantage of educational opportunities earlier in life are now making up for lost time.

Some of them have even made the dean's list. Most of them have better than average grades.

But their futures could be in jeopardy. After they receive their associate of arts degree, then what? There's no guarantee they will be able to continue their education after two years of college classes for the reason some of them will still be in the custody of the state unless they win paroles.

It would seem that these young men who are paying their debts to society are entitled to a break. Their eagerness to acquire college educations is testimony of their determination to lead useful lives. Parole officials should seriously consider their release after having studied and gotten along so well during two years of higher education.

VEYSEY INTRODUCES BILL TO RESTORE EQUITABLE MILITARY RETIREMENT

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to restore the link between retired pay of persons who entered the uniformed services prior to June 1, 1958 and current active duty rates.

Up to 1958, the pay scale for officers and enlisted men reflected the fact that their retirement system was tied to active duty pay rates. In that year, however, Congress made a precipitous decision to abrogate the retirement pay system that had been in effect for 100 years with an inadequate cost of living adjustment clause to protect the earned benefits of people already in the service.

As a result, retirees who entered upon a military career under a retirement system which guaranteed them the same retirement pay as other retirees of equal grade and years of service now draw nine different rates depending entirely upon the date on which they retired from active service. In each grade, the lowest rate is for the oldest group of retirees and the highest rate is for the youngest group. As successive pay raises are granted in the future, the disparity against the older groups will continue to increase.

Mr. Speaker, in these days of inflation and rising cost of living, I think it is essential that we reestablish the principle that the Government will, in good faith, carry out its contractual obligations to servicemen who entered the

service prior to 1958. This is especially important at a time when we are trying to make the military more attractive to volunteers.

In the 1968 campaign, President Nixon pledged his support for recomputation of retired military pay. I believe that our congressional responsibility for the morale and welfare of the men and women serving in the active service as well as those who have completed their careers requires that we implement this long overdue change.

BUFFALO CITY COURT JUDGE IS HONORED BY CATHOLIC GROUP

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, The 1971 Patriots' Day Award of the Buffalo Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies has been presented to Buffalo City Court Judge Theodore S. Kasler.

He was honored in recognition of his efforts to suppress pornography both in his current role on the court and in his previous position as assistant corporation counsel.

Judge Kasler was a key witness before our Subcommittee on Postal Operations when the subcommittee was conducting hearings on obscenity legislation in the 91st Congress.

The award and recognition for Judge Kasler is well deserved in the light of his outstanding service to the community in the spirit of patriotism, both civic and religious.

Mr. Speaker, following is the text of the article in the February 18 edition of the Am-Pol Eagle, Buffalo, N.Y., weekly, on the award presentation:

JUDGE KASLER RECEIVES HOLY NAME 1971 PATRIOTS DAY AWARD

Hon. Theodore S. Kasler, City Court Judge, was presented with the 1971 Patriots' Day Award of the Buffalo Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies at ceremonies held Monday in the Society's headquarters on Elmwood Ave.

A walnut plaque was presented to Judge Kasler by Epifanio J. Sala, KSG, Awards Committee Chairman, for his "outstanding service to the community in the spirit of patriotism, both civic and religious."

Judge Kasler, who received the award in recognition of his efforts to suppress pornography, is considered the leading local authority on the problems of pornography and obscenity.

As both City Court Judge and an Assistant Corporation Counsel, he has led the fight against pornography by speaking at numerous lectures and seminars on the legal and social effects of pornography.

He has appeared before Congressional Committees in Washington and before the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, warning both that erotic materials effect law and order in a community.

Judge Kasler's own opinion on how pornography can best be dealt with was summed up by him recently during a television interview when he said that obscenity laws "should not be determined by federal courts, but should be determined and enforced by local governments and local courts."

The award ceremonies took place at a

special Executive Board meeting Monday morning at Society headquarters, 100 S. Elmwood Ave. Diocesan Union President Thomas T. Kazmierczak presided at the meeting. The Union represents more than 100,000 Catholic men in the Western New York area.

Mr. Speaker, the excellent prepared statement by Judge Kasler before our subcommittee in December 1969 is as timely today as it was on the day it was made. Following is the text:

STATEMENT BY CITY JUDGE THEODORE S. KASLER

For the record, Mr. Chairman, I am Theodore S. Kasler, an Associate Judge of the City Court of Buffalo, New York, and I want to thank you for granting me this opportunity to address your subcommittee.

At the outset, let me indicate that my problem and that of all trial Judges, whether they be on the federal, state, county or municipal level, is in the interpretation of the obscenity laws, as governed by the interpretations of the United States Supreme Court, the various Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the various Appellate Courts on the State level.

It is also obvious to the committee that all the State laws, and even the proposed bill which is before your committee now, being number HR 10867, are synthesized from these Court decisions, and until each new law is finally tested by the United States Supreme Court, no trial Court can ever be sure of its true meaning.

The nature of the problem which is the subject of the bill under consideration by your committee is one which has caused anguish to the Courts and alarm to the nation.

FRUSTRATION IS WIDESPREAD

This committee is aware, Mr. Chairman, that distinguished lawyers, jurists and public officials have become discouraged at the inability of government to stop the flow of hard-core pornography through the mails and the bookstands, and its open, brazen display, regardless of age, on the stage and on the screen.

It has been my experience that the public does show some concern for pornography only when it "hits home". And, I repeat, it is only when sexually oriented advertising is received in the home that parents move into action, and then they demand immediate action from you gentlemen, from State legislators, from the Judges, and from the police.

Therefore, I commend this committee for taking action in this field, because I believe it is the function of the government to do for the people what they cannot do for themselves, or, as in this instance, what they are not inclined to do for themselves.

It is my observation that, to many parents of minors, pornography is not a reality until they are faced with it in their homes, or it is found on the persons of their children. I have found that people have a vague idea of what hard-core pornography is, and their impression of it consists of mere nude figures.

ONLY SEEING IS BELIEVING

However, on occasion, when I do take examples of the hard-core pornography which is received through the mails or which is found on the bookstands, and I describe the various sexual aberrations practiced in the movies bought by Sergeant Spano in the open market and viewed by me, only then is the full impact of obscenity brought home.

In Subsection B of Section 4012, mailing of sexually oriented advertisements, the bill places the onus on the householder to file a statement with the Postmaster General, stating that he does not want to receive any sexually oriented advertisement through the mails.

This, in my opinion, places too great a burden upon the citizen. It is simply human nature that the citizen will not be moved to action until he does receive such sexually oriented material through the mail.

But, by that time, the minors for whose protection this bill is being enacted may have already examined this material, may have replaced it, and whatever damage has been done will remain permanent.

#### TAKES STRONG POSITION

I agree with those advocates who are urging this Congress to make it strictly unlawful to send any sexually oriented advertisements to all classes, adults as well as juveniles.

In conclusion, may I state to this committee, Mr. Chairman, that a great document like the Constitution of the United States is being compromised and degraded for the benefit of the very few, for the sole purpose of making money, and in total disregard of the consequences.

May I quote from an address by Mr. Richard L. Evans, delivered from the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, on November 9th, 1969, wherein he stated:

"Evil is greedy. Evil is pursued by many to make money. And always we ought to remember that the more profitable evil is, the more powerful it is, and the more prevalent it will become. Evil will go just as far as we let it. If we patronize it, encourage it, it will go to unlimited lengths."

It is indeed a sad commentary upon our times when cynics can use the Constitution of the United States to promote pornography for profit, and I am in full accord with the conclusions reached by Mr. Edwin A. Roberts, Jr., editor for The National Observer's Newsbook series entitled, "The Smut Rakers", under a 1966 copyright by the Dow-Jones Company, Inc., wherein he stated, at Page 127:

"Since the beginning of obscenity legislation in the United States, the cause-and-effect element has been a principal justification of relevant laws. But we might ask ourselves if such justification is necessary.

"Obscenity is more than 'controversial sex speech,' as one lawyer puts it. It is more than the 'occasion of sin' of clerical parlance. And it doesn't have to be a threat to Western civilization to be intolerable. Obscenity is a nuisance worthy of legal control because it offends the dignity, spirit, and sensibilities of civilized people. If it did nothing more than that it would be as suitable for censure as the power plant that fouls the air.

"The First Amendment? Americans may disagree on its application, but it seems at least arguable that the Founding Fathers did not consider every impression of ink upon paper to be automatically superior to all competing values."

Once again, I extend my thanks to the subcommittee for inviting us, and I am sure that I am extending the thanks of concerned people of the Niagara Frontier for having an opportunity to be heard.

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

### HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 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 1,500 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

#### THE RUSSIANS PREFER PROXIMITY TO LOCKHEED

### HON. FLETCHER THOMPSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I request permission to insert the text of an article from the Atlanta Journal in the RECORD because it so graphically illustrates the great pleasure leaders in the Soviet Union derive from some of the activities of our elected officials which to this Congressman seem to be designed to weaken our Nation and make it more susceptible to attack and intimidation by foreign powers:

#### THE RUSSIANS PREFER PROXIMITY TO LOCKHEED

(By John Crown)

Presumably Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., isn't seeking any votes in the Soviet Union, but it is evident that he has admirers there who regard him as an authority on the subject of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

In a recent issue of the Russian newspaper, *Izvestia*, there appeared an article, "Lokhid Rabotaet Na Vojnu," which translates as "Lockheed Works For War."

And Sen. Proxmire had the dubious distinction (at least it is dubious from my point of view) of being used in some of his emotional attacks on Lockheed. In fact, the theme followed in the newspaper article was generally that propounded by the senator from the cheese state.

What are the Russians reading in their government-controlled press about Lockheed and Sen. Proxmire? Here's a sample from the *Izvestia* piece:

"The United States Department of Defense is a genuine feed box for companies manufacturing weapons. The Pentagon generously bestows military orders on its favorites, among which Lockheed occupies the first place . . .

"Nevertheless, there is no peace in the headquarters of the Lockheed Company. The pursuit of even greater profits drives its bosses to all kinds of machinations and criminal acts.

"For example, a big scandal broke out around the project of the S-5A military transport jet aircraft. Initially, the Pentagon proposed to purchase 120 aircraft of this type for the total amount of 3.4 billion dollars. However, after this figure had increased by a billion and even more, Secretary Laird, under public pressure, was forced to reduce the order to 81 aircraft . . .

"The Lockheed Company expected to derive a definite profit on the sale of 120 aircraft, but the cutback in the order by 39 aircraft obviously resulted in considerable losses. Bargaining began. The matter reached the Senate.

"Senator W. Proxmire noted with indignation that the aircraft's design was developed according to the worst contract that the American government had ever signed.

"The 'hawks' were not slow in crossing swords with him. Being on friendly terms with Lockheed bosses, they furiously demonstrated the advantages of the performance of the S-5A . . .

"However, Senator Proxmire called the investigation of the S-5A construction a 'violation of the criminal law,' and the newspaper *Daily World* openly declared the following: 'Since the S-5A is built as a tool of the United States aggressive policy, not a single dollar should be spent on it.'"

It is truly touching that *Izvestiya* should feel deep concern over corporate "machinations and criminal acts" within the United States. And it is heartwarming to think of little Ivan Ivanovitch visualizing Sen.

Proxmire as a tall and gallant champion who speaks out against these "crimes" against the people of the United States.

Basically, of course, the Soviet Union's aim is to negate the C-5 and any other means of defense we might come up with (with the possible exception of bows and arrows). And basically it is because of the Soviet Union that we are having to expend billions of dollars on defense.

Between the end of World War II and the invasion of South Korea the defense posture of the United States was a mere skeleton. It was a typical end-of-the-war reaction. And we would have continued along that line if the Kremlin crowd hadn't initiated naked aggressive warfare.

So we have responded and the Russians have given us every reason to continue to respond.

That this is not to their liking is obvious from the *Izvestiya* article which, incidentally, could be summarized as "Proxmire, da; Lokhid, nyet."

Sen. Proxmire is entitled to his admirers. I'll stake my hope for the nation's survival on Lockheed.

#### HOWARD CHESLER

### HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, from time to time public recognition is taken of very special hard-working men and women in our community who become deeply involved in helping their fellow citizens. On February 28 such a person, Howard Chesler, will be honored by the residents of Villa Serena, a senior citizens housing development in our community.

Mr. Chesler is one of the most outstanding, devoted professional people in the country to the cause of decent housing for our senior citizens. He has demonstrated his capability by creating, developing, and administering the Villa Serena—one of the outstanding examples of decent, well-run senior citizens housing in this country. It is always a delight for me to be able to visit with the hundreds of residents of this extraordinary complex located in my district. It is an example of how we can, if we try, provide our elderly with dignified residential accommodations and interesting and well-coordinated social programs.

I extend to Mr. Chesler my heartiest congratulations on the occasion of this special event to honor him for his work.

I wish to insert, at this point, a copy of a recent article from the Cleveland Plain Dealer indicating Mr. Chesler's main activities and recent award. I wish him continued success in this vital endeavor. The article follows:

#### ITALIAN GROUP HONORS HOWARD CHESLER AT FETE

(By Jane Artale)

Lawyer Howard Chesler is a rarity for a particular reason—he's a non-Italian who's warmly called "Comari" by thousands of Clevelanders of that heritage.

He will be honored tonight by the Italian Sons and Daughters of America as their "adopted son" at the group's annual dinner-dance in the Crystal ballroom of Hotel Carter.

Chesler will be presented a plaque for being a "bella figura"—a fine figure of a man—who has put warmth and affection into his job as co-ordinator-manager of the Villa

Serena Apartments, 6800 Mayfield Road, Mayfield Heights, where many retired Italian-Americans live.

"The villa was built last year under the co-sponsorship of the Italian Sons and Daughters of America and the St. Francis of Assisi Foundation," explains Chesler, the man who closed the deal with Washington.

There is an air of festivity in the Villa which was created by Chesler and his Italian tenants repay him with the greatest gift they have to give—love.

He has worked out a program for the senior citizens so that they never feel alone. There are classes in watercolor, embroidery, leathercraft, bridge, English, bowling and movies and dinners in the dining room.

Other Chesler-touches include red velvet draperies, fancy embossed fabrics and lots of swank and elegance. And come spring there will be little garden plots for anyone who wants to grow tomatoes for the pasta sauce or roses for the soul.

"It's really like running a small town and I enjoy it," said Chesler who formerly devoted himself to youth work, mainly the Boy Scouts, (he holds a Silver Beaver award) and the Cleveland Hebrews Schools.

To switch his interest to older people was an adventure and before Chesler knew it he was hooked.

He thinks of everything for his tenants—buses to the shopping centers, church bazaar workshops, trips to Washington and Columbus, art, music, flowers—and even tomatoes for the pasta.

#### CHATTANOOGA RECEIVES AN-OTHER CLEANEST TOWN AWARD

### HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, as increased emphasis is being placed on the improvement of our environment these days, it is refreshing to note that my own hometown, Chattanooga, has received its fourth National Cleanest Town Achievement Award in the past 7 years.

The award was bestowed on Chattanooga this week for "outstanding community beautification programs in cities between 25,000 and 250,000." Mrs. Richard Nixon presented the trophy to Mrs. G. M. Adcock of the Chattanooga Scenic Cities Beautiful Commission, an organization which has worked hard to make this award become a reality.

Some 320 communities in 38 States participated in the national cleanup competition last year. Chattanooga was one of seven cities in the 25,000 to 250,000 population bracket to win the top achievement award. Two other cities—Nashville and Memphis—were also presented awards at the 1971 national cleanup program convention here.

I am thrilled to see the fruits of the labor of the dedicated women, representing the SCBC and various garden clubs, become recognized nationally. Chattanooga is indeed a cleaner city because of their outstanding efforts to improve our environment. This exemplifies the concept of environmental control which is incumbent upon the individuals in a free society as opposed to the enforcement of ordinances and regulations which are imposed centralized governmental structures at all levels.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION NEEDS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

### HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, colleges and universities throughout the Nation are experiencing financial crisis of devastating magnitude. The February 22 edition of the New York Times included an article which gives some illustrations of this problem:

COLLEGES OVER THE UNITED STATES CUTTING SERVICES—SOME ALSO REDUCING FACULTY, AND A FEW SMALL SCHOOLS ARE EXPECTED TO CLOSE

(By Andrew H. Malcolm)

The nations colleges and universities, severely pinched between rapidly escalating costs and lagging incomes, are adopting a wide range of strict economy measures. The steps range from abolition of departments and reductions in faculty to cutbacks in snow shoveling and lawn mowing.

Inflation, cuts in Federal spending and dwindling endowment incomes from investment portfolios have brought to many schools the first serious retrenchment and deficits since the Depression 40 years ago.

For most of these institutions, large and small, public and private, the golden days of the late nineteen-fifties and early nineteen-sixties, when budgets got minimal scrutiny and growth was taken for granted, are gone.

Many educators, in a series of interviews across the country, said the economy moves had not yet seriously affected the over-all quality of higher education, although they might begin to in a year or two. In some more serious cases, they said, a few smaller schools were expected to close.

Many of these administrators and teachers said, however, that despite the immediate budgetary deficits and headaches, the current Spartan era might in the long run actually improve college educations by forcing more educational self-analysis, increased administrative and instructional efficiency and better long-range planning.

#### TUITION-RISE PROBLEMS

While "pinching their millions," as one university officer put it, colleges have special difficulties. For example, tuitions, which cover only a portion of the actual educational costs anyway, can only be raised so much before a school prices itself out of the economic range of a desirable mix of students.

Ricardo Mestres, treasurer and a vice president of Princeton University, said that, unlike many industries also encountering economic problems, "higher education cannot offset inflation by increased productivity or automation."

The results have been cutbacks wherever possible.

Princeton, for instance, is faced with a possible \$5.5-million deficit next year. To trim this, tuition is expected to rise, for the fourth straight year, by \$300 to \$2,800. The over-all staff of 3,200 will be chopped by more than 100 persons by attrition and dismissals.

The computer center's \$2-million budget, among others, was cut by \$185,000 and the library's present \$4.6-million allocation was frozen, although enrollment will grow by 200.

Seven new buildings opened in recent years, but the 180 janitors and groundskeepers will be reduced through attrition by 10 annually for the next few years.

"The grass may not be mowed quite as often," said Foster Jacobs, who is in charge of the physical plant, "offices may be cleaned

every other day and the snow won't be shoveled quite as fast."

#### RENTS EXPECTED TO RISE

Rents for university-owned housing will probably increase 10 per cent and salary raises will be hard to come by. About 20 faculty members may also be dismissed.

At Notre Dame, officials let some teaching vacancies go unfilled and tenure, promotions and contract renewals were scrutinized very carefully. "There's a certain feeling that there has been a little carelessness at times in the past," said the provost, the Rev. James T. Burtchael.

The university's communication arts and computing science departments have also been discontinued.

Stanford has adopted a four-year budget-cutting plan. This year that meant reductions in spending on things "good to do but not necessary," and it aroused some hostility among the faculty.

Seven branches lost budget funds, including humanities and sciences (\$241,641), medicine (\$220,000), and the overseas campuses (\$91,000).

The University of California at Berkeley will lose 100 faculty members in the next fiscal year unless the state's budget proposals are increased. Faculty pay has not been raised. There is a freeze on hiring. And out-of-state travel has been banned.

Evening and weekend library hours have been shortened and the library's card catalogues are months out of date for lack of help.

New York University's faculty has been allowed to decrease by 5 per cent, officials said. All building renovations have been halted. The maintenance budget was cut 10 per cent and telephone service reduced 20 per cent. A shuttle bus service between campuses was also eliminated.

#### AUSTERITY AT COLUMBIA

In addition, some special, non self-supporting academic programs, mostly in the School of Continuing Education, died.

"We've squeezed everything possible but quality," said the school's chancellor, Allan M. Carter.

Faced with a current \$15-million deficit, Columbia University's new president, Dr. William J. McGill, spent a major part of his first months in office designing a five-year austerity plan that will mean, among other things, elimination of the School of Arts' theater arts division.

A faculty reduction and an end to a "significant" number of courses in the 28 academic departments of arts and sciences have also been announced.

At Yale, heating has been turned off during weekends in buildings not being used, and construction of a 10-story building for surgery and obstetrics has been postponed indefinitely.

Penn State has eliminated foreign travel, all but emergency overtime, some maintenance and all classes with fewer than eight students.

College educators are aware of the potential effects of such cutbacks, Dr. Roger W. Heyns, Berkeley's chancellor, said: "It takes a long time to get a reputation like ours, but only a short time for that reputation to go down the drain." Few, however, see any choice at present.

Dr. Hans H. Jenny, vice president for finance and business of the College of Wooster (Ohio), said, "Some pruning of the educational tree is definitely in order."

Just last month John J. Pershing College in Beatrice, Neb., closed when trustees at the four-year-old institution ran out of operating funds despite a drive by the 385 students.

Other small schools, including Franklin and Marshall in Lancaster, Pa., and John F. Kennedy College in Wahoo, Neb., are struggling to meet the dollar demands of rapidly

accumulating deficits in what the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education calls the "new depression."

So far, they have been successful. But Theodore Dillon, the president at Kennedy, noted yesterday, "We're gaining some ground but it's such a long road."

Dr. Jenny, who made a long study of college financing, said, "The market will certainly weed out some of the smaller, academically weak and less financially sound institutions." But he thought conditions would ease substantially within three to five years.

#### CANADIAN JOBS EYED

Some unemployed instructors, meanwhile, said they would leave the country; a number for Canada where, they said, many positions were open.

Other professors will assume heavier teaching loads. But that, in turn, will require a serious rethinking of their entire approach to teaching the course—a development many view as healthy.

For administrators, Penn State's vice president for finance, Robert A. Patterson, said, the tough times have encouraged more sophisticated method of programing, planning and budgeting plus an increased awareness of the need for efficiency and productivity.

During the more affluent times, added Ray Bacchetti, Stanford's associate provost, colleges were not self-critical enough and rarely examined every proposal and program with the crucial question: why? Now they must.

## RAINBOW DAM AT POQUONOCK

### HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, three Eagle Scouts from Troop 171 in West Simsbury, Conn., undertook an industrious task earlier this year. These young men, Peter Modisette, Tripp Peake, and Henry Watras, compiled a report on the Rainbow Dam at Poquonock which discussed the impact of the dam on the ecology of the Farmington River. Among its concerns, their report advocates the necessity of installing fish ladders on the dam to allow shad and salmon to swim farther upstream to spawn.

The service that these young men have performed is indeed most admirable. They have investigated all sides of the Rainbow Dam issue and have produced informed conclusions. Their research is a model and inspiration for similar projects. It is always most worthwhile to bring to the attention of the Congress the involvement of our young people in the pressing concerns which affect all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, it is for this reason that I wish to insert into the RECORD the report compiled by these three gentlemen.

I include the material as follows:

#### RAINBOW DAM THE PROBLEMS Migratory fish

Shad and salmon are migratory fish which live in sea water but go up fresh water rivers to spawn.

One of those rivers in which shad and salmon have been returning is the Farmington River. But these and other fish are stopped cold about ten miles upstream from the Connecticut River where the Rainbow Dam,

at Poquonock, poses an impossible blockade. The upper Farmington communities will never experience these fish unless a fish ladder is built at Rainbow Dam. The hydroelectric plant there is owned by Stanley Works.

#### Minimum flowage

Another problem at Rainbow is that the hydroelectric plant is too small and ineffective, for producing electricity on a full-scale basis. Thus, the gates are closed at the dam at many times, and this causes the river below the dam to lower unnaturally to a great extent, causing erosion, conservation problems, and the death of fish and other organisms living in the Farmington River. Fish run upriver when water is high and gates are open and they get trapped in pools when river drops sharply due to closing of gates.

#### Legal problems

The Federal Power Commission is trying to license the Stanley Works which would make the company abide by a number of regulations, among them some conservation restrictions. However, "conservation" regulations could be met by building boat landings and hiking trails. Stanley would not have to put in the fish ladders. But if enough people are interested in the problems, and put pressure on the Stanley Works we think that they would eventually come around.

Stanley will resist licensing through court action, and this legal battle will probably stop any constructive action on the dam and its problems.

#### Our part

As citizens of Connecticut, as members of a community on the upper Farmington River, and as Boy Scouts of America, we feel it is our responsibility to make the community aware of the problems posed by the Rainbow Dam. We, therefore, have interviewed Mr. Hiram P. Maxim and Mr. Keith Palmer of the F. R. W. A., Mr. Hoyt Pease, Vice President, the Stanley Works, and Mr. Cole Wilde of the State Board of Fish and Game. We have condensed these interviews on the following pages into our general impressions and the major points. Our recommendation appears at the end of this paper.

#### INTERVIEW WITH MR. HIRAM P. MAXIM

Mr. Hiram P. Maxim is President of the Farmington River Watershed Association. In our interview with him, we first learned of the problem caused by the dam, and of F. R. W. A., plans and concerns, and his views:

1. He explained that (shad and salmon) introduced in the upper Farmington River, cannot return to spawn upstream because of the Rainbow Dam. Fish ladders are evidently necessary, but the state's proposal to allocate \$80,000 to help defray costs of the fish ladders had not been matched by the dam's owner or other sources.

2. The Stanley Works should appropriate money for the dam, and he thinks it should be licensed. But Stanley's lawyers and the state are deadlocked and may stay that way for many years, and in the meantime, fish life is held down.

3. The "now" problem, however, is low flowage. Something must be done immediately to convince Stanley to allow more water to flow through the dam. When the gates are closed, only about 40 cubic feet of water is released per second, in comparison with sixty tons of water per second pouring through when the generators are operating. The result from this variance in flowage is a wildly fluctuating water level below the dam, inhibiting normal fish life.

#### INTERVIEW WITH MR. KEITH PALMER

Mr. Keith Palmer is an active member of the Farmington River Watershed Association. His pet concern is Rainbow Dam because (1)

he is an interested citizen who is concerned about our future, and (2) the lower Farmington River is near Loomis School where he teaches biology and is near his home. Mr. Palmer sees the Farmington River as a fairly clean river, and expects the river to be completely cleaned up in about five years. But the Farmington has a way to go before it becomes what it should be.

Our interview with Mr. Palmer included a boat trip up the Farmington, and a visit to the dam itself.

Mr. Palmer believes that the Farmington River belongs to the people of Connecticut, and Stanley Works has no right to impede its ecological progress. As to the situation at the dam, we witnessed the following facts:

1. The Farmington River seemed somewhat polluted to us, but when we approached the Connecticut River, the stench overpowered us, and we saw that the Farmington is clean by comparison. Mr. Palmer feels sure it can support fish life on a much larger scale.

2. The generators are not run at all times, and when closed, leakage through and over the dam is the only water allowed to pass through. We saw the difference, as the river was reduced to a trickle when the gates were closed.

3. The dam prevents the migration of fish beyond Poquonock. At the dam, Mr. Palmer showed us many large fish trapped in a pool under the dam which were attempting to swim upstream to spawn.

Mr. Palmer feels that the upper Farmington could once again be populated with game fish if a fish ladder were built at Rainbow Dam. But he also realizes the problems involved with this project. He sees the legal problems attendant in the licensing of the dam. He feels that the Rainbow Dam prohibits the restoration of the Farmington River.

#### INTERVIEW WITH MR. HOYT PEASE, V. P. THE STANLEY WORKS

As we walked into the Stanley Works building, we were impressed by the large expanses of modern office and machinery. We were guided through several buildings where steel and other metals were being heated, formed, bent, cooled or moved.

Stanley Works is a prosperous business which produces tools and other similar products. The hydroelectric plant at Rainbow Dam was originally purchased to produce electricity for the company's plants. As Stanley expanded, the dam became too small, and now is used by the Farmington River Power Company, a subsidiary, for auxiliary electrical output, which is sold to local utility companies during peak loads.

At Stanley, we talked to Mr. Hoyt Pease on the subject of the Rainbow Dam. He answered our questions, and explained Stanley's position. The major points are listed below.

1. So far, Stanley has done very little to constructively solve the problems at Rainbow Dam. However, they claim that they have realized the problems and have been concentrating on solutions of these problems for several years. At present, Stanley has begun to make a survey, utilizing extensive equipment, of the minimum flowage allowed through the gates, and its effect on the lower Farmington River.

2. There are several reasons why Stanley has no plans to appropriate money towards the construction of a fish ladder. One is their observation that a similar situation and ladder at Holyoke Dam was unsuccessful. They feel that the ladder may be a waste of money and time, and until otherwise proven to them, this is where Stanley stands. A second reason is that Stanley is not entirely certain that the Farmington River can and will support more fish life. And the third is that Stanley is not sure of the importance of a fish ladder project weighed against spending the money for another conservation project or similar public problem.

3. Stanley feels definitely that their dam is not under jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission's license mainly because: 1. the river is not totally navigable for commercial use, and 2. the electricity produced is not used in any other state.

4. When asked if the company would profit by building fish ladders and using the program as an example of good citizenship, Stanley answered with a yes, but also presented a question: Wouldn't Stanley receive good public relations with any other conservation project?

5. Although Stanley could not or would not give answers about the financial benefit to the company of the dam and its electric power, Stanley felt that the generated power did contribute to the company and local industry, and that the dam was very important to the public.

**INTERVIEW WITH MR. COLE WILDE, CHIEF OF THE FISHERIES DIVISION, CONNECTICUT BOARD OF FISHERIES AND GAME**

Mr. Cole Wilde is Chief of the Fisheries Division, Conn. Board of Fisheries and Game. During an interview with him, we learned several facts and his opinions about the Rainbow Dam.

1. The fish ladder, if built, would be used off and on all year, but mainly between late April and early November.

2. Contrary to the Stanley Works claim, the ladder (a manual elevator type) at Holyoke Dam on the Connecticut River is highly successful. Thousands of shad are being pulled up over the dam each day.

3. Mr. Wilde believes that a fish ladder would be a great advantage to the Connecticut public, and that the low flowage problem is a serious threat to conservation.

4. He also thinks that it is Stanley's responsibility to design the dam improvements and appropriate the funds for it.

We feel much inclined to agree with the Farmington River Watershed Association, in saying that a fish ladder is necessary and altogether an excellent project. If we continue to abuse our rivers and wildlife, there will be no future for Connecticut.

However, we realize that Stanley's legal position is a very safe one. They may stall the license for many years.

But, in our opinion, the small percentage of money taken from Stanley's total income would be a worthwhile gift to the Connecticut people who make possible that income.

If Stanley is licensed, the license will force Stanley to observe conservation practices. There is one alternative, however, Stanley can build docks and trails around the dam and will not have to construct the ladder. On Stanley's part, this would be a way for them to not face the problem.

Another possibility is that Stanley is not licensed. Then, we feel that Stanley is doing an injustice to the community if they refuse to appropriate the remaining sum of money for the fish ladder besides that of the states.

In the meantime, fish die because of the low flowage problem. We think that Stanley should make some attempt to allow more water to pass through the dam when the gates are closed.

**SICKLE CELL ANEMIA MAJOR CAUSE OF SICKNESS AND DEATH AMONG NATION'S BLACK PEOPLE**

**HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, it is heartening that the administration's proposed

health legislation recognizes sickle cell anemia as a major cause of sickness and death among the black people of this Nation. This disease, virtually unknown among the white population, occurs about once among every 500 black Americans. Best current estimates are that at least 50,000 blacks in the United States suffer from the disease, while about another 2 million are "carriers" of sickled red blood cells.

This terrible disease, which is best characterized by severe anemia, bone pain, and increased susceptibility to infection, is one of the most chronic diseases among black children. While the very name is virtually unknown to most white people, knowledge of sickle cell anemia still remains relatively low in the black community. Fifty percent of its victims die before the age of 20, and, of the remainder, 50 percent do not reach their 40th birthday.

We do not know the cause and we do not know the cure. But by highlighting the conquest of this disease as a specific medical research goal, President Nixon has embarked the scientific community on a road that may well lead to the elimination of sickle cell anemia.

**SCOTT JACOBY ESSAY WINS CONSERVATION AWARD**

**HON. O. C. FISHER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it is reassuring to know that so many young people today are taking an active interest in conservation and the protection of our natural environment. A good example of this is contained in a prize winning essay on the subject prepared by Scott Jacoby, a high school student at Sonora, Tex.

This young man is to be highly complimented for this achievement. Let us hope more such contests will be conducted throughout the land.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a copy of the essay referred to:

**SCOTT JACOBY ESSAY WINS CONSERVATION AWARD**

(By Scott Jacoby)

"Our Natural Environment:  
Preserve and Protect It"

The intellectual and industrial progress of civilization is amazing—Man has walked on the moon; he can transmit current events as they occur thousands of miles away; he can project his voice through a tiny wire, and can safely erect tall buildings. However, in spite of all man's technical knowledge, he is unable to imitate God's gift of our natural environment.

The resources and outdoor areas of today's world are slowly disappearing. Growth is good, but it can also be as harmful as a disease. The careless use of our land, air, and plant life is beginning to deplete the productivity of our farms and ranches.

Much of the beauty and purity of our streams has been marred by people who carelessly or lazily throw trash and waste into them. The abuse of our streams has become harmful to both the outdoor sport enthus-

last and the urbanite. Wildlife is vanishing in certain areas, and many cities are suffering acute water shortages, and fighting for clean air to breathe.

Another one of nature's beauties is the land itself. Creation of parks and careful conservation practices have aided in the prevention of complete destruction of our beautiful country. Universal awareness of the need to protect these vital resources is urgent.

Preservation is the art of maintaining a part of the original, intact. Preservation is a basic law of life. It applies in every phase of our existence. The capitalist invests his money and keeps it intact, while at the same time using it for further gain.

The housewife knows what to combine with a small amount of leaven to cause her dough to double in bulk. She will keep her main leavening agent intact by feeding it carefully.

In Proverbs 18:9 and in Proverbs 24:30-31, we are admonished against slothfulness and waste.

"He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.

I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles and covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down".

In man's quest for knowledge, he must not overlook the importance of preserving and protecting our life-sustaining natural environment.

**EXPANDED FOOD AND NUTRITION EDUCATION PROGRAM**

**HON. JERRY L. PETTIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, on January 26, 1971, I queried whether anything was being done to assist welfare recipients in purchasing proper food and preparing nutritious meals. The following, which I commend to your attention, is a response from the U.S. Department of Agriculture which explains their expanded food and nutrition education program. I am gratified to know that definite steps are being taken to aid the dietary habits of indigent people and to upgrade the condition of their health. I hope that such a program can be successfully continued on an expanded basis. The letter follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D.C., February 12, 1971.

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PETTIS: We read, with interest, your remarks of Tuesday, January 26, as reported in the Congressional Record on January 27. In your remarks, you described how a middle-income California family had been able to prepare adequate, nourishing meals on a welfare budget. And, you asked if the Federal Government was doing anything to teach welfare recipients how to shop wisely and plan nutritious meals. We share your concern with the needs of welfare recipients, and we take this opportunity to tell you about one of Extension's efforts to reach these families with information.

Since January, 1969, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Extension Service has been conducting a program through-

out the nation designed to help hard-to-reach poor homemakers learn to plan nutritious meals, shop wisely for food, make optimum use of available resources, and improve their food preparation skills. This Extension program is known as the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program, and the teaching is done by aides—women who live in the community in which they work, who know the problems of poverty, and are trained by Extension home economists.

We are anticipating that more than 10,000 aides will be working in about 1,600 counties, independent cities, and Indian reservations in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands by July 1, 1971. Since the program began, more than 842,000 families have received helpful information from these aides.

Twenty-four dietary recalls are taken every six months on the homemakers enrolled in the program. Homemakers were chosen for this evaluation because our research shows that they are usually the poorest fed members of the family, and it is assumed that improvement in a homemaker's diet will mean similar, or even greater, improvements in the diets of family members.

After two years of program operation, it is clear that the diets of homemakers enrolled in the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program are improving. We can see other improvements taking place as well. More families are participating in the USDA Food Stamp and Donated Foods Programs; children are attending school more regularly; mothers are taking youngsters to clinics; and many families are moving upward, in response to an aide's interest in their welfare.

I'm sending you some material that further describes the program. We will be happy to provide any additional information you may want on this activity. If you want more detailed information about the program in California, I refer you to Dr. Gaylord P. Whitlock, Program Leader, Family and Consumer Sciences, 373 University Hall, 2200 University Avenue, Berkeley, California 94720.

Sincerely,

EDWIN L. KIRBY,  
Administrator.

## ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE

### HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we marked the 53d anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia. I am proud to raise my voice along with those of my colleagues in tribute to Americans of Estonian descent and to those Estonians now living behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government has never recognized the Soviet takeover of Estonia and, indeed, we never should. The Soviet occupation of Estonia and the other Baltic States was simply a case of naked aggression, the crushing of spirited but helpless people by a superior power.

Like the Estonian people, we in the Congress must never abandon hope that one day this wrong will be made right—that the Estonians and the other Baltic peoples will again enjoy the freedom which is so rightfully theirs.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has adopted

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House Concurrent Resolution 416, which calls for freedom for Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. I urge that the administration do everything within reason to implement that resolution. The spirit of independence must never die within the Baltic States.

## EFFECTIVE PASSPORT SERVICE

### HON. ROBERT H. STEELE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commend to the attention of my colleagues the following letters and newspaper articles, from the Hartford Courant of February 11, and the Norwich Bulletin of February 5, commenting on the outstanding service performed by the staff of the New London, Conn., Post Office:

UNCAVILLE, CONN., February 2, 1971.

Mr. ANTHONY FACAS,  
Postmaster, Passport Division,  
New London, Conn.

DEAR MR. FACAS: Recently a group of high school students were rewarded with a gratifying experience in "Government".

This group known as "Villano's Nomads" will be touring Europe in a study of History. On calling the passport office—this group of excited students were even more jubilant in that the Passport Dept. would come to Montville High School and direct us on how to apply for passports, etc.

Mr. Stoklosa and Miss Rosa were kind, gracious and most of all patient. Certainly this government is not the "rigid" structure it's thought to be.

Thank you for a rewarding experience and for the two members of your staff that put us completely at ease.

Sincerely,

VINCENT F. VILLANO,  
History Teacher, Montville High School.

GENERAL DYNAMICS,  
ELECTRIC BOAT DIVISION,  
Eastern Point Road,  
Groton, Conn., July 17, 1970

Postmaster ANTHONY FACAS,  
New London Post Office,  
New London, Conn.

DEAR MR. FACAS: We at General Dynamics Corporation, Electric Boat Division, want you to know how pleased we are with the excellent service you and your people are giving us in servicing passport applications.

It has proven to be a great help to our employees in the saving of travel time and also saves the division money.

Once again, thanks for all your help.

Very truly yours,

W. B. FRANCIS,  
Manager, Traffic & Transportation.

[From the Norwich Bulletin, Feb. 5, 1971]

## STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

JEWETT CITY.—Twenty-eight students and teachers of Griswold High School were interviewed and processed for passports Thursday in preparation for a week's trip to Paris, France, scheduled for the school vacation week of April 17 to 23.

Representing the passport office of New London Thursday were Steven Stockholm and Miss Isabel B. Ross. Chaperones for the trip will be Donald Saulniers and Miss Ruth Turner of the school faculty.

The group will fly from Logan Airport in Boston April 17. The itinerary will include

various Paris museums, the Palace of Versailles, the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame Cathedral, The Louvre, the French Quarter, L'Arc de Triomphe, Champs-Elysees and a tour of Paris by night.

## STUDENTS TEST NEW PASSPORT SYSTEM

NEW LONDON.—Postmaster Anthony Facas wasn't a bit startled Wednesday afternoon when nine students from Bacon Academy in Colchester walked into the New London Post Office to file applications for passports necessary to launch them on a trip to Europe.

This sort of thing has been going on for months now, ever since last July 1 when the state and postal departments launched a joint pilot program to enable Americans to acquire passports more quickly and easily, through several Post Offices.

Facas reported Wednesday that since then, the New London Post Office has accepted close to 800 passport applications, quite a few from student groups bound for Europe.

As a matter of fact, added Facas, the Post Office goes so far as to provide what he terms "home service," that is, if an area high school informs the Post Office a group of students is seeking passports, a postal clerk runs out to the school and accepts the applications, attending to the necessary paper work right at the school.

Facas said the state and postal departments decided on this pilot program in an attempt to alleviate the frustrating delays and long waits in line for overseas-bound Americans seeking passports.

Before initiation of the program, said Facas, Connecticut residents seeking passports were compelled to travel to passport offices in either New Haven or Hartford. And the backlog was so heavy, he added, the wait for the passport would extend to three weeks and even a month.

## CRISIS AREAS

The State and Postal departments, added Facas, selected several so-called "crisis areas" in which to experiment with this pilot program.

Several cities across the nation were picked, including Houston and Midland, both in Texas, Detroit, and, in Connecticut, New London, New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Stamford, Greenwich and Willimantic.

Facas explained that his postal workers prepare the applications, then send them right on to the State Department passport office in Boston, where they are pretty rapidly processed and mailed back to the owner, often within a week.

"That's fast work," said Facas, "especially at this time of year, when many people are planning summer vacations overseas."

"We are getting quite a few student groups now, and we enjoy this assignment. We feel that it brings government to the people, especially when we call at the schools," he said.

Facas credits his post office passport staff for its work—Isabel Rosa, his secretary, and postal clerks Steven Stoklosa and Mary Crosby.

The Bacon Academy students at the post office Wednesday, said Facas, were Jeffrey Kowalski, Deborah Clark, Susan M. Brown, Phyllis A. Medbery, Lorraine Alvarez, Michele Ladyka, Deborah Turbarge, Winifred Von Roemer and Charlie Horlick.

They were accompanied by Mrs. Barbara Brown, who also filed application for a passport, Facas said.

"They plan," Facas said, "to visit France for three weeks in July, and we at the Post Office have no hesitancy in wishing them bon voyage, for they'll all have their passports within a week."

My congratulations to Postmaster Anthony Facas and his able passport staff, Miss Isabel Rosa and Mr. Steven Stoklosa.

A FORWARD LOOK—AN INTERVIEW  
WITH THE HONORABLE JOHN A.  
BLATNIK

**HON. JIM WRIGHT**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, in its February issue, Highway User magazine published a question-and-answer interview with our distinguished colleague from Minnesota, the Honorable JOHN A. BLATNIK.

Those of us who know JOHN BLATNIK have acquired an abiding respect for the deep intelligence, incisive judgment, and earnest concern for the public good that have characterized his service as ranking majority member of the House Public Works Committee.

We applaud his ascension to the chairmanship of this important committee in the 92d Congress. In this new role, Mr. BLATNIK will have a broader forum to exercise the fine qualities of leadership that we have come to expect from him.

For that reason, I believe many of our colleagues will be interested in sharing the insights which Mr. BLATNIK brings to his new responsibilities, and I ask that the text of the Highway User interview be printed in the RECORD:

A FORWARD LOOK

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The new chairman of the House Public Works Committee brings a fresh outlook and a wealth of experience to a position of vital importance to the highway program. In this exclusive story for Highway User, Rep. Blatnik answers questions and presents his views on some of the important issues confronting highway transportation today. This article was prepared and questions propounded by Stephen E. O'Toole, contributing editor, Highway User.]

Development of the nation's highway program depends to a great extent on the Public Works Committees in the House of Representatives and the Senate. These committees serve as a forum for public discussion, and play an essential role in the formulation of national highway and safety legislation.

When the 92d Congress convened Representative John A. Blatnik, a Minnesota Democrat, was elected chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, succeeding former Representative George Fallon of Maryland, who served as chairman from 1965-71.

Blatnik assumes control of the committee at a vital juncture in the development of America's road program. During the next two years, with the completion of the Interstate System in sight, Congress must come to some very important decisions on the future of the federal highway systems.

A member of Congress since 1946, Blatnik brings a longtime interest in highway transportation and safety to his new position. Since 1959, he has served as chairman of the Public Works' Special Subcommittee on the Federal-aid Highway Program, which in recent years has been particularly concerned with roadway design and operations.

The dean of the Minnesota Congressional delegation, Blatnik is also the Democratic National Committeeman for Minnesota and a co-founder and former chairman of the "reform-minded" Democratic Study Group. He was a co-author of the legislation which created the Interstate System and is noted for his work on water pollution control.

In the following answers to questions from Highway User, Chairman Blatnik expresses

his views on several current highway transportation and safety matters.

Q. Will there be significant changes in the structure of the House Public Works Committee under your chairmanship in the 92nd Congress?

A. I intend to provide the leadership to cope with the growing complex problems we are going to have to face in the several vital areas within the Public Works Committee jurisdiction and, while I do not subscribe to change simply for its own sake, whatever changes are indicated as desirable or necessary will be made.

Q. What activities—oversight hearings or legislation—might be expected from the Public Works Committee during the 92nd Congress in the highway transportation and safety areas?

A. Any predictions as to new legislation would be premature at this time. Our oversight activities are another matter. We are satisfied that this work has been productive of improved practices in carrying out the program and has frequently resulted in the conservation of the user's money while providing him a better and safer highway. We must continue this activity in those areas where we feel we can make a contribution to better government. As an example, some members are questioning the pace at which we are accomplishing improvement in the field of highway safety, particularly in regard to the hazards created by highway design and construction techniques.

Q. Do you feel there is continuing support for the highway program among the American people?

A. Yes. As more segments of the Interstate System have been completed, through its use our people have grown to appreciate more and more what has been done and what we, as a nation, are capable of doing. It has taken a long time to build this new system, 15 years so far, and during the course of its construction some people have lost sight of its overall benefits and others, unfortunately, have had their lives adversely affected by it. We cannot ignore or blame either group for not being more enthusiastic. We can and should do more to keep the public better informed as to the need for improved highways and the benefits to be derived from their use. We should certainly also develop the ability to do the work, which has such an impact on a community, in a way which is more sensitive to the other values for which the public has shown such strong feelings. We are, after all, simply their agents in providing facilities which are needed and we should be eager to do it in a way which satisfies them.

Q. With passage of the 1966 legislation, the Federal Government assumed a greater role in the field of highway safety and, in 1970, despite increases in the number of miles driven, the death toll decreased by more than 1,000 lives over 1969. Do you consider this significant and do you think the 1966 legislation played a part in this trend? What more should be done and will more money be required?

A. I am naturally pleased that we had this experience in 1970, tempered, however, by the realization that the situation which still remains is a national disgrace and is truly one of our major domestic problems. I think it has been adequately demonstrated that we are dealing with an extremely complex series of problems which embrace all three components of our system—the driver, vehicle, and road. Unquestionably, the capability provided government at all levels in the 1966 safety legislation has had, and will continue to have, an effect on reducing highway accidents and in lessening their severity.

However, we are all going to have to get behind and actively promote a sustained, massive, and perhaps expensive broad-based and multi-pronged attack on this problem

if we are ever to make a major reduction in the statistics we are talking about.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Federal Highway Administration are both going to have to give top priority to their work in those areas where a "high payoff" seems most likely.

The former, while continuing its efforts to improve the vehicle and other aspects of the driver element of the system, is stressing the drinking driver problem. This is obviously good and is deserving of their attention, but I want to caution against a past tendency to overemphasize any one aspect of the highway accident problem to the detriment of others, less appreciated factors.

I refer, for instance, to the matters which have had the attention of my special subcommittee the past few years—the design, construction and operation of our highways. Our hearings and continuing investigations have documented that some of the features of even our newest roads continue to contain hazards of such a nature, that, drunk or sober, the nation's drivers are unnecessarily subjected to peril.

And yes, I think the program needs more financing . . . among other things. Beyond that, we must insist that whatever funds are available be spent in the most effective manner. I suggest this has not always happened. For example—it hurts when we have to spend additional money to correct mistakes we never should have made in completing a recently opened highway.

We have already spent billions of dollars. Yet, for various reasons, high hazard locations exist by the thousands on our roads. Do we truly have an adequate program to improve them? I doubt it. In the meantime can we not more effectively warn, guide and control the motorist through the danger?

Q. Do you agree with many highway officials that after completion of the Interstate Highway System, more emphasis should be placed on urban highway systems and upgrading primary and secondary roads?

A. I most certainly do. Great as it is, the Interstate System makes up only 42,500 miles of the country's overall highway system. Its efficiency and safety features only serve to emphasize how badly off we are and how much more needs to be done to improve the miles of state and county roads that carry the great bulk of our traffic.

Q. Last year, Congress approved the use of Trust Funds for two-thirds of the Federal highway safety program, for urban bus transit, and for forest and public lands highways. Do you expect pressures for new uses for the Trust Fund, such as for highway beautification, or for other modes of transportation, in the near future?

A. There have always been pressures for expanded uses for the Trust Fund, from its inception in the 1956 Act, and you are quite correct that the 91st Congress widened the application of the fund somewhat in enacting the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1970. I can't envision these pressures diminishing in the immediate future, and, in fact, the trend seems to be the other way. There is even a movement underway to replace the Highway Trust Fund entirely and set up in its place a national Transportation Fund. This, of course, would take in the other modes of transportation to which you refer. Whether the concept will gain support during the new Congress remains to be seen. While I try to keep my own mind open to change, I do feel that any drastic change in that direction ought to be brought about only after there has been developed a case strong enough to justify it.

Q. Related to the previous question, the National Governors' Conference adopted a resolution last summer urging that governors be allowed to transfer a certain percentage of Federal funds allotted to them between the various modes of transportation.

Secretary of Transportation Volpe endorsed the plan and has mentioned on a number of occasions that he favors the creation of a national transportation trust fund, which might allow such a transfer of funds. Do you see any future for this type of transportation financing plan?

A. I think an answer of any substance to this question would require information about such a proposal which we do not have as yet. There appear to be some valid and thought-provoking arguments for such a fund and we must not be blind to them or automatically conclude that increased funding for any one mode of travel is necessarily at the expense of any other. Our overriding concern must be what is best for the nation. When we accurately measure the transportation needs of the country and establish our national goals, it appears that we will end up demonstrating the continuing need for funding highway programs pretty much as we have and possibly more. In the meantime, while studying the whole matter, we must keep an open mind to all features, including the methods of financing.

Q. Do you think the American people—the nation's highway users—would favor adoption of any plan which would allow diversion of highway user taxes for non-highway purposes?

A. Keeping in mind my answer to the last question I would have to answer this one in two ways. First, assuming the question addresses itself to those expenses incurred in connection with the construction of a highway project, I would say yes. I think we have all come to realize that some of these expenses are not a diversion of highway funds but are incidental costs of construction. I have great faith in the collective wisdom, reasonableness, and sense of fairness of the American public.

The trend toward inclusion of expenses for highway related activities was born out of the functioning of our people's representative government. The Congressional committees concerned, before taking such actions, measured the public opinion and attitudes through hearings. Reimbursement of relocation expenses and construction of replacement housing, as examples, were found by the committees to be the only reasonable solutions which would treat with fairness those people who were being displaced and whose very lives were being adversely affected by the construction of highways.

If the question relates instead to the funding of non-highway transportation construction with a portion of highway user taxes now going into the Trust Fund, I think the general public would have an initial reaction of opposition. If such funds were co-mingled with revenues from other sources and highway funding was continued at the same, or a higher level, then perhaps the users would not object. In any case I must refer to my answer to the previous question and say that I think there would first have to be a specific proposal with its revenue features clearly spelled out, and hearings held on it, before anyone could better speculate on public response.

Q. What role do you feel organizations like the Highway Users Federation can play in promoting highway transportation and safety activities?

A. Organizations such as yours and others in the private sector have continually made significant contributions toward improved highway transportation and safety. The testimony of the organizations' officials at our hearings in Washington have done much to point up both the strengths and weaknesses to current programs, and we look forward to the continuation of such help and support.

However, I do feel, as I mentioned previously, that a great deal more could be done to enlighten the general public about highways, our need for them, the benefits to be

derived from their use, and how to properly use them. Support from the people for programs to provide the nation with the roads systems it needs is obviously vital. If the public is informed and convinced that a program, any program, is needed and is properly planned and carried out, they will be willing to support it and to pay for it. Any program, particularly one which touches them as directly as a road program is in real trouble without that support.

Government is limited in the extent to which it can advertise its work. That is as it should be. Highway supporting organizations, however, could be increasing their activities do a great public service in this area. Not by lobbying for more and bigger highway programs but by sponsoring the publication in the printed and broadcast media of information which permits the public to develop a more informed, less emotional, attitude about the tremendous public asset we have in our roads and streets.

Another activity I would like to see undertaken by the private sector is a massive T.V. spot program to instruct the motoring public in improving their driving skills. Freeway driving is new to many people and nowhere in our motor vehicle system have we attempted to teach the techniques necessary for their safety. I also think the organizations can become a real partner, working with the State organizations established under the 1966 Highway Safety Act, in supporting State programs such as passage of the Uniform Vehicle Code and Model Traffic Ordinances.

Q. Environmental concerns are a prime consideration now in all public works activities. Do you think present controls—including the new measures contained in the 1970 Highway Act—are sufficient?

A. To those of us who have been pushing these many years for clean water, clean air, and the preservation of our country's natural beauty and resources, it has been very gratifying to note the great interest that has recently developed in the whole subject of environment.

We in Congress will be giving much more consideration to the environmental impact of all programs under our jurisdiction, including the highway program. Whether or not present laws, including the 1970 Highway Act, will need some beefing up to really do the necessary job should be the subject of further Congressional inquiry.

But I think we should recognize that while some legislation has been necessary, and perhaps more will be, much of the long-term success of efforts to improve our environment will depend on whether the public is really sincere in wanting to create a better place in which to live.

In the final analysis, your question really gets back to the same problems I discussed in connection with highway safety—the people want to protect the environment. Congress can write the enabling legislation, but the engineers are the ones who actually design the roads. Engineers, on their own and as a personal commitment, can do more to make a particular project environmentally acceptable in a total way than can all the laws Congress passes.

I earnestly hope that the national will, clearly spelled out by Congress, and backed up by the lasting commitment of the people, will be so much a part of American life that it will be reflected in new highway designs as a matter of policy.

And I would hope that, where the environment is disregarded, those who approve highway designs, and the people themselves, will demand that highways be harmoniously melded into the environment.

Highway builders may, at times, have to be backed up by legal authorization to incur the additional expenses at times found to be necessary in furtherance of our environmental goals.

But it can be done, and if ecology is more than a fad—and I believe it is much more—we will in the future see better roads, both from the safety and the environmental standpoints.

Q. Many highway critics argue that there is no place for highway building in urban areas, while proponents feel that modernizing the urban highway system—making it a well-designed, functional system—is essential to keeping any city's transportation up-to-date. How do you feel about this matter?

A. I do not think there is any room for argument. Until someone produces a revolutionary new scheme which is capable of moving people and goods in the way highways do, we are going to have to depend on highways as our main mode of transportation both in our rural and urban movement. It is absolutely essential that we provide adequate transportation into, about and out of our urban areas and I just do not anticipate other solutions in the foreseeable future which will remove the need for a well-designed, functional urban highway system.

By the same token I should not like to have it thought that I lack either the vision or the will to see our urban areas restructured in a fashion which is more satisfying to life in them. If you ask me whether I think urban highways, as we have known them, have reached the ultimate in design, that is another question and I would be obliged to answer, "no." I think we are going to have to be more concerned that urban highways be more satisfying in the way they fit into our communities and our way of life.

I think we are going to have to explore new ideas and see if we can come up with designs which are more flexible in their use. It troubles me a great deal to see photographs of the eight lane "Utopian Freeway" during the evening rush hour with the out-bound lanes glutted with snail-paced traffic while just over the median I see four more lanes virtually empty.

I think we need a reevaluation of what an urban freeway could be and should be. We shall have more to say on this very vital and pressing subject of urban highways later. We are capable of doing a much better job in this whole area.

Q. Some people feel that highway transportation may suffer from some of the emphasis in the Department of Transportation on other transportation modes. However, Congress continues to support the highway program. Do you feel that any attempt to dilute the Federal highway program—from any source—or to prevent development of post-Interstate highway programs can be successful in Congress in the foreseeable future?

A. I do not look at the problem in the terms you have posed it in your question. This is not and ought not to be considered a matter of competition. The Federal Highway Administration, at the direction of Congress, is in the process of preparing a report on our highway needs. It must be submitted to Congress in January, 1972. This is not simply another report but will be the most comprehensive report of its kind ever published. At the same time the Department of Transportation is otherwise preparing study reports to assess the current conditions and needs in all domestic modes of transportation.

What we are hoping to find, through these reports and Congressional hearings, is the best solution to the problem of moving people and goods. No one who hopes to serve the interests of the people of this country should commence his search with the pre-condition that he has an advocacy for one mode over another. Transportation of all kinds is vital to a great nation such as ours and the means will have to be found to provide expanded facility for travelers of all kinds. The post Interstate demands for highways, roads and streets are going to be much more



extensive than most people seem to realize. Any feeling abroad that with its completion we will have satisfied our motor vehicle needs is without an appreciation of where we are going. Who can look at the condition of our roads and, with an inkling of our future growth and population increases, conclude that we are finished? While other modes of travel need expenditures to make and keep them viable, so does our system of motor vehicles. We have provided for those needs in the past and I think we can expect to see them provided for in the future, hopefully in an even better way.

#### FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE

### HON. HERMAN T. SCHNEEBELI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SCHNEEBELI. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago, I had the pleasure of presenting in the RECORD the prize-winning speech of the national VFW Voice of Democracy Contest. The speech was given at the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual Washington dinner by Donald S. Eifenbein, at the time a junior at the John Harris High School in Harrisburg, Pa.

It is now obvious that the eloquent endorsement of our heritage is an Eifenbein family trait. Miss Emily Eifenbein, now a junior at the same Harrisburg high school and a sister of Donald, has won the Pennsylvania State contest this year, again sponsored by the VFW. Next month, she will come to Washington for the final judging in the nationwide contest, in which over 400,000 students participated.

It is with great pleasure that I submit young Miss Eifenbein's speech to be shared with my colleagues:

#### FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE

(By Emily Eifenbein)

An old man in a worn vest and cap leans over his vegetable cart. He calls to the passers-by with his thickly-accented voice. The sun is going down over this narrow Chicago street. It is time for him to return home. He covers his wares affectionately, and as he climbs into his wagon, he smiles. Ivan Weiss is happy!

This man is no great politician or scholar. He does not have a bank account or belong to a country club, but Ivan Weiss is different—different from previous generations of his family—different from millions of other people on earth. Ivan Weiss is free!

The United States has survived because of men like Ivan Weiss, men who lived simply, grateful that every breath they drew was free, and who were eager to defend their freedom. Eminent leaders established the liberties we enjoy, but a myriad of unrecognized men helped preserve them. Famous names dominate our history books and great deeds are always remembered, but we cannot allow these monumental contributions to lessen the importance of every American's contribution to protecting our freedom.

I have been handed a heritage of freedom, and I know I must now hold fast to it, for as an American youth, I am helping to build a valuable inheritance for the next generation. If I can discover my role in society, then freedom will never slip from my grasp.

The story of the developing United States is rich with the powerful accomplishments of heroes, and beside these men, I become

aware of my own insignificance. I am one among many. And yet this tradition gives me the power to choose a life I can make meaningful to the world. Every American may not achieve fame, but each of us is able to achieve greatness by trying our best at what we can do. When the best effort of each man joins, we will see a united America, an America in which an immigrant vegetable seller stands with pride next to a Supreme Court Justice.

It would be easy for me to merely accept our freedom heritage and to enjoy my rights without concern for the endurance of liberty. But my love of freedom has implanted within me the responsibility of opposing apathy wherever it lurks. Our freedom heritage is a constant reminder that no American has the right to deny liberty to others, and that by that denial we are, in fact destroying the foundation of our own freedom. Let us foster a more progressive America by not only recognizing the legally granted freedoms but also the socially granted freedom of individuality.

These same freedoms brought people here from all over the globe. Ivan Weiss didn't understand the right to assemble; he didn't know what freedom of speech was; he couldn't even conceive of representative democracy. All he knew was that he had a chance to create here what he could not hope to make anywhere else.

Our heritage of freedom will continue because of the work of young Americans. We have learned from the past and will move into the future knowing that problems lie ahead, but that together, we can begin to solve them. America's tomorrows will be shaped by letting our yesterdays teach today,—and by remembering that freedom was strengthened in independence hall as well as in a busy airplane factory, by Neil Armstrong taking the first moon walk, and by a little boy memorizing the Gettysburg address, during a heated Senate debate on foreign policy, and by two housewives discussing their favorite candidates, by the men in the four thousand ships that waited off the coast of France, and by a businessman serving on a jury.

A heritage of freedom was created by the Jeffersons, the Lincolns, and the Martin Luther Kings, but it is kept alive by the Ivan Weisses, by all of us knowing that our work is important to America, so that America may become more important to us.

The Eifenbein family, John Harris High School, the Harrisburg community, the Veterans of Foreign Wars—and indeed all of us—can take pride in the outstanding contribution of Emily Eifenbein, and of her brother, Donald. Regardless of the outcome of the national competition, I am sure my colleagues join in our congratulations and our sincere best wishes to this fine sister-brother combination.

#### A NEW START FOR CONSUMERS

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the business community, next to the consumer himself, has the biggest stake in better consumer protection. Practices unfair to the customer are obviously unfair to honest businessmen who will not cut corners.

The Washington Post, in a recent editorial endorsing my Consumer Protection

Agency bill, reminded businessmen of this fact.

I include the article as follows:

#### A NEW START FOR CONSUMERS

Since marketplace cheating, deception and conniving has not disappeared in recent months, it is only right that Congress should again consider the large new package of consumer legislation offered last Wednesday by Representatives Rosenthal, Eckhardt and others. Actually, many of the proposals are not new, having been presented—but not passed—in the last session; but there is no reason why ideas, like bottles and paper, should not be recycled and made new also.

Among the proposals that are especially needed is the bill creating an independent consumer protection agency. *Independent* is the key word. The administration now has a consumer affairs office, but despite the goodwill of its director, Virginia H. Knauer, it usually does little more than growl or snap its teeth. Many believe Mrs. Knauer would like to be tougher. But it is hard for anybody in the White House to be independent of a Republican administration which gets much of its support from men of commerce. An independent agency would not have this problem; the public interest would take priority before the private.

A second crucial item is the bill to permit lawsuits by consumers as a class. Grouping together is often the only way justice can be obtained cheaply; individual consumers with a defective product costing, say, \$300 will hardly take on the manufacturer in court when legal costs will total \$500. Even if you win, you lose.

Despite the defensive howls of some businessmen, the consumer movement should really be welcomed by the commercial community. If a seller is marketing an honest, durable, safe and fairly-priced product, what is there to worry about? The consumer will be his best friend. Marketplace self-regulation generally has not worked, nor has government regulation been especially firm. The power must now be shared with the consumer; for the money he is paying, he deserves it.

#### LEGISLATION TO PROTECT WILD HORSES AND BURROS

### HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, due to the successful lobbying efforts of my 11-year-old son, Gregory, I introduced legislation to protect the remaining wild horses and burros of the West. The bill, H.R. 4220, has generated a great deal of enthusiasm, particularly on the part of the young. I was especially moved by a letter I received from a 9-year-old, Miss Natalie Wilkins, the text of which follows:

JACKSON, MICH.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I read in the newspaper on how the eleven year old boy fights to save horses, and I write because that is what I am doing.

I think that the food stores could make pet food out of flour and scraps instead of killing horses.

Everytime the men come to kill the horses for pet food I think you kill many children's hearts. I am a nine year old girl and love horses. When I read the newspaper I felt very badly. Until you do something about it, you will keep many children very sad.

Sincerely,

MISS NATALIE WILKINS.

ADDRESS AT LINCOLN ASSOCIATION  
DINNER

## HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, our distinguished colleague from Colorado, the Honorable WAYNE ASPINALL, favored Abraham Lincoln's hometown of Springfield, Ill., helping the community celebrate this famous President's birthday. Congressman ASPINALL and his wife, together with Congressman and Mrs. Roy Taylor, were invited to be the guests of the city for the annual Abraham Lincoln Association Dinner on February 11. Present also was Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie.

The occasion was indeed an inspiring one, made the more so by Congressman ASPINALL's address to the distinguished audience. When you come to Lincoln's hometown to speak on Lincoln you really have your work cut out for you. Yet the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) demonstrated that he is indeed a Lincoln scholar of the first order and dealt with a little known phase of the Lincoln era. He reviewed many of the historic measures which were signed into law by President Lincoln—measures such as the Homestead Act, the Pacific Railway bill, and the Morrill Act.

Congressman ASPINALL pointed out that:

Though the President's time was devoted primarily to the successful prosecution of the War; the accomplishments of his Administration made the public domain produce the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

This is a side of Abraham Lincoln too little explored. As great as was his contribution to saving the Union, equally great was his contribution toward expanding and developing the Union within its continental boundaries.

Here is the text of his speech:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: A MAN OF TIMELESS  
VISION IN A TIME OF TURMOIL

"We live in the midst of alarms; anxiety beclouds the future; we expect some new disaster with each newspaper we read. Are we in a healthful political state? Are not the tendencies plain? Do not the signs of the times point plainly the way in which we are going?"

Those are not my words, as some of you may know, but are taken from a speech delivered over 100 years ago by the man that all America honors each year at this time—Abraham Lincoln.

No one can come in contact with the words and thoughts of Abraham Lincoln without being constantly surprised and impressed by their timeless quality. Lincoln's place in history was assured for better or worse simply because of the times in which he lived, but it was his ability to reach out and touch the minds of men in other times and other places that has given him the stature that places him among the great men of all time.

Students of Lincoln have been rewarded by the richness of his character for years and most of his many faces have been explored and examined in great detail. While this has allowed us to enjoy the fruits of their labor, I want to concentrate on an aspect of Lincoln which few people seldom touch so that we can better know the whole man. In look-

ing at this man, I wanted to find how his interests and mine could be joined.

"Abe" Lincoln, as everyone knows, was an earthy, humble fellow, generally well-liked by all who knew him. He was, in fact, the product of the society in which he matured. Everyone knows the popular stories about his youth and young adulthood. . . . How he educated himself . . . about his honesty and sincerity . . . about his business failures . . . and about his physical appearance.

But what many of us fail to take into account is the society in which he developed and the role it played in shaping the many faces of the man. His was an exciting age in the history of our country. . . .

The West was beginning to emerge. Canals and railroads were being built. Immigrants were streaming in from Europe.

Communications and news were expedited by the telegraph.

Iron-built, ocean-going steamships were plying the seas.

Power-driven factories were coming into their own.

Villages were becoming towns and towns were becoming cities.

Pork and grain were moving east and sewing machines and steel tools were being sent back therefor.

New inventions were entering the market—the McCormick thresher and Bessemer smelting process were making a tremendous impact on his society.

The wilderness was being harnessed and Abraham Lincoln was witnessing it all. All around him, progress was on the march. He could undoubtedly see the advantages flowing to the ordinary man as these changes exploded. New opportunities were opening for everyone—farmers, workmen, and merchants. Capital and manufacturing, however, were concentrating in the East; the raw materials to make the goods were coming from the West and South.

Like the railroads and the flow of commerce the telegraph was tying the Nation together into a firmer Union. At the same time, the steady stream of cash was concentrating greater economic and political power in one region of the country. Things were changing fast in the mid-1800s and, as always, these changes had far-reaching social and political effects.

Abraham Lincoln observed these changes and lived with the people who felt their impact. Theirs was a rugged life. Here in his own hometown, he watched the population expand more than four-fold while the population of the Nation swelled from 23 million to 31 million—2 million more than Great Britain. As the people came, he watched the frontier pass beyond Illinois to the vast territory of the Far West. Thousands of settlers were moving slowly westward in long wagon trains convinced that there they would find themselves a better life—perhaps on a cheap farm with rich lands or by finding precious minerals and becoming rich.

As the people moved westward, the demands for internal improvements increased—the extension of the railroads was essential to commerce, free land was needed for the homeless and the poor, and education was considered a public necessity. Of course, as these demands became popular, they took on greater political significance.

With this background, at 25, Abraham Lincoln was elected as a Whig to the State legislature. Together with his colleagues, he not only succeeded in shifting the location of the State capital to Springfield, but he also helped develop a plan for extensive internal improvements within his State. He recognized the importance of railway and canal transportation to the economic growth not only of the local communities, but to the entire Nation.

After he was elected to serve in the 30th Congress, Lincoln attended the River and

Harbor Convention in Chicago. Here, for perhaps the first time, he was confronted with the full impact of the fast changing world in which he was living. Here, large numbers of cattle were being processed for shipment to the East and for export to England, as well. Likewise, wheat was moving to the Eastern seaboard and farmers and wheat buyers were hauling their golden grain by wagon as far as 250 miles to take advantage of the much more favorable Chicago market for their product.

All of these experiences were valuable to Lincoln in subsequent years because they caused him to appreciate and recognize the inter-dependence of the East and the West. It was natural that when he became President, constructive progress followed. Although this period in the history books is dominated by the great issues of the day—slavery and salvation of the Union—the years of Lincoln's Administration resulted in many significant accomplishments which resulted in the development of much of the frontier.

It is impossible to separate the Civil War and President Lincoln from the other events which took place during his Administration. Except for the division of the North and the South, free land might never have been made available for the homesteaders—or if so, at a much later date. In fact, just before going out of office James Buchanan had vetoed one version of the Homestead bill. Without the need for the wealth discovered during this period in the rich Rockies and the Sierra Nevadas—where it was estimated that at least \$100 million worth of precious metals were extracted—mineral development would probably have proceeded at a much slower pace. Without an abundance of free farm land, the immigration to the United States of tens of thousands of Britons, Irishmen, Germans, and Scandinavians may not have taken place. And without the development of a uniform transportation network, the movement of people and goods westward, and of agricultural and mineral resources to the eastern factories, would have been seriously impaired.

The War and the West were inextricably intertwined. Except for the open territory, the Missouri Compromise might have worked and slavery might have been left to eventually dissipate by its own weight. But the West was there and there was strong public opinion that slavery should not be extended into it. Instead, the new frontier was to be open to free men—the poor and the homeless—who were willing to till the soil and convert it to productive uses.

Before being sworn in as President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln had said "I am in favor of cutting up the wild lands into parcels so that every poor man may have a home." And the platform of his party called for the enactment of a Homestead measure. In May, 1862, that pledge was fulfilled.

"It was easy," Carl Sandburg wrote, "to sign the Homestead bill . . . giving a farm free to any man who wanted to put a plow to unbroken sod." It was never considered unpatriotic, or undesirable in any way to transfer title to these wild, naked lands to those who could put them to a useful purpose for the ultimate good of all. Most people felt that the resources should be put to work to improve the standard of living for everyone.

And hundreds of thousands came to claim a home—some were Americans and others would become Americans. Out of Europe, where disease, and hunger, and hate haunted the lands, the call of America's unlimited space beckoned. With these immigrants came the skills, the knowledge, and the manpower needed in our young and troubled country. And because they came, the forces of the North never lacked vitality.

Another element of the Lincoln program was embodied in the Pacific Railway Bill of

1862. It, too, was said to fulfill a "military necessity," but the great railroad building era probably more than anything else drew the East and West Coasts closer together. The development of the transcontinental railways became the path of many of the pioneers who streamed westward for decades after and, even today, they play a critical role in the flow of the Nation's commerce.

The national investment in the railway system involved thousands of acres of unsettled lands of the public domain, as well as a substantial monetary investment. Together these induced the desired expansion. Trackage in 1850 had totaled only slightly more than 9,000 miles, but by 1865, it had increased to more than 35,000 miles.

The third great Act involving the public domain approved during the Lincoln Administration was the Morrill Act of 1862 which granted large amounts of land to the States to encourage the establishment of agricultural colleges which are now popularly known as Land Grant Colleges.

Though the President's time was devoted primarily to the successful prosecution of the war, these accomplishments of his Administration made the public domain produce the greatest good for the greatest number of people. These basic enactments began the real development of the agricultural domain of the West.

As you know, Abraham Lincoln did not seek renomination in 1848. He then returned to his home here in Springfield. He had tried, belatedly and unsuccessfully, to be appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office. Later, he was offered the territorial governorship of Oregon, but he refused it. Instead, he quit politics and pursued his profession. For 5 years or so, he traveled extensively on the circuit; trying cases by day and spinning the best-told stories in Illinois by night.

When he was at home, he lived in the white frame house with green blinds and white chimneys at 8th and Jackson Streets. Here he shoveled a path in the snow in front of the house, carried his horse, put axle grease on his buggy wheels and did all of the other things one does around his home. This was the humble, industrious able and loyal citizen being prepared for the heaviest responsibility to be placed on the shoulders of any citizen of his era. In spite of his humble nature, however, he never forgot Washington—his wife wouldn't let him—both had hopes for the future.

Many of you here are interested in this modest home of Abraham Lincoln. All Americans can be interested in it—

Not because of its physical prominence, for it is not an architectural masterpiece;

Not because it can house memorabilia of the past, for any building can serve as a museum;

But rather because it tells something of this man, just by silently letting it tell its own story.

It can tell people that while he lived in his Springfield home he continued to mature and grow intellectually. As he traveled the circuit, he could feel the pulse of public opinion. In his spare moments he could reflect on his philosophy. He never disregarded the lessons of experience, but he tried to learn from them and improve upon them. In fact, he once commended a journal for its content because it told not only the results of a successful experiment, but related the failures of the unsuccessful ones. This home can tell its visitors that Lincoln valued the advice of older and more experienced people, while at the same time he understood the ambitions and anxieties of youth in his society. Once, in response to his young law partner, he wrote:

"Your letter is exceedingly painful to me; and I cannot but think there is some mistake in your impression of the motives of old men. I suppose I am now one of the old

men and I declare... that nothing could afford me more satisfaction than to learn that you and others of my young friends are doing battle in contest, and endearing themselves to the people, and taking a stand far above any I have ever been able to reach in their admiration. I cannot conceive that their old men feel differently. Of course I cannot demonstrate what I say; but I was young once, and I am sure I was never ungenerously thrust back... The way for a young man to rise is to improve himself every way he can, never suspecting that anybody wishes to hinder him... You are far better informed on almost all subjects than I have ever been. You cannot fail in any laudable object unless you allow your mind to be improperly directed. I have somewhat the advantage of you in the world's experience, merely by being older; and it is this that induces me to advise."

Those words then apply as well today as they did when Lincoln wrote them to his young friend. Hindsight may help us to see the error of a decision or course of action which was made by those who preceded us—and we should use such experience to avoid mistakes—but otherwise hindsight is a small comfort to us when decisions must be made in the contemporary world.

This home can tell our children and the generations following them that a humble man of modest means can advance to the top by working within "the system". Here in Springfield, Abraham Lincoln developed the compassion and common sense which made him one of the Nation's most outstanding leaders, but he did it largely on his own by developing his natural abilities.

Needless to say, we all have moments when we are frustrated, and disappointed, and disgusted with things as they are. We all have moments when we feel that "the system" is wrong, but that does not entitle us to assume that only we could be right and therefore permit us to secede from our society. If we don't like the way a driver handles his car, we don't jump out of the speeding vehicle; if we are riding a hijacked airliner, it doesn't make sense to bail out; likewise, if we don't like the system, we shouldn't "cop out". We have to learn to live with it—to improve on it if we can—to change it through established procedures if we must, but we must always remember that individually we are only one person and that the views and ideas of others might be equally as valid as our own. Persuasion is the talent combining reasonable arguments to attain a reasonable objective and if we, as a Nation, are to succeed, we must continue to solve our differences of opinion in a way that allows the majority to prevail. When the majority appears to be headed down the wrong path, then it is our job to persuade the people that the decision is wrong rather than jumping out, or bailing out, or "copping out".

This was the nature of Abraham Lincoln. There is a timeless quality about his wisdom. Even those who would insist that "the system" is full of flaws and who would use its weaknesses to excuse themselves from all responsibility would do well to study his words. Over 100 years ago, he said:

"The real question involved... was whether full and representative government had a right and power to protect and maintain itself. Admit the right of a minority to secede at will, and the question for such secession would almost as likely be any other as the slavery question."

We must remember that at one time or another we are all part of a minority of one kind or another and that only by learning to live together can our system successfully accomplish the goals which we set for it. Abraham Lincoln recognized this basic concept and this, perhaps more than anything else, can be told at the house at 8th and Jackson Streets in Springfield, Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln had many faces during his lifetime, but they all had one objective—a better America for all. As a result of his dream for our country, he planted the seeds which salvaged the Union and expanded the opportunities for all of our countrymen. It is a pleasure for me to have this opportunity to pay tribute to his greatness.

In introducing Mr. ASPINALL Governor Ogilvie made the following remarks:

"Although Congressman Aspinall is a son of the Midwest, I am afraid we can claim very little of him, for he moved to Colorado at an early age when it was still on the western fringe of the American frontier.

"His state had not yet joined the Union when Abraham Lincoln left Springfield for the White House, but the great industrial expansion of Lincoln's time assured its later settlement and eventual statehood. That economic expansion, and especially the extension of the railroads to span the continent, is an aspect of Lincoln's administration which is often overlooked amid the attention to the war which divided the young nation.

For it is truly remarkable that in an age of savage civil war, the cornerstones and railroad ties of a century of progress were being laid. It was that progress which nudged the adolescent America into dynamic maturity. And it is that same progress which continues unabated more than a hundred years later, which now taxes our ability to protect and preserve those vital remnants of our national youth, those irreplaceable links to the heritage which binds us together as Americans. It is in the face of that challenge that we in Springfield and throughout Illinois—and especially those of you in the Abraham Lincoln Association—seek to preserve and protect the Lincoln Home area. Because the spirit and the wisdom of Lincoln so pervade this community, because his legacy of brotherhood and patriotism is so vital to this troubled age, we seek to make this shrine of his life—the only home he ever owned—more than just a local concern. We seek to keep alive that heritage, the heritage of liberty and decency which unites unique and disparate entities like the Rocky Mountain State and the Prairie State, and preserve it as the heritage of American nationhood. Our speaker this evening is uniquely qualified for the assignment, for he has spent a significant portion of his life preserving that heritage.

A veteran of both wars, he now serves as chairman of the influential House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and is unofficial watchdog of the nation's precious natural resources. There isn't time tonight to recite his long list of contributions to the cause of better government, but I don't think I'm giving away any secrets when I tell you that he has been serving in positions of civic responsibility for more than half a century. We are honored by his presence here tonight."

GUY J. MACKEY

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, it was with great sadness that I heard of the death yesterday of one of the great men of American sport, Guy J. "Red" Mackey.

I knew Red Mackey personally, and there was never a more dedicated or warmhearted human being. Nor was there ever one with more ability to do the job he set out to do.

Over the years, those familiar with the collegiate athletic scene knew Purdue University to be a major power, whether it was on the football field, the basketball floor or any other sporting field. Purdue's prowess is legendary, with a special flair for winning the big games and beating the top teams. As athletic director of Purdue, Red Mackey was a major factor in that great success.

Red Mackey will be sorely missed, but his legacy lives on in the fine teams he helped to build and the sterling character of the thousands of young men who played for Purdue's Boilermakers over the years.

Mrs. Landgrebe and I extend our deepest sympathies to Red Mackey's widow and family, as well as his millions of friends in the Purdue community and the State of Indiana. His like will not be soon seen again.

### SALUTE TO THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

#### HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. Speaker, this week we are observing National Future Farmers of America Week in honor of an organization of young men playing a vital role in assuring the future progress and prosperity of our Nation.

FFA members are youth partners in developing a more prosperous American agriculture. They are preparing themselves for roles of leadership in America's agricultural future.

The FAA is composed of students who are studying vocational agriculture in the public schools in preparation for careers in farming, ranching, and related fields. In studying the science of agriculture these Future Farmers are striving continuously to improve this great industry for the welfare of all citizens.

Agriculture is and has always been the strength of our Nation. America was founded on a fertile soil by industrious colonists who believed in integrity, honesty, and dignity of work. Today, while the problems of feeding a crowded and hungry world are affecting the political and economic course of all nations, it is more important than ever that agriculture in America remain strong.

The FFA has performed the valuable service of developing leadership, encouraging cooperation, promoting good citizenship, teaching sound methods of farming and inspiring patriotism among its members. As a longtime member of FFA and a former State president in Idaho, I can attest to the positive effect that involvement in FFA has on the direction a young man's life will take.

The National Future Farmers of America organization was launched at Kansas City, Mo., November 1928, and has grown to an active membership of over 450,000 in 9,000 local high school chapters located in rural and urban areas throughout the 50 States and Puerto Rico.

Through the years thousands of young men have gained valuable skills in parliamentary procedure, public speaking, the proper conduct of a meeting, and cooperation with their fellow students.

Future Farmers have developed programs of individual and community betterment such as recreational activities, educational tours, and farm and home safety campaigns. They have been known to organize local chambers of commerce where none existed and to organize and manage community fairs. Frequently, they have taken on such jobs as the landscaping and beautification of school and church grounds in their local communities.

Vocational agricultural and FFA, which were predominantly rural-based programs of 10 years ago, are now found in the high schools of many urban areas. Although the classroom instruction of the urban student may be distinctly different than that of the rural students, both still receive the leadership-character building benefits of FFA.

Never before has there been a greater need for leaders from the ranks of American youth. Leaders who are creative, constructive, and compassionate. Leaders who can bind our Nation together and help mobilize our boundless energies and resources to solve the problems we face.

Based on past performance and future promise, programs of vocational agriculture and the Future Farmers of America organization are deserving of all the support and encouragement we can give.

As local chapters of the FFA meet this week all across America, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the thousands of outstanding young men of this dedicated organization.

### NIXON'S ACCELERATED CANCER PROGRAM

#### HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, there are many reasons why I believe the administration's accelerated cancer program should be based within the framework of the National Institutes of Health. But none of them appear to me to be as important as the need for trained and experienced manpower. We speak in terms of independence for the proposed new agency, forgetting—possibly—that the nexus of research is interdependence. Interdependence sets off sparks and new ideas and motivates people.

Could the proposed new agency accumulate the necessary manpower and fit them into harness any more successfully than has been done by the National Cancer Institute at NIH? I sincerely doubt it, and for that reason, I add my voice to those who see the National Cancer Institute as the agent for the accelerated cancer programs and the National Institutes of Health as its proper location.

### "FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE"

#### HON. DONALD D. CLANCY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker following is a speech, "Freedom—Our Heritage," written by Miss Paulette Schinkal, 4551 Ebenezer Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States Voice of Democracy Contest. Miss Schinkal's speech was judged the winning entry from the State of Ohio.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Schinkal, and is a senior at Mother of Mercy High School in Cincinnati.

I am pleased to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this excellent speech written by one of Ohio's promising young citizens. The speech follows:

#### FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE

It was a cold day this past November 3rd. My hands were stiff from the cold, and the wind blew through the layers of clothing that I wore. I was standing in front of the polling place this election day handing out sample ballots. It was 5:30 P.M., and only one hour remained for the people to vote—one hour for them to decide how they were going to mold the nation.

As I stood there waiting for the voters to pass by, I thought about a lot of things. I thought of the school across the street where I had attended kindergarten. I heard the bells ringing a mile-and-a-half away from our newly-built church. I realized that behind me history was being made. The very people whom I called neighbors, parents, friends were deciding the future of our country, our state, our neighborhood—ME. They were deciding my future, mine and that of future generations.

I thought of the two little flags behind me that marked the polling place. How small they were, but what they represented was a bigger thing—one not easily measured, one not measured by size. These flags reminded me of our freedom—freedom to vote, to decide whom we, the people of this nation, want to lead us in our quest for freedom.

I was reminded of what a great heritage we have here in America—a heritage built on freedom and built by men, women, and children much like ourselves. It started with a journey across a wild and free ocean to a wild, but free land—a journey from tyranny to freedom. No, not built up all at once, but a foundation was laid, and as the years passed by each generation added bricks, and sadly enough, a few knocked some down, but even so, each generation strives to build on this foundation—each in its own way.

Our freedom—it was, it is, and will be built by people with a dream—a dream of something just a little bit better, something better not only for ourselves, but with future generations in mind—something that requires taking on great responsibilities, facing grave hardships, even perhaps, giving up one's life. Giving up one's life so that others might be free—free to talk, to worship, to vote, to dissent, to live in the way each sees best, but best not only for oneself, but for all.

Yes, as we build this heritage a few bricks may be lost; that is, mistakes will be made, have been made. We can, however, learn from our mistakes—learn from them and avoid them in the future. The emphasis should always be on the building up, and not the tearing down. For if we tear down our heritage, what do we have left but pieces of brick and mortar.

As 6:30 is drawing near, and the last voters are coming, I think of my role in this. At first thought I feel I have done nothing—I haven't voted, I can't, not yet anyway. But then a proud, maybe vain little thought pops into my mind, and I think, "Well: maybe, just maybe, by handing out these sample ballots, supporting the candidates I believe to be best, I am adding just one small brick to the construction of freedom—my heritage."

#### FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE

### HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, the following is the State of Massachusetts's winning essay in the Voice of Democracy Contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary. It was composed by Veronica Lewis, a 17-year-old student at Westfield High School who resides at 31 Woodside Terrace in Westfield, Mass.

Her essay, "Freedom—Our Heritage," is both timely and thought provoking. We can all be proud of her achievement. The essay follows:

#### FREEDOM—OUR HERITAGE

(By Veronica M. Lewis)

If America has a heritage of freedom, why are so many Americans being denied their rights? The answer lies in certain definitions. Complete freedom, like complete peace, is an abstract ideal. Actual freedom, the freedom we have or feel we should have at any given moment, depends for its limits on the extent to which our minds can define ideal or complete freedom. Freedom as an accomplished fact, then, is not our heritage; freedom as an ultimate goal is.

The now-famous Pilgrims, "seeking freedom from religious oppression," did not conceive of any freedom necessary to human dignity other than the specific freedom for their own sect from outside religious persecution. Similarly, the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution had no thought of the freedoms we regard as "constitutionally guaranteed" today. Their definition of proper, hence perfect, freedom was much broader than that of the Pilgrims; it was much narrower than those of succeeding generations. This is why freedom cannot be regarded as a package tied up with red, white and blue ribbon—its scope changes and broadens as each new generation examines and reacts against its own particular restrictions. Today the range of freedom is wider than that which was first considered perfect freedom. Generations from now, the range of freedom will probably have been redefined to a point where we would not be able to recognize it. The Constitution, by interpretation, has gone beyond its original restrictions of freedom to become a ground from which boundaries can be pushed back almost indefinitely.

But who will create the freedom of tomorrow? Certainly not the people who are busy narrowing the boundaries of today. The first men to see a greater freedom than their Puritan brethren were exiled; the first leaders for a country of greater freedom were on the "most wanted" list of the British government. The people who will bring us one step closer to ultimate freedom tomorrow are today's and tomorrow's outcasts. They will show America her limitations again and again, long after people have become "sick of hearing that same old whine", until a new area is opened up. Of

course, once it is achieved it will seem obvious, just as rights to religious liberty and the equality of all men seem obvious principles today, hardly useful for argument. Often we forget that these apparently eternal truths were once considered heresy.

For every positive force, there comes a negative reaction. For every one person seeking more actual freedom, there is, was, and always will be, at least one other person saying, "No! This is too much. Now they're going too far." There is, was, and always will be, at least one person putting up new limits on freedom, or re-building old ones.

The common man comes in here. Not everyone has a vision; not everyone destroys visions or knocks down visionaries. There is a vast number of apathetic, powerless individuals who would have controlling power in the country if they would just wake up. They could resist the fear and greed which the destroyers use if they would stand, every day, against the spider-web barriers constantly being spun into gross injustices. Today, the "silent majority" has been assigned arbitrary colors, desires and opinions by the few. Barrier-builders are using the supposed "will of the majority" to excuse frighteningly restrictive actions. The people must resist false categorization, especially when it is used to front as popular support for potential limits of freedom.

The only way each person can prevent old areas of freedom from being removed and new ones from being thwarted is to use his power as a citizen. The power of a citizen lies in the extent to which he educates and interests himself in the world around him, and in the amount of time and effort he is willing to give to back his beliefs.

It is when conscientious citizens consider the limits of and encourage our actual freedom, that we can move a few steps closer to ideal freedom.

#### POLLUTION CRUSADERS

### HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, a new spirit is stirring in the land, inspired by a breed of Americans who see the fight against pollution as a crusade. They come from both sides of the generation gap, from all races, and economic levels. They show a sense of faith that there is no act of negligence which human ingenuity, compassion, and integrity cannot set aright if we act in time.

If you berate today's college crowd for being lazy take heed. A handful of Los Angeles students became involved in the ecology movement. As Ira Ritter, president of Environmental Quality magazine said:

We're interested in the ecology crisis and went to a newsstand to find a magazine to inform us about pollution problems. There wasn't any available. We had the idea to start one.

Knowing absolutely nothing about the magazine-publishing business, and therefore not knowing what they were attempting was impossible, they started with an initial investment in a couple of plane tickets east. First to Washington, where they knocked on doors and found many governmental representatives lending support. Then on to New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and Berkeley, gaining an unending list of

academicians, political figures, and pollution experts; and as long as they were there, they set up circulation and advertising departments, consisting mainly of college students receiving commissions on subscriptions they sold. Having everything they needed except a magazine, money, or even a manuscript, they drew a cartoon figure of a weebegone eagle, complete with gas mask and air tanks looking forelornly out to sea from a bare tree limb. His motto: "If you can see it, you shouldn't breathe it."

That done, they decided to draw on whatever resources were available. Mike Meyers, vice president of Environmental Quality magazine, explained how:

We would just call up people and say, "Do you want to help save the environment?" They'd say, "sure" and we'd say, "What are you doing about it?" Then we'd tell them what they could do.

Environmental Quality's success will depend on how much it's not needed; the less that is needed to be done about pollution, the less you'll need the magazine. E.Q.M. will be useful toward the alleviation and the eventual solution of our Nation's pollution problems: Better to enjoy the beauty of the earth, the silence of a breeze, the serenity of an untouched meadow, the clearness of the sky, and the purity of flowing water. They know that if they can gain the participation and cooperation of individuals and groups in writing to their political representatives, government will respond with a great degree of effort toward solving environmental problems. Everyone must deal with the public's priorities on the pressing issue of ecology.

Every individual must do his or her part to end this "creeping pollution," because procrastination can only result in a slow death for our Nation and its inhabitants. Our country needs everyone's help and consideration to rid itself of environmental problems. Each day the environmental issues seem to be gathering more and more support and publicity. The sad fact is, with the cold facts staring them straight in the face, most people feel satisfied by reading an article on the environment or putting a bumper sticker on their car. Identifying with a dilemma doesn't solve the problem. Each person must be involved: Putting off buying products that pollute, joining organizations which are educating and communicating the problems and their solutions, contacting administrative agencies making the system work, supporting those candidates who have taken a strong stand against pollution, and writing elected representatives in Government. Unlike other animals, we have minds and hands, with opposable thumbs and energy. The shadows of pollution can fade. The only problem is to direct our energies, now.

Some of the major problems associated with environmental disintegration is the identification of potential hazards, and the failure of individuals and society to accept the responsibility for maintaining a healthful environment. In creating a healthful, pleasant environment, criteria must be set up to consider the importance of community planning and pride. Potential hazards to the environment must be evaluated in terms of immedi-

ate and long-range effects on health; causes, effects, and means for the control of specific problems which will predictably develop in the future. In order to effect a more healthful environment the following must be made clear:

First. A concept of ecology.

Second. The role of individuals and groups in preventing health hazards, or minimizing environmental health hazards.

Third. The role of the Government in controlling environmental health hazards.

Fourth. The importance of scientific and technological advances.

Fifth. Controlling environmental problems is costly and will need financial support from the individual and society.

Sixth. Industry can have a positive or a negative effect on the environment.

Seventh. The relation between community interest and mobile population.

Unfortunately while modern technology has improved man's income, it is destroying his environment. Now man must learn to advance yet conserve his surroundings.

Americans will be deprived of a decent quality of life unless this country develops an intelligent management system to coordinate, plan, and develop the future.

Environmental Quality magazine is a constructive step toward solving our country's environmental problems. With out the dissemination of information about the environmental crises that exist, our Nation can only deteriorate. Every individual must be informed about the crisis now occurring. They must be shown a course of positive action.

I concur with Environmental Quality magazine's view that congressional hearings would help develop better communications between Government and the individual citizen.

An acute awareness of these disastrous problems is necessary to save man and his precious environment from destruction and eventual extinction. This human awareness can only be accomplished through the joining together of every individual. The Environmental Quality magazine is a very important source of this awareness. Every individual can become an integral spoke in the wheel of environmental change and progress. Environmental Quality magazine can promote useful legislation in the environmental area.

While exposing our major polluters, the magazine presents the positive steps being taken by the majority of businesses to stop the ruin of our natural resources.

I urge each of my colleagues to read this excellent publication. The Environmental Quality magazine offices are located at 6355 Topanga Boulevard, Woodland Hills, Calif.

#### GOALS OF THE "GOLDEN RULE"

### HON. JOHN WARE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. WARE. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Martin M. Weitz, director, interfaith studies, Lin-

coln University, Pennsylvania, which is in my district, has sent me a copy of his article on the Golden Rule. Because I feel Dr. Weitz' thoughts may be meaningful to all of us, I am taking the liberty of having it printed in the RECORD:

Many experiences in life are reflected from the Golden Rule. The usual term for this parallel, credited to the New Testament, was enunciated in Matthew, Chapter 7, Verse 12, and in Luke, Chapter 6, Verse 31, in the words, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so unto them." Its underlying perspective is reciprocal relationship in conduct: a reflection in character of one to another: a translation from creed to deed, from thought to act.

But the Golden Rule glowed in the life and labor of mankind long before this poetic and philosophic framework in the New Testament. It is known to have been a precept of conduct by Thales of Miletus (640-546 B.C.E.) when he was asked by a companion, "How should man live justly?" and when he answered him and the world through him, "If we never do ourselves what we blame in others." (*Diogenes Laertius, Thales 8*)

Across the horizons of the world, and but some years removed, the great scholar of China, with the wisdom of the Orient, Confucius (550-480 B.C.E.), issued his famous edict to his generation and thereby to all mankind, "Do not do unto others that which ye would not have done to you."

In the same Century, possibly, the prince who sought meaning of life but could not find it until he found meaning in life, while meditating under the banyan tree in Ceylon, Buddha (about 500 B.C.E.), discovered in silence before he spoke in eloquence, the theme of centuries, "But what is displeasing and disagreeable to me, myself, should not I do it to another?" or "Hurt not others with that which pains yourself." (*Udanavarga 5, 18.*)

Other significant sources for this keystone in the arch of conduct as a gateway for man in his search for meaning are:

*Hinduism*: "This is the sum of duty; do naught to others which if done to thee, would cause thee pain." (*Mahabharata 5, 1517.*)

*Islam*: "No one of you is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself." (*Traditions.*)

*Janism*: "In happiness and suffering, in joy and grief, we should regard all creatures as we regard our own self, and should therefore refrain from inflicting upon others such injury as would appear undesirable to us if inflicted upon ourselves." (*Yogashastra 2, 20.*)

*Sikhism*: "As thou deemest thyself so deem others. Then shalt thou become a partner in heaven." (*Kabir.*)

*Taoism*: "Regard your neighbor's gain as your own gain; and regard your neighbor's loss as your own loss." (*T'ai Shang Kan Ying P'ien.*)

*Zoroastrianism*: "That nature only is good when it shall not do unto another whatever is not good for its own self." (*Dadistan-i-dinik 94, 5.*)

It may come as a surprise to many to learn that the first instance in Jewish literature of the Golden Rule is reflected from the glow of a sentence in the Book of Tobit, Chapter 4, Verse 15,—in the *Apocrypha*—and probably dated from 200 Before the Common Era to about 100 Before the Common Era: "And what thou thyself hatest do to no man."

The great sage, Hillel, who lived during the First Century before the Common Era, presented a summation of Jewish teaching when a would-be convert asked him for a sentence-summary of the Jewish faith, "while standing on one foot," as it were. Hillel told him "What is hateful to thyself, do not unto thy fellowman." (*De alach sani lehavrach la tha abid.*) (*Sab. 31a.*)

The founder of Christianity gave a different turn to this very formula, even though in all likelihood he knew it as Jewish lore

from the School of Hillel, with whose disciples he studied in his youth. His was as a "revised version" of "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," from the *Book of Leviticus, Chapter 19*. Both Hillel and Jesus regarded the "Golden Rule" as a summation of the spirit of Jewish lore, not only in their own time, but for all time, as recorded in the *Talmud* for one, and the New Testament for the other. (*Sab. 31a.*) (*Matthew 7:12.*)

The Golden Rule is not merely a summation of man's search for the divine as an equation in balance with fellow-man. It is as a signpost on the pilgrimage of living: a means and an end, together, in the process and purpose of life. It derives its sanction not so much from sacred citation, as in human situation. It is a translation of the sacred word to the daily deed. It belongs more to the work for character, as well as to the word of God. It truly is not so much a matter of information, as formation itself, for human conduct and reflected from the wisdom of the centuries emanating from the divine words sought and caught by those who shed their light as reflected from ancient gems so that they illumine their world—and ours—with the enchantment and contentment of good deeds daily done. Less cannot be done . . . more need not be expected, than the Golden Rule as synonymous for life itself.

#### COUNTERATTACK: THE PROBLEM OF POLLUTION

### HON. CRAIG HOSMER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years the Christian Science Monitor has impressed and delighted many of us with its comprehensive articles on the major problems facing America today. The Monitor's coverage of the environmental problem, in particular, has been among the best by any major American newspaper.

In a series entitled "Counter Attack," the Monitor examines nine different problems of public policy and suggests what action citizens might take to deal with them. One article from this series, by Peter C. Stuart, discusses the problem of pollution in the light of what all of us, as individuals, can do about it. The article follows:

#### COUNTER ATTACK: POLLUTION, WHAT YOU CAN DO

(By Peter C. Stuart)

WASHINGTON.—By day, Dr. Ellis L. Yochelson pokes through paleontology collections in the silent depths of the Smithsonian Institution. His specialty: fossilized snails.

But evenings and weekends, on the rooftops and doorsteps of the suburban community where he lives, he is making environmental history.

His town, Bowie, Md., is believed to be the first in the country to ban the sale of soft drinks and beer in non-returnable containers. And Dr. Yochelson, more than anyone else, is responsible.

"It was one thing that we could do," he says simply.

Until about a year ago, the softspoken scientist was no more concerned about environmental protection than millions of his fellow American commuters.

Then came Earth Day, and he was asked to speak to a group of students in a 12th-grade "Problem of Democracy" course at Bowie Senior High School. Choosing a subject came easily.

## NATURAL INTEREST HELPS

"I have a natural interest in solid waste," he explained, with a paleontologist's fascination for life's leftovers. "An aluminum can is going to stay around as long as a billion years. A glass bottle, for all practical purposes, forever."

He talked to the students—classmates of his own son—about the need for recycling containers.

"It's one thing to talk about a problem, but quite another to do something about it," he said, fixing the visitor with dark, gentle eyes in a face framed by great clumps of black-grey-white beard.

What Dr. Yochelson and schoolteacher friend Don Murphy "did about it" was to mobilize students to poll the community on the idea of banning one-way beverage containers . . . collect 1,400 signatures on petitions . . . distribute leaflets door to door . . . enlist support from interested groups such as the Parent-Teachers Association . . . and buttonhole each city councilman before the vote.

## CITY ORDINANCE RESULTS

The result: a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of no-deposit, no-return containers for soft drinks and beer in this city of 45,000 beginning April 1, under penalty of \$100 a day.

Since then, a handful of communities have followed. Scores of cities and several states (including Maryland) are considering doing so. And Congress has been asked by Rep. Joseph P. Viorito (D) of Pennsylvania to impose a nationwide ban.

What sets Bowie's Dr. Yochelson apart from millions of other Americans interested in the quality of their natural environment?

Simply this: He wasn't content with a private environmental gesture. He didn't merely avoid littering his own nonreturnable bottles and cans, or refuse to buy them for his own household.

There are plenty of such symbolic contributions available for a concerned individual:

*Cutting waste*

Select products wrapped in minimum packaging.

Particularly avoid packaging or disposable containers of plastic, metal, or wax that are nonbiodegradable (don't break down in water or the natural environment).

Substitute cloth for paper in toweling, napkins, handkerchiefs, diapers.

Buy milk in returnable glass bottles.

Carry reusable shopping bags, and reject brown paper bags and wrappings.

Save newspapers and deposit them with commercial dealers, paper mills, or recycling centers.

Share magazine subscriptions with friends. Install and use a litter bag in the car.

*Cleaning and saving water*

Buy no color-dyed tissue.

Clean laundry, dishes, and kitchen with low- or no-phosphate detergents, or soap products.

Avoid using DDT and other pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides. Try a fly swatter or flypaper, and pull garden weeds by hand.

Convert to organic gardening. Compost garbage, leaves, grass cuttings.

Sprinkle sand, instead of salt, on icy sidewalks and driveways.

Don't over-water lawn or garden. Take briefer showers.

Adjust float valve in tank of bathroom commode, or pile bricks inside to reduce flushed water.

*Cleaning air*

Burn low- or no-lead gasoline in car. Keep car engine tuned and antipollution device working. If you need a car, consider trading for a smaller one (four- or six-cylinder engine). Travel on mass transit, if available. Organize a car pool. Ride a bicycle, jog, or walk.

Use fireplaces sparingly.

## Miscellaneous

Eliminate unnecessary electrical appliances. Generating electricity can pollute both air and water.

Shun a powerboat for a canoe or sailboat.

Operate radio, television, phonograph at respectably low volume. Check car muffler and consider soundproofing garage. Exchange power lawn mower for manual model. Noise, too, pollutes.

Don't buy animal fur or leather.

Thoughtfully plan family size.

A conscientious citizen who practices some—or even all—of these suggestions will achieve a warm heart and a clean conscience. But the pity of it is, for all his good intentions, he will achieve a negligible impact on the environmental ills of his country.

Even in the unlikely event that every individual American did so, the United States would still be left with serious ecological problems.

Why? Because the nation's environmental troubles (with the possible exception of the litter problem and overpopulation) are not produced by the lifestyles of individuals—and cannot be solved by changing life-styles.

"These things are good for a psychological reason—people think they really can do something. And for a philosophical reason—if everyone did them, it could have some effect," said Ed Chaney, information director of the National Wildlife Federation, one of the liveliest of the conservation "establishment."

"But these things can be bad if they lead people to think this is all they need to do to clean up the environment. It just won't happen, because it's not that simple," he declared.

His explanation: The public lacks "environmentally sane alternatives." Many individuals, for example, simply don't have the choice of traveling by mass transit instead of driving a car, because there isn't any mass transit for them. Neither can they buy a pollution-free car, because the auto industry manufactures none.

The lion's share of electric power is generated for industry, and some 60 percent of water pollution is produced by industry—corporate giants over which the individual citizen has little control.

## IMPORTANT ROLE REMAINS

There remains, however, an important role for the concerned individual: social action. Environmentalists increasingly recognize it as the course of the future—and their brightest hope.

"We call it Phase 2," explained Sam Love, a leader of the brash Environmental Action, Inc., the youth-run group that got its start by coordinating Earth Day last April.

"It's a step beyond individual actions. It's people working in groups to develop social solutions to what are basically social problems."

Here are some ways a citizen can participate:

Join an active environmental group. Or form one yourself. The polluters and despoilers are organized—you should be, too. If you have a special skill (law, sanitary engineering, public speaking), put it to work for your group.

Generalized environmental organizations are fine, but sometimes groups focusing on a single issue can better target their fire. "You can't solve the whole (environmental) problem," advised Dr. Yochelson. "So you break it into components, then take the smallest possible component and work on that."

Inject yourself into public decisions affecting the environment. Local public hearings and city council meetings are rarely attended except by persons having a private or corporate interest in the pending decision. Show up and speak out. At the state and national level, write your state legislators, congressmen, and the President.

Make environmental protection an elec-

tion issue. Officeholders who make environmental policy must stand for reelection. Study their records. For congressmen, the League of Conservation Voters in Washington publishes charts plotting the environmental voting record of each member.

Then campaign actively. It works. In the last congressional elections, Environmental Action targeted for defeat a "dirty dozen" congressmen with poor environmental records. Seven lost, and an eighth fell within one percentage point of losing.

Report polluters to the authorities. Most pollution is outlawed by laws already on the books but rarely enforced. If you suspect pollution, check the law (local, state, or federal). If the law is being violated, notify the government. Be willing to lodge an official complaint, if necessary.

## REFUSE ACT REDISCOVERED

One of the most useful antipollution tools is the newly rediscovered Refuse Act of 1899, which bans most dumping into navigable waters without a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. It specifically encourages citizen complaints, even entitling informants to one-half of any resulting fine set by a court.

Do-it-yourself kits on this law can be obtained from the conservation and natural resources subcommittee of the House of Representatives' Committee on Government Operations (Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515) or Rep. Edward I. Koch (D) of New York (Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515).

Support for such citizen watchdogging comes directly from the nation's new antipollution chief, William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency: "I am heartily in favor of responsible citizen court actions against polluters—of citizen pressure against government at every level, including the federal government and my own agency."

Pressure corporations to heed environmental dangers. If you're a stockholder in a polluting industry, raise the issue at the annual meeting. If an officer, spearhead corrective action from within. If an employee, try to persuade your employees' association or labor union to bargain for reform (as the United Automobile Workers has begun to do). If a customer, organize a boycott of the firm's products—and tell the firm why.

Participate in responsible, legal, peaceful demonstrations, boycotts, or other mass actions against environmental apathy. Sometimes such tactics serve as the most effective way to dramatize a situation needing correction. That's precisely what Earth Day accomplished.

## COLORADANS ORGANIZED

The strongest case to be made for individual social action is simply that it gets results:

Two housewives, Mrs. Janet Adams and Mrs. Claire Dedrich, formed a group called Conservation Coordinators which last year rescued the tidelands of San Francisco Bay from commercial development.

A chemistry professor in Denver, Dr. Ruth Weiner, organized the Colorado Citizens for Clean Air which last year helped rewrite tougher state air-pollution standards.

A woman in Louisville, Ky., Mrs. John Greenbaum, persuaded television station WHAS-TV to donate a five-minute spot twice a week so she could discuss environmental issues.

Dorothy Buell formed the Save the Dunes Council and kept it going until the federal government allocated parkland funds for many of the sand dunes along Indiana's Lake Michigan shoreline, preserving them from industrial development.

Dr. Yochelson doesn't march alone.

## ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTACT

Common Cause, 2100 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Environmental Action, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Room 731, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Friends of the Earth, 30 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Izaak Walton League of America, 1326 Waukegan Road, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028.

National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 93104.

The Wilderness Society, 729 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

#### BOOKS TO READ

Conservation Directory 1970. National Wildlife Federation. \$1.50.

Earth Tool Kit, compiled by Environmental Action, Inc. Pocket Books (scheduled for release in April).

Ecotactics, edited by John G. Mitchell. Pocket Books, \$95.

Environmental Handbook, edited by Garrett de Bell. Ballantine. \$95.

Environmental Quality: First annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, U.S. Government Printing Office, \$1.75.

User's Guide to the Protection of the Environment, by Paul Swatek. Ballantine, \$1.25.

Voter's Guide to Environmental Politics, edited by Garrett de Bell. Ballantine, \$1.25.

Your Right to Clean Air: A Manual for Citizen Action, the Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Free.

## THE LONG ROAD TO WORLD ORDER—FIVE PROBLEMS AND 10 TASKS

### HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is valuable for us to reflect on the relationship between the United States and the other nations of the world.

There has been no lack of dialog concerning our Nation's role in world affairs. But the language often has been couched in terms of intervening in foreign disputes in our own interests, or in retreating behind isolationist trade barriers.

Too little, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, has been said about a spirit of international cooperation.

Richard N. Gardner, Henry L. Moses professor of law and international organizations at Columbia University, recently addressed the 11th "Strategy for Peace" Conference on America's role in building world order.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Professor Gardner's remarks on this subject are worth preserving, and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

The text of Professor Gardner's address follows:

#### THE LONG ROAD TO WORLD ORDER—FIVE PROBLEMS AND TEN TASKS

(By Richard N. Gardner, Henry L. Moses Professor of Law and International Organizations, Columbia University)

Let me begin with five problems we need to think about as we plan for world order over the next quarter century.

First, how do we relate our proposals to the post-Vietnam mood of the American people. Those of us who want to involve the United

States in a network of international agencies now find ourselves confronted with demands to reduce U.S. foreign commitments. If we are to rebuild support for practical steps toward world order, we will have to distinguish internationalism from interventionism. We will have to do a better job of explaining that the best way to reduce excessive U.S. commitments may often be not through unilateral disengagement but rather through the sharing of responsibility with other countries in regional and global institutions. Internationalism of this kind is not interventionism. It is a substitute for interventionism.

Second, how do we relate our proposals to U.S. national interests? Concern with national sovereignty is still with us. Many people are worried that as we move into these international institutions, we're giving up something. We have to explain much more persuasively than heretofore that the so-called sovereign state in today's world is no longer sovereign in any meaningful sense; even a superpower like the United States no longer has the power to protect the security of its citizens or assure their prosperity in isolation. Therefore, we really gain control over our destiny as we pool our sovereignty with other nations in these international institutions. It is not a question of giving something up unilaterally. It is a matter of getting back the capacity to manage our affairs by means of mutual restraints and reciprocal concessions worked out with other countries under multilateral auspices.

Third, how do we make our proposals seem possible? One of the things I find most distressing about the mood of our country today, and this is particularly true among young people, is the pervasive sense that things are hopelessly out of control. We have so many people running around as prophets of doom. Heaven knows, there's enough to be alarmed about, whether it's the environmental problem or the arms race or the income gap between rich and poor, but I do not agree with the doom-sayers that there is no hope. It is tragic that anyone who gets up these days to make bold proposals of the kind this group has been making for years risks the danger of being ruled out of court as "utopian." So it is more than ever essential that we come up with not just grand designs, but with realistic methods of implementing them. A good approach in these matters is a big target, a rather distant target date, and a timetable for getting there, (e.g., 20 years to abolish tariffs in stages of five percent a year). Many of our national problems will seem manageable if we give ourselves time but use the time to move steadily and inexorably in the right direction.

Fourth, how do we make ourselves politically effective in our own country? I cannot think of a time in recent years when the commitment of the United States Government to building durable institutions of world order was at a lower ebb. You see it in the absence of major U.S. initiatives at the U.N., in Congressional actions on the trade bill and the I.L.O. budget, and in the Administration's appointments to General Assembly delegations. Perhaps it's time for the world order and U.N. groups in this country to raise their voices a little—almost every other special interest group is doing so. Moreover, we ought to focus more on the nuts and bolts question of how to become more politically effective in Congress, the State Department and the White House.

Fifth, what does the U.S. do if other countries aren't playing? I'm reminded of the story of the mother who is watching her little son on a see-saw in Central Park. He's with a playmate on the see-saw and all of a sudden this four-year-old, not thinking of the consequences, suddenly decides to get off the see-saw. The see-saw comes up and hits his arm, the playmate goes tumbling down on the ground, and the mother rushes up and says: "Johnny, I've told you a hundred times not to get off a see-saw unilaterally!"

The question I'm posing is: Can we get off the see-saw unilaterally if some of the other players are not playing the world order game? If so, how? We have to face the fact that the attitudes of some countries toward strengthening the U.N. in peacekeeping and development are not exactly encouraging. What do we do if their opposition effectively blocks progress?

Having raised five general problems about planning and policy-making for world order, let me suggest ten major tasks of international institution-building which might be the focus of your discussions in this conference:

#### 1. DISARMAMENT

In the McCloy-Zorin Agreement, the United States committed itself to General and Complete Disarmament. Do we really mean it? Is "GCD" a "serious subject"? One has the impression that most people in the U.S. Government today don't think so. Its obvious that GCD is not something possible in this decade, but would it not be useful to resume serious research and international discussion on the subject—particularly on the kinds of international institutions that would have to go with it? This could be done at the official level in Geneva or in informal, non-official study groups like Pugwash. Moreover, more thought needs to be given to the international machinery appropriate for various partial measures, such as a SALT agreement or seabed disarmament.

#### 2. PEACEKEEPING AND PEACEMAKING

I offered some suggestions in Foreign Affairs recently ("Can We Revive the U.N.?" July, 1970) on how the United Nations might be made more effective as a peacekeeping and peacemaking agency. We need to consider as a matter of urgency how to bring mainland China into the U.N. while still assuring self-determination for the people of Taiwan, and how to bring the divided states into the organization. We need fresh thinking on how far one can really build up the U.N.'s peacekeeping and peacemaking capacity by institutional innovations as contrasted with an essentially *ad hoc* approach. We need new attention to measures to rationalize the procedures of the Security Council and General Assembly and improve the effectiveness of the Secretariat.

#### 3. OUTER SPACE

So far our institution-building with the Russians in this area has been very modest. We have participated with them in the World Weather Watch and we have had some modest bilateral cooperation in information exchange, but nothing you would really call a joint venture. Perhaps the time has come when both countries would see significant budgetary savings and political advantages in a pooling of effort. To preserve the security of the launch sites, could the two countries launch elements of a space station separately and then assemble them in outer space? Is this technically sound? Is it politically sound? And should it be U.N.-ized?

#### 4. THE SEABED

The Nixon Administration's proposals in this area have been most constructive. They envisage an important new international agency for the regulation of activities on the deep ocean floor. But the international approach here faces formidable political opposition. Many Latin American countries seem reluctant to give up their more extensive claims both in the ocean floor and territorial waters and the Soviet Union remains adamantly opposed to any international regime and any international organization that would engage in licensing and rule-making in ocean space. How can we bring these countries around? What are the compromises that might be offered? If we can't bring them around, can we go forward with something like the Nixon Treaty on a less than universal basis? What happens if you have a Nixon-type treaty without the Russians and



they find a nice little submerged mountain in deep ocean space and start drilling on it?

#### 5. THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

Many people now urge that the International Monetary Fund should gradually develop into a world central bank. Have we really thought through all the implications of this for the management of our domestic economy and foreign policy? The corollary of giving up our role as world banker and substituting the IMF is that we accept a commitment that increments to world liquidity will be exclusively from internationally-issued money (SDRs) and not from the perpetuation of U.S. payments deficits. Are we really prepared to play the game by those rules? Would we get enough liquidity that way, given the conservatism of some of the Europeans and other people who wield important decision-making authority in the IMF? Would not the IMF also need authority to influence the exchange rates, the domestic economic management, and the foreign expenditures of surplus and deficit countries? Will we—and other countries—be ready for this in the foreseeable future?

#### 6. WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Considering all the obstacles, we have created an impressive array of international agencies in this field. We have begun to develop international performance standards for the rich and for the poor. We enforce them on the poor—or try to—by granting or withholding credit, but how do we enforce them on the rich? How do you build really effective sanctions on the rich countries to give the one per cent of GNP the Pearson Commission says they ought to give? And how do you get the recipient countries to take more effective measures in such matters as food production, birth control, and broader sharing of the benefits of development? Bilateral aid has generally failed to solve these problems. Can multilateral institutions be more successful?

#### 7. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The strong revival of protectionist sentiment in the United States threatens now to plunge the world into, if not a trade war, at least a new cycle of trade restrictions. There is a widespread feeling on the part of American labor and American business that international institutions such as GATT and OECD have not adequately protected U.S. trade interests. The traditional principle of non-discrimination has been seriously eroded by the European Economic Community and its association agreements with European, Middle Eastern, and African countries. It will be further eroded by the EEC's enlargement. If we are to avoid slipping back to protectionism, if we are to restore momentum toward free trade, we will need to consider ways of making GATT and OECD more effective than they have been in the past. GATT in particular needs to review its ground rules and strengthen its sanctions against non-complying members. Obviously, the political obstacles to such reforms will be formidable.

#### 8. ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION

Rather belatedly, the U.N. system is now developing action programs in these vital areas. But the system's effectiveness is diminished by the historic pattern of specialization among the different agencies and by the lack of strong central leadership. In the years ahead, we will need to strengthen the authority of the central executive in dealing with the Specialized Agencies, perhaps by a formal constitutional charge, perhaps by using the U.N. Development Program as the source of funding for population and environment activities. In addition, we might consider the creation of new U.N. policy-making bodies more in accordance with contemporary needs—an International Development Council in place of ECOSOC and a new Council on

Science, The Environment and Social Problems. The latter would include population and urban problems within its mandate. It would deal with problems as important for developed as well as developing countries, and would thus help remedy the almost total preoccupation of ECOSOC and the Specialized Agencies with the developing countries. This reform could have important political benefits by demonstrating to the people of the developed countries that the U.N.'s economic and social work can be directly helpful to them. Incidentally, everything I know of Soviet attitudes suggests that they would look with sympathetic interest on such a reform.

#### 9. HUMAN RIGHTS

Our agenda here is clear enough. We need to build political support for U.S. adherence to U.N. Human Rights Conventions, like the Genocide Convention, from which we have so far remained aloof. Still more important, we need to create more effective measures of human rights implementation at the international level. A most promising first step could be the proposed High Commissioner for Human Rights. The hard question here is whether to create this kind of universal system of human rights implementation in the face of strong opposition from the Communist countries, or whether to concentrate for the time being on regional approaches, using the Latin American and European institutions for human rights protection.

#### 10. COMMUNICATIONS

This is a much neglected area. If we are serious about building effective institutions for the management of global problems, we need new ways to build understanding between nations, races and ideologies. We have all this exciting new technology, such as communication satellites, but I don't see any exciting proposals coming out of Washington or anywhere else on how to use the technology to advance us toward world order. As a modest first step, the U.N. should be given free use of the INTELSTAT facilities for its operational and informational requirements. U.N. members should be encouraged to carry a minimum amount of U.N. and foreign programs on their national television and radio networks.

The greatest obstacle to progress in international cooperation, as Lester Pearson has reminded us, is "faintness of heart and narrowness of vision." It is up to groups like this to point the way for government leaders who still suffer from these all-too-common disabilities.

### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 18, 1971

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, it is always a very special honor and duty to join in this annual congressional recognition of Lithuania's declaration of independence back in 1918.

It is a special honor because I know from personal experience that the Lithuanian people possess and exercise the highest principles of Christian character and conduct here and in the homeland.

I am familiar with their love of God, of liberty, and of truth because I have lived and worked among Lithuanian friends and neighbors throughout my life. I have seen with my own eyes their unwavering loyalty, devotion, allegiance,

and compassion to their church, their families, this country, and their fellow American neighbors. Through them and with them I have observed and admired the persevering faith and courage of the Lithuanian people.

Mr. Speaker, throughout history the Lithuanian people have over and over again suffered the terrible persecutions and cruelties of ruthless oppression. The valiant Lithuanian people and nation are today still suffering but gallantly resisting the tyranny and dictatorship of Soviet Russia but I know they will never give in or give up.

They have demonstrated an unflinching example of the highest valor and dedication that is truly an inspiration to the world and to their fellow Americans. That is why I am honored by my long association with Lithuanian Americans.

I also join in this tribute to the Lithuanian people because I feel it is my special duty, as a national legislator to do so.

In large part it is the fault of the United States, together with other allies, that the Lithuanian people are today living in cruel subjugation and slavery.

Therefore, this Nation can never again be truly proud of its integrity or its leadership until personal liberty and free self government has been restored to the Lithuanian people.

This country must continue, until it is successful, to exercise every possible means of influencing freedom for Lithuania, not just for the sake of Lithuania but for the sake of our own lasting liberty.

Let us be mindful that there is no persuasive evidence in the past or present record indicating that Soviet Russia has abandoned her long announced goal and boast of eventual world domination, by force if necessary.

Let us remember that while we permit even one comparatively small country to be a captive of tyranny, there is the ever-present danger that we ourselves will become captive of the same brutal power.

I believe that to insure our own liberty we must achieve freedom for Lithuania and all other subjugated countries.

One way to do so is by this public expression of the U.S. House of Representatives, in formal session, of our concern for the plight of the Lithuanian people and our appeal to the Soviet Union to restore Lithuania's independence.

By our public expressions here we are continuing to focus the public spotlight of truth upon the hypocrisy and cruelty of the Communist dictators who promise freedom and liberty but who do not follow it up with any concrete deeds and actions.

Other ways to achieve our purpose, as I and other Members of Congress have persistently done, is to call upon our President to present the question of Lithuanian and other Baltic States' slavery to the United Nations requesting their intercession with the Soviet Union; and to continue to introduce resolutions in the Congress condemning the unjust and illegal oppression of Lithuania by Communist Russia. Also, when necessary, we must publicly condemn, as I and many other public officials have

done, the shameful conduct of official representatives of our own country when they close their eyes and their ears and their hearts to the cries and persecution of an individual like Simas Kudirka and countries like Lithuania who seek the asylum and the help of the United States to regain their God-given right to personal liberty and national freedom.

The origin and the mission of our American people is to help individuals and nations to attain and enjoy their inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. As a people we can never be right, we can never be free, and we will never be truly happy until Lithuania and the other subjugated nations are restored to freedom. Let us then, today, renew our resolve to stay together, to pray together, and to work together until this goal has been realized.

TRUE MEANING OF FREEDOM  
EXPRESSED IN SPEECH

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I was very proud recently when I received a copy of a speech written by a young lady in my hometown.

This speech entitled "Freedom, Our Heritage," was entered in the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual Voice of Democracy, and was judged the outstanding entry in Oklahoma. Reading the speech, it is easy to see why.

This speech by Miss Belinda Snyder of Muskogee, Okla., shows a remarkable understanding of freedom and the meaning of freedom to the free people of the world. Miss Snyder has truly caught the spirit of freedom, and I would like to have her words appear in the RECORD so that I can share it with all our colleagues.

Miss Snyder is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Snyder of 1623 East Broadway Street in Muskogee, and she is a student at Muskogee High School. She will be in Washington next month to compete in the national contest with the winners from the other States.

I know her parents and the people of Muskogee share my pride in Miss Belinda Snyder's achievements and wish her well in the national contest.

I include the article as follows:

FREEDOM, OUR HERITAGE  
(By Belinda Snyder)

As citizens of the United States of America we have inherited from our country's founders many intangible qualities. We've inherited an adventurous spirit, a love of competition and a strong desire to be number 1 in whatever we do. Inborn within us is an open, warm, outgoing friendliness and a willingness to use our strength to help the weak. From our predecessors we've gained both a love of the wide open spaces and a desire to build huge, bustling, crowded cities. We've inherited unlimited courage, exuberance, ingenuity, and initiative. But the most outstanding part of our heritage is freedom. This part of our heritage was the basis on which our country was founded and the

premise on which it has continued. The Utopian ideal of freedom gave birth to the United States and since then Americans have shouldered the responsibility of safeguarding this, the most important part of our heritage.

Utmost in the minds of all Americans should be an intense appreciation of the freedom with which we are blessed here in our nation. For when Americans no longer appreciate the ideal of freedom they can no longer preserve the concept of a United States of America. We as Americans can demonstrate this appreciation through a total and positive involvement in the workings of our government. As long as Americans remain informed and concerned, freedom in America, and therefore America itself, will go on thriving as it has for two hundred years.

Appreciation of freedom, by necessity, inspires freedom's protection. Every aspect of our federal government was designed to protect individual freedom. Our constitution is a mammoth watchdog of liberty. But the protection of freedom didn't stop when the ink was dry on the Bill of Rights. It has continued down through the years in courtrooms, on Senate floors, in political rallies, in churches and schools, and through the wreck and carnage of a tragic Civil War and two World Wars.

Through our appreciation and protection of freedom we cannot help but further this part of our heritage. America was founded on what was then thought to be the ideal of perfect freedom. But since this founding America has established rights for the non-landowner, the Negro, and the female. The United States during its short life has successfully extended liberty further than was ever thought possible. The task before us now is to keep extending this freedom past our own national boundaries until it is a reality, not only in the United States, but throughout the world.

Heritage is definable as "what comes to a person through circumstances of his birth." Freedom, then, has come to us by the good fortune of being born in Portland, Oregon; Bangor, Maine; Duluth, Minnesota; or Houston, Texas. But what of those born in Prague, Warsaw, and Berlin? And what of those in Duluth or Houston two hundred years from now? Our responsibility is to make it possible for everyone, all over the world, to, like us, be able to refer to "Freedom, Our Heritage."

SALUTE TO THE DISABLED  
AMERICAN VETERANS

HON. JAMES D. (MIKE) McKEVITT

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. McKEVITT. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct pleasure to salute the Disabled American Veterans on its 50th anniversary. The record of the Disabled American Veterans over the last 50 years has been one of untiring work to achieve the highest level of benefits for our disabled veterans. It is a record that all members of the DAV, its auxiliary and indeed, all Americans can be proud. The DAV was born 50 years ago because the disabled veteran needed a champion. Fifty years later, the disabled veteran still has that champion in the DAV.

Recently, the national commander of the DAV, Cecil W. Stevenson, visited Denver. While in Denver, Commander Stevenson noted that the DAV contacts each injured Vietnam veteran either by

letter or in the form of a counselor. Commander Stevenson said:

It's just a way of saying we appreciate what the men have done. We want to make certain they get every benefit they have coming and get all the help they need.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Commander Stevenson summed up the work of the DAV in that statement. And while he did not say so, it is obvious that the DAV continues to be the champion and the concerned friend of all disabled veterans as it has been over the past 50 years.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT  
FUNDING OUTLOOK

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, over the past 6 years the Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance, and Health Benefits of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has established an exceptionally fine record of legislative accomplishment, as demonstrated by the breadth and scope of its legislative program, and the number and importance of bills which have become law.

The enactment of Public Law 91-93 on October 20, 1969, marked what is acclaimed to be the most significant event in the history of the Civil Service Retirement System since its inception a half century ago. It had the significance of assuring that the Federal employees' retirement program will have the ability to meet its immediate and future obligations to our Government's active and retired work force.

It having been my high honor and privilege to serve as chairman of this outstanding subcommittee during all the relatively few, but productive years of its existence, I have reluctantly relinquished that chairmanship in accordance with the recently adopted rules of the House. As one of my concluding acts in that capacity I take this opportunity to present to this body a report I obtained from the chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission on the operation of the positive funding practices created by the Daniels-McGee Act of 1969, and the system's financial outlook for both this decade and the remainder of this century.

I include the report as follows:

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D.C.

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS,  
House of Representatives

DEAR MR. DANIELS: Public Law 91-93, enacted on October 20, 1969, provided for full and permanent financing of the Civil Service Retirement System. Because of your concern for retirement financing, and your participation in development and enactment of that law, I thought you might be interested in its operation to date and a brief look at the future.

Public Law 91-93 improved retirement financing by providing for (1) increased employee deductions and agency contributions at rates which approximately covered normal cost, (2) appropriations to amortize, in 30

equal annual installments, unfunded liability resulting from new legislation, and (3) permanent indefinite appropriations to finance by transfer from general revenues (a) unfunded liability attributable to prior laws and (b) benefits based on military service.

The 1969 law fixed employee deductions and agency contributions at 7% each. This income, totalling 14% of payroll, approximated the normal cost of the system. On October 20, 1969, the normal cost was estimated to be 13.98% based on the most recent valuation of the Board of Actuaries. Provisions of Public Law 91-658, enacted January 8, 1971, added an estimated 0.16% to the normal cost to bring the current level to 14.14%. The Board of Actuaries is currently preparing a valuation of the System as of June 30, 1970, which will review the normal cost calculations. After transmittal of this valuation to Congress, we will submit recommendations concerning the level of contributions vis-a-vis the level of normal cost. While many of the estimates mentioned below may be affected by this valuation, the estimates do indicate the general magnitude of future Government commitments.

Public Law 91-93 provided that the unfunded liability of the System should not be allowed to grow as in the past. This liability had been \$27 billion in 1958, \$38 billion in 1963, and is estimated to be \$65 billion in 1970. It will continue to grow in the future by the amount of liability created by each cost-of-living annuity increase as it occurs.

One of the major reasons for growth in the past has been the unpaid interest which accrues each year on existing unfunded liability. Public Law 91-93 provided that eventually the full amount of this interest will be paid each year by transfer from general revenues. In order to soften the budgetary impact of this requirement, only 10% will be paid in 1971 plus 10% more each year until 1980 and after, when the whole interest payment will be met.

The first payment under the transfer provision will be a transfer from the Treasury to the Civil Service Retirement Fund of \$237 million on June 30, 1971. This amount is 10% of the total of military service benefits and the interest on unfunded liability during the fiscal year 1971. Even if there were no future cost-of-living increases, the transfer on June 30, 1980 (the first 100% transfer) is estimated to be \$2.86 billion. If the Consumer Price Index continues to increase at the rate of the last three years, the June 30, 1980 payment will be about \$3.77 billion.

The first law which resulted in 30-year payments to the Fund to amortize newly created liability was Public Law 91-177, which authorized retirement credit for Vista Volunteer service. Since then there have been two general salary increases, a postal salary increase, Public Law 91-658 (the recently enacted "second survivor" bill), and four minor bills which are covered by the 30-year amortization provision. The total liability created by these nine laws is \$8.3 billion, and the total annual payment for these laws will be \$437 million. The first annual payment, on June 30, 1970, was \$158 million covering Public Law 91-177 (Vista Volunteer service) and Public Law 91-231 (the general salary increase enacted April 15, 1970). If no other liability requiring amortization were created, the annual payment would remain at a level of \$437 million until June 30, 1999. Assuming laws are enacted each year that create liability at the same rate as in 1970, the June 30, 1980 payment will be \$2.4 billion.

One provision of Public Law 91-93 has added a complication to the budgetary process by necessitating requests for supplemental appropriations. The law requires that the first amortization payment resulting from a statute be made at the end of the fiscal year in which the change is effective. Therefore, the first payment for each statute is due at the end of a fiscal year for which

the budget has already been approved, and a supplemental request must be made for each initial payment. In order to avoid this need for supplemental appropriations, it would be desirable at some time in the future to amend the law to move the first payment date to the end of the fiscal year following the one in which the change becomes effective. Each of the 30 amortization payments would be increased, since an extra year of interest on the new liability would have to be paid, but the final funding effect would be unchanged.

The total Government payment into the Fund for fiscal year 1971 will be \$2.59 billion. This includes \$1.86 billion for the 7% agency contribution, \$237 million for the 10% payment of military benefits and interest on unfunded liability, \$437 million for the 30-year amortization payments already mentioned, and \$59 million for delayed payment of the first installment for funding the retirement liability of the 1970 postal salary increase. The 1980 total Government payment, even if there were no further salary increases, annuity increases, or benefit liberalizations, would be about \$5.2 billion.

In summary, the Public Law 91-93 retirement financing provisions enacted October 20, 1969, are working well and will achieve the objective of full and permanent financing of the Civil Service Retirement System. Experience to date, and a projection of future Government payments, indicate a need to consider whether the benefits to be derived from the enactment of each new legislative proposal fully justify the retirement cost which would be added to the already large Government commitment.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. HAMPTON, *Chairman.*

#### THE ORDEAL OF THE RIGERMANS

### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, February 20, it was my pleasure to welcome Mr. Leonid Rigerman and his mother, Esther, to the United States. Mr. Rigerman is a 30-year-old Soviet Jewish physicist who was recently permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

While living within the Soviet Union, Mr. Rigerman and his mother suffered the indignities of the discrimination to which all Soviet Jews are subjected. The Soviet Government, in violation of its own Constitution, has consistently suppressed the free expression of Jewish culture and has prevented the establishment of Jewish schools. In violation of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has deprived Soviet Jews of the opportunity of worshipping in accordance with age-old Jewish tradition. In short, the Soviet Government has illegally attempted to destroy virtually all manifestations of Jewish culture and to prevent its transmission to subsequent generations.

The Rigermans were also the direct victims of the Soviet policy which denies the right of Russian Jews to emigrate from that country to Israel or to any country of their choice. As applied to the Rigermans, this policy resulted in the harassment, detention and, in one instance, the arrest of Mr. Rigerman each time he attempted to enter the American

Embassy in Moscow in an effort to establish his American citizenship. This action was quite possibly in violation of the Soviet-American Treaty on Consular Relations and the general Soviet policy is in violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the rights enjoyed by the citizens of every truly free society.

I was pleased to have been of assistance to the Rigermans in their attempt to establish their American citizenship and ultimately to emigrate to the United States. I am grateful to the State Department for its help and to those of my colleagues who expressed interest in this case and who joined me in this effort. The arrival of the Rigermans in the United States is testimony to the fact that the Soviet Union is sensitive to world opinion; that the efforts of private individuals and Members of Congress can have an effect; and that it is possible to aid positively the Jews in the Soviet Union.

The successful conclusion of the effort on behalf of the Rigermans, however, must not cause us to diminish our efforts on behalf of those Soviet Jews who remain victims of active governmental discrimination. We must never forget that 3 million Jews must still suffer persecution, oppression, and discrimination. We must remember that they and their children are continually denied the right to worship and to experience freely Jewish tradition, education, and culture. We must continue our efforts through all lawful means on behalf of those who remain in the Soviet Union, until they, too, are able to enjoy the rights which characterize a free and just society.

#### THE PRESSING NEED FOR ELECTION REFORM

### HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join today with several of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in introducing a comprehensive package of campaign finance reform bills. Many of these measures have been introduced before, but never has the time been so ripe for a sustained, determined effort to put them on the statute books. We simply can delay no longer the critical task of thoroughly and fundamentally reforming the machinery by which we finance and conduct our election campaigns. The costs of campaigns have become too high, the quality of campaign discourse too compromised, and public confidence in the legitimacy of the electoral process has ebbed too low to permit politics as usual to continue to govern our efforts in this area.

The bills we offer today hold promise of breaking the traditions of inertia and neglect which have allowed our campaign finance laws to become antiquated and ineffective. These measures have broad support in both parties as evidenced by the more than 60 Members joining today in cosponsoring this legislation. If recent opinion polls are any

guide, we think they will find broad public support as well.

The first purpose of this legislation is to help curb the rapidly mounting costs of political campaigns by providing limits of 30, 25, and 20 percent registered voter on the amount that candidates for the House, Senate, and the Presidency may spend for media campaigns.

Mr. Speaker, we are fully aware that effective ceilings are not easily established and that strong arguments can be raised against legislation in this area. But we can see no other way to control spending effectively, and have, moreover, designed these limitations to account for the most forceful objections offered by the critics. Specifically, we have included only five basic items of media expenditure—radio and TV time, magazine and newspaper advertising, telephones, postage, and billboards—rather than all campaign expenditures in the limitation, because these items tend to be supplied by a few, visible providers at published, standardized rates. For this reason, we are confident that the practice of hidden contributions through artificially discounted prices can be controlled and that the most important items of campaign spending can be held in check.

The argument that ceilings are pro-incumbent can also be refuted for this would only be true if ceilings were so unreasonably low that a challenger could scarcely show his face on the TV screen, a billboard or in a newspaper ad. If the ceilings are flexible and liberal—and we believe those contained in our bills are—a challenger can obtain all the media exposure he needs to establish the recognition and name familiarity that are so essential for a successful race. At the same time we have sought to prohibit the lavish media blitz by the wealthy unknown that few would find grounds to justify.

Mr. Speaker, a second objective of these measures is to significantly broaden the base of campaign finance. We have attempted to do this through the provision of strict ceilings on individual contributions to levels generally under \$5,000 per candidate and through the establishment of a tax credit for small political contributions. Together these measures should encourage candidates to return to the grassroots citizenry for financial support and to revitalize the personal network between voters and officeholders that is such an essential requirement of a healthy democracy.

Third, we have designed these bills to meet objections that were raised against these admitted imperfections of the political broadcasting bill passed by the Congress last year. In this package we do not discriminate against merely one medium, or close only one hole in the sieve, but attempt to limit spending on all major media items. We have avoided the precedent of setting rates for television broadcasts as in the broadcast bill and have tried to build features into the package which will tend to equalize the conditions of electoral competition between incumbents and challengers.

Fourth, we have sought to insure candidates a certain minimum access and

exposure to the electorate through the public subsidies for limited amounts of television program time and through reduced mailing rates. Some, of course, would go much further than this and have the government take over the entire cost of political campaigns. We have not pursued this alternative because we fear it would only replace the dominance of a few big donors with one big donor—Uncle Sam—and thereby further weaken the network of accountability that develops when candidates are forced to turn to a broad base of small contributors for support.

Mr. Speaker, finally, we have attempted to help lift the veil of cynicism and disrespect that surrounds current campaign laws by closing the loopholes in the Corrupt Practices Act to provide full reporting and disclosure by all committees and have established a professional, full-time agency to administer the act, publish and analyze reports and make investigations of alleged violations. We have no illusions that securing the reforms we have proposed will be easy. But we believe that an increasingly aroused public, and the fact that so many Members of both Houses have put their names on the line for reform legislation, may spell the difference that could make campaign finance reform a reality in the coming year.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to insert in the RECORD a summary of the major provisions of these four campaign finance reform measures.

I include the article as follows:

**SUMMARY OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM PACKAGE**

**BILL NO. 1. REVISION OF THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT**

Redefines term "election" to include all primaries, conventions and caucuses, as well as general elections (as in current act)

Redefines term "political committee" to include intra-state and District of Columbia committees, as well as inter-state committees (as in current act) as follows:

(a) National political committee—any committee that expends over \$1,000 in any calendar year to influence the election of two or more candidates for Federal office in two or more states;

(b) State political committee—any political committee that expends more than \$500 in any calendar year to influence the election of two or more candidates for Federal office in any one state;

(c) Candidates committee—any political committee which expends more than \$100 in any calendar year to influence the election of a candidate for federal office and is organized specifically to aid or promote one particular candidate.

Creates a Registry of Election Finance in GAO charged with administering the law, processing and publicizing campaign finance data and reporting violations.

Requires annual registration and five annual reports by all three types of political committees defined above, including itemization of all contributions over \$10 and expenditures over \$100.

Requires prior authorization in writing (filed with Registry of Election Finance) before any national, state or candidate's committee may receive contributions or make expenditures in a candidate's behalf.

Limits aggregate spending for the following five items to 20¢ per registered voter for President, 25¢ for the Senate, and 30¢ for the House by candidate in any election:

1. radio and TV time

2. newspaper and magazine advertising
  3. telephone
  4. postage
  5. billboards
- Prohibits contributions in any name other than one's own

Limits the amount any individual contributor may give to a campaign as follows (i.e. the aggregate amount that may be given to a candidate and all of his committees combined):

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| President ..... | \$5,000 |
| Senate .....    | 2,500   |
| House .....     | 1,000   |

Limits the amount any individual may contribute to political committees as follows (i.e. the amount an individual may contribute in any year):

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| National political committee..... | \$5,000 |
| State political committee.....    | 2,500   |

Limits the amount any national or state political committee may contribute to another national or state political committee to \$15,000 in any year.

Limits the amount that any national political committee may contribute to a candidate as follows:

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| President ..... | \$15,000 |
| Senate .....    | 10,000   |
| House .....     | 5,000    |

Limits the amount that any state political committee may contribute to a candidate as follows:

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| President ..... | \$5,000 |
| Senate .....    | 2,500   |
| House .....     | 1,000   |

Except that these last two limitations on contributions to candidates by national and state political committees do not apply to national or state party committees or congressional campaign committees of the parties.

**BILL NO. 2 TAX CREDIT FOR POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

Provides a 50 per cent credit on all contributions to candidates for Federal office or national or state party committees up to \$50 in any calendar year.

**BILL NO. 3. POLITICAL BROADCASTING**

Establishes public subsidization of political broadcasts during general elections by candidates for Federal office, to be called Voter's Time, allocated as follows:

- a. Major Party Presidential Candidates..... 5 half hr. blocks
- b. Major Party Senate Candidates .....
- c. Major Party House Candidates .....

(Lessee amounts for minor party candidates.)

Provides that all Voter's Time blocks shall be sold at the prevailing program time rate, offered during prime time, and shall include substantial live appearance by the candidate.

Provides that all broadcasts by candidates for the Presidency and Senate shall be aired simultaneously by all stations in the jurisdiction and that responsibilities for broadcasts by House candidates shall be apportioned by the FCC.

Provides that all Voter's Time broadcasts shall be sold during the 35 days preceding the election, prevents candidates from bunching their broadcasts in the final week of the campaign, and provides that candidates shall be reimbursed directly by the Treasury.

**BILL NO. 4. REDUCED MAILING RATES FOR POLITICAL CANDIDATES**

Provides two pieces of mail per registered voter for candidates for the House and the Senate at the reduced rate applicable to non-profit foundations (about 1.5¢ per piece).

CLEVELAND, OHIO'S, SILVER ANNIVERSARY MERIT AWARDS

**HON. CHARLES A. VANIK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 22, 1971

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, over the years, the local courts of the Cleveland, Ohio, area have been served by a remarkable group of devoted and distinguished public servants. On February 17, five of these public officials, representing between them a total of 166 years of employment in public service, were honored at the silver anniversary merit awards luncheon. This luncheon was first inaugurated in 1947 by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. The occasion has presented the people of the Greater Cleveland community an opportunity to honor those who have served them so well:

This year's honorees are: John J. Alden, Director, Social Services, Juvenile Court; Helen V. Fox, Assistant Auto Title Manager, County Clerk's Office; Domenic A. Marino, Deputy, Probate Court; Mrs. Rose J. O'Donnell, Supervisor, Probation Department, Cleveland Municipal Court; and Mrs. Florence M. Slater, Deputy, Sheriff's Office, Civil Branch.

Alden, 61, who resides at 253 East 151 Street, Cleveland, Ohio, was selected for thirty years of meritorious service in the Juvenile Court in various capacities as a case worker, supervisor and Assistant Director for its Aid to Dependent Children Division, as a county welfare supervisor, boys' referee, chief of probation and social services, before being appointed to his present position of Director on February 1, 1967. Alden and his wife, Katherine, are parents of Dr. Kay Finseth, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, and Richard, a graduate of Case Institute of Technology.

Helen V. Fox, of 2066 East 69 Street, Cleveland, began as a typist in the County Clerk's Automobile Title Bureau on March 13, 1941, and has progressively risen in positions of trust and responsibility through the past three decades of employment to become the first woman appointed to an administrative position in the Auto Title Bureau. Miss Fox holds a B.S. degree from Wilberforce University, is a member of St. Agnes Church, and of the Cuyahoga County Women's Democratic Club.

Domenic A. Marino, 65, resides with his wife, Claire, at 1424 Richmond Road, Lyndhurst, Ohio. Marino, an Army Air Force veteran of 30 months in World War II, joined the Probate Court on May 16, 1946 as a Deputy Clerk. His experience along the main counter entails contacts with attorneys in issuing notices and summons as required. Marino also served the City of Cleveland from 1931 to 1938 in the Waste Detection Unit of the Water Department and the Office Department as a transfer agent from 1945 to May 1946, giving him a total of 33 years of public service.

Mrs. Rose J. O'Donnell, a widow, residing at 5101 Herman Avenue, Cleveland, joined the Municipal Court Probation Department on March 1, 1944, after spending 8 years with the City and County Welfare Department performing various clerical duties. Mrs. O'Donnell is the mother of John Donald Sternisha and grandmother of three. Her husband, Francis O'Donnell, died in 1957. As senior stenographer for the Probation Department, Mrs. O'Donnell is a supervisor who starts work daily at 7:30 a.m. in order to make certain that daily criminal docket is ready when court is opened.

The job of preparing Grand Jury subpoenas in the Sheriff's Office has been the major concern of Mrs. Florence Slater, residing at 13419 Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland, who is completing 38 years in the employ of the county. In 1933, she began working as a telephone operator at the Criminal Courts Building, and in 1941 she began her various assignments with the Sheriff's Office. An only son, Raymond J. Slater, Jr., was graduated from Case Institute of Technology in 1947. She is a grandmother of six. Her travel hobbies have taken her to Europe three times. One trip was highlighted by a private audience with the late Pope Pius XII.

To the members of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association, their president Robert R. Disbro and vice president, Fred Weisman, and the entire committee handling the arrangements for the luncheon, my congratulations and thanks for a job well done.

To this year's merit winners, congratulations and thanks for years of good work. Best wishes for the future. The entire Cleveland community is proud of your achievements.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A VICTIM OF LIBERAL SURRENDER

**HON. JOHN R. RARICK**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the public school situation in our Nation's Capital, already racially imbalanced to the point of absurdity, continues to deteriorate. And those "race experts"—on education where they are uninvolved—continue to be insensitive to the plight of what some politicians once promised to make a model city.

White families, approaching a rarity in our Nation's Capital, as well as middle class colored continue to flee according to the latest census data on the District of Columbia population.

The apologists and interpretative analysts seek to explain the exodus of decent Americans on the failure to pour in more and more taxpayer's money for more giveaways and more free public accommodations. Few dare to comment on the obvious reasons for the migration, that is, the fear of violence, the concern for one's personal safety and the natural desire to be with people of one's own choice and kind. Such truths are still suppressed under free speech and free press as not being popular because they are regarded as being out of the mainstream of rapport for our free society.

This fear of irrefutable facts persists despite reports that the District of Columbia officials are seeking more policemen to be stationed in the secondary schools following renewed robbings and shooting incidents. At present 40 police officers are used in the public school system.

If something is not done for the American people through us their representatives, our Nation's Capital will continue to sink into the morass. It is already a disgrace not only to the American people but to our civilization. The liberals

have made the District of Columbia what it is according to their blueprint, but someone must decide how to save it and restore it to the proud and safe city which Americans have the right to expect it to be. The District of Columbia problems cannot be solved by money alone. There are but two solutions: first, to remove all the people from the Federal district who are not here on the business of our country and resettle them in States and areas that have sparse population and living room. Moreover public housing is cheaper in Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Kansas than in Washington, D.C.; or second, for our many liberal and moderate citizens who profess to have dedicated their lives in the cause of integrated brotherhood, permissiveness, and tolerance, to return to the District to live and to place their children in the District of Columbia public schools. It may be asking a lot for some to admit their mistakes, but if they do not put up and demonstrate through personal example and leadership, they admit the utter fallacy of their theoretical goals.

Last week, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 172 calling for the sense of Congress that all Federal officials and employees living in or working in the District send their children to public schools in the District. As of this date, I have received no offers of supports or encouragement. And it places me in a difficult position because I do not believe in race mixing and have never subscribed to any of the liberals' programs designed to debase culture.

I have heard only from my constituents who are aghast at the hypocrisy and double standards shown by those in Government who would force my Louisiana people into unnatural situations in accordance with Federal guidelines allegedly designed to secure peace, progress, and dignity of man. Yet, these same liberal bureaucrats in Washington will not practice voluntarily for themselves nor their children what they preach to us.

Many Americans are viewing with contempt and ridicule the blatant refusal of our Nation's leaders to lead by doing voluntarily themselves what they forcefully require of the people.

I have several news clippings which I will insert in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Washington Evening Star, Feb. 23, 1971]

OFFICIALS IN SCHOOLS SEEK MORE POLICE FOLLOWING INCIDENTS  
(By Lynn Dunson)

Security officials for the District schools are again asking that more policemen be stationed in the secondary schools following robbing and shooting incidents last week.

The school administration has been pressing for more police protection for some time, but has always been told that not enough patrolmen were available, according to Vincent Reed, special assistant to the superintendent.

The police department is constantly besieged from many areas with requests for more policemen.

"We have to weigh each request with utmost care," before making a decision, Deputy Chief Owen Davis said. The schools use about 40 patrolmen now.

"It's unfortunate that some school officers feel that all their problems will end with a patrolman in the school," Davis said. He added that many problems could be solved by extending a patrol so that one officer covers a complex of schools.

#### COMPLEX PATROLS DISCOURAGED

But Reed wants to get away from the complex patrol. Spingarn High School, where a former student was shot recently as he walked toward a building, is one of four schools covered by one officer.

"I don't think that having a policeman around will take care of our problems, but it will deter outsiders—especially armed ones—from just walking into the building," Reed said.

But a full-time policeman is at Western High School, where a thief ran in and took a teacher's purse at gunpoint last week. And a full-time officer was at Cardozo High School when a vice principal was shot to death during a holdup two years ago.

#### SOME DOORS LOCKED

Reed said that outsiders have easy access to buildings because the fire department does not permit school officials to lock doors.

When told that some building doors are often locked during the school day, Reed responded:

"Then that's the decision of the individual principals. They have to take a chance on a fire when the doors are locked or take a chance on outsiders roaming the halls and molesting people."

He said that student ID cards, recommended by a citizens committee on violence a year ago, would be ineffective and there is not enough personnel to guard unlocked doors.

The request for more policemen puts the schools in an ambiguous position. Anita F. Allen, school board president, has asked the city to cut the budget for the police department and give these funds to the financially strapped schools.

"I'm not going to get hung-up in that political money thing; I'm talking about protection. These kids are citizens, too," Reed said.

#### ELECTRONIC MONITOR

The most dramatic improvement covering night time security is an electronic monitoring device known as "Big Brother." A listening device at police headquarters in the Municipal Center monitors 52 schools. Microphones in the schools are capable of picking up minute sounds.

"It's quite sensitive. I've been able to hear the police dogs breathing," Dews said.

In December 1969 schools had lost \$19,722. Following installation of the listening device break-ins and vandalism losses totaled \$13,854.36 in December 1970.

#### CENSUS DATA IMPLICATIONS—PARENTS FLEEING D.C. SCHOOL SYSTEM

(By Harvey Kabaker)

The condition of Washington's school system, perhaps more than any other city service, is what drives out families who can afford to move and have the unrestricted opportunity to flee to the suburbs, new census data imply.

Unless something is done to make the city more attractive to white families—and, to a lesser extent, the black middle class—Washington can expect to become progressively more black, with increasingly severe limitations on its economy and tax base, the data suggests.

And, perhaps less significant for the city's survival, there are between 100,000 and 240,000 residents over 18 who are qualified but have not registered to vote. About 55 percent of the eligible population is registered.

These conclusions are based on recently released information from the U.S. Census

Bureau, the D.C. Elections Board and Corrections Department estimates.

Census information for 1960 and 1970 suggests two broad interpretations, arrived at independently by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies and The Star:

White couples of child-bearing age have either refrained from having children, or, more likely have moved from the District when their children reached school age. This confirms what public school enrollment figures—now, 94.8 percent black—have suggested over the past several years.

The "age profiles" for black and white populations indicate sharp decline of persons at age levels of greatest productivity—35 through 64 years. The decline is less severe among blacks.

The elections board which keeps no racial data, reported yesterday that 262,328 persons were on the rolls when registration closed Saturday at midnight. The figure represents an increase of 5,390 since the primary election Jan. 13 for D.C. Delegate to the House of Representatives.

According to census data there were slightly more than 532,000 residents 18 years and older in April 1970.

Some 30,000 of them are convicted felons, according to a Corrections Department estimate, and are ineligible to register. This reduces the eligible population to just over a half-million—about 240,000 more than are registered.

The election board guesses—with no firm number in mind—that several thousand persons who live here maintain a voting residence somewhere else, thus disqualifying themselves to vote here. Election officials last week estimated conservatively that 100,000 eligible persons were unregistered.

While the District's population is 71 percent black, Negroes constitute about 64 percent of all voting-age residents. This is the makeup of the 18-and-over population:

Negro women: 35 percent

Negro men: 29 percent

White women: 20 percent

White men: 16 percent

Black women thus represent more than one-third of the potential electorate and could be the single largest voting bloc in the city.

Women remain a majority of the city's population, similar to nationwide trends for many years.

As the population graphs accompanying this article show, 55 percent of the black population are women; 53 percent of whites are women.

The most striking feature of the population's shape is that the "age structure of the District's white residents is now highly abnormal," according to a preliminary study by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies. The center is privately funded by the Ford, Eugene and Agnes Meyer and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation.

There are relatively few white children under 15 years old, while half of the black population is under 25. The center's study, written by George W. Grier and Diane Seiffert, says the shape of the age structure for blacks is normal for a growing population.

Mrs. Seiffert noted in an interview that the number of children under 5, compared to the 5-to-14 bracket, indicates that young women of both races are having fewer children than the older generation, following a nationwide trend of declining fertility rates.

Whites are a majority only among the elderly in Washington. In fact, there are 40,385 white persons 65 and older, compared to 20,414 white children under 15.

The unusual imbalance of the white population toward the older age brackets produces the following estimated median age—the age of which half the population is older, half younger:

White women: 44.7 years

White men: 35.1 years

Black women: 24.7 years

Black men: 23.3 years

Grier and Seiffert note that while the city's white population declined by nearly 136,000 persons during the 1960s, the black population—especially teen-agers and young adults—increased.

In 1960 there were about 55,000 Negroes aged 15 to 24 years; in 1970 there were 103,000. The sharp increase, in a group known to be the hardest hit by unemployment, "presents an especially serious challenge to government and private industry," they wrote.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT WARRANTIES AND FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1971, H.R. 4809

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I was joined on February 23 by my colleagues, Mr. MOSS, Mr. ECKHARDT, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. CONTE, in introducing the Consumer Product Warranties and Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act of 1971, and it is my understanding that an almost identical bill will be introduced in the Senate by Senators MAGNUSON and MOSS. This bill is designed to provide minimum disclosure standards for written consumer product warranties against defect or malfunction; to define minimum Federal content standards for such warranties; and to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act in order to improve its consumer protection activities.

The legal history and present application and use of warranties is oftentimes confusing to the consumer. Originally, warranties or guarantees were developed by manufacturers to assert the distinct advantages of their products over competitors. Over the past few years, however, written warranties have been used more and more by manufacturers to limit possible legal rights consumers may have through implied warranties or the doctrine of fitness for purpose or use. Too often a written warranty is, in fact, a disclaimer used by a manufacturer to shield himself from possible liability for defective products.

Title I of this bill is almost identical in form to the warranty bill passed by the Senate during the 91st Congress. It defines the purpose and use of warranties and sets out disclosure requirements so that a consumer untrained in the law can be assured that a manufacturer's warranty is what the word describes rather than a disclaimer. Title I contains disclosure requirements that would improve the adequacy of information available to consumers, prevent deception, and improve competition in the marketing of consumer products. Suppliers warranting a consumer product in writing against defect or malfunction must disclose in simple and readily understandable language the warranties, terms, and conditions. The Federal Trade Commission would be authorized to

determine whether any warranty clearly and conspicuously presents information in a manner that would not mislead the reasonable average purchaser, and would establish Federal minimum standards for warranties. The bill would also establish as congressional policy encouragement to warrantors to establish procedures whereby consumer disputes would be fairly and expeditiously settled through informal procedures.

Section 101 contains the definitions for the terms contained in the bill and defines a "consumer product" as one normally used for personal, family, or household purposes. The bill specifically excludes real property and securities from the definition of consumer products. The provisions of title I would apply only to consumer products actually costing more than \$5 and the warranty only applies to the initial purchaser at the retail level. The term warranty includes guarantee, and with regard to this bill both terms can be used synonymously.

Section 102 deals with disclosure requirements and requires any supplier warranting a consumer product in writing against defect or malfunction to fully and conspicuously disclose in simple and readily understandable language the terms and conditions of any warranty given pursuant to any regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission. Such regulations may require inclusion in the written warranty of: First, the name and address of the warrantor; second, the identity of the party to whom the warranty is extended; third, the products or parts covered by the warranty; fourth, a statement as to the warrantor's responsibility in the event of defect or malfunction; fifth, a statement as to what the person guaranteed must do and expenses he must bear; sixth, exemptions or exclusions from the terms of the warranty; seventh, the procedure which the person guaranteed should take in order to obtain performance of any obligation under the warranty; eighth, the availability of any informal dispute settlement procedure; ninth, a recital that legal remedies are available to any person guaranteed if the warrantor has not complied with the provisions of the warranty; tenth, a recital that any person guaranteed who successfully pursues his legal remedies may recover the reasonable cost incurred, including reasonable attorney's fees; eleventh, the time at which the warrantor will perform his obligations; twelfth, the period of time within which a warrantor will repair, replace, or otherwise perform any obligations under the warranty; thirteenth, what parts or products are not covered by the warranty; fourteenth, that the warranty will use words or phrases which would not mislead reasonable men as to the nature or scope of the warranty.

Section 103 defines the meaning of the terms full and partial warranty. In order for a warrantor to use the term full warranty on any item costing more than \$5, the warranty must incorporate certain minimum standards.

Section 104 outlines certain Federal minimum standards that any supplier warranting consumer products in writ-

ing against defect or malfunction must undertake.

Section 105 allows a supplier of consumer products to give both a full and partial warranty simultaneously.

Section 106 states that a supplier of consumer products may sell a service contract in addition to or in lieu of a warranty.

Section 107 states that a warrantor can designate persons to perform the duties which the warrantor assumes in a warranty.

Section 108 prohibits the warrantor who issues an expressed warranty on consumer products actually costing more than \$5 from disclaiming such implied warranties as merchant ability and fitness which every seller of goods impliedly gives his buyer unless disclaimed. This section is designed to eliminate the practice of giving an expressed warranty while disclaiming implied warranties which, in effect, limits the rights of the consumer rather than giving him protection. This section also allows warrantors to limit implied warranties to the duration of an expressed warranty of reasonable duration if such limitation is conscionable and is set forth in clear and unmistakable language.

Section 109 authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to establish rules in enforcing this act.

Section 110 declares as congressional policy the encouragement for warrantors to establish informal dispute settlement procedures. This section also states that any failure to comply with the requirements contained in this bill should be considered a violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Any person damaged by the failure of a supplier to comply with any obligations assumed under an expressed or implied warranty or a service contract subject to this act may bring suit: First, in Federal district court if the claim exceeds \$25, or second, in any court of competent jurisdiction in any State or the District of Columbia. In any suit brought in Federal district court under this act, the required jurisdictional amount may be established on the basis of all claims to be determined in the suit.

Title II of the bill would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act by providing the Commission with increased power and jurisdiction to aid in its consumer protection activities.

Section 201 would broaden the Federal Trade Commission's jurisdiction to cover those acts and practices affecting commerce. This would broaden the Commission's jurisdiction to include intrastate activities.

Section 202 this would expand the Federal Trade Commission's authority by empowering it to take actions necessary to redress injury caused by unfair or deceptive acts or practices. The Commission would have the power to initiate civil actions in Federal district courts against companies engaged with actual knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances in any unfair or deceptive act or practice. The Commission would be able to obtain civil penalties of not more than \$10,000 for each such violation.

Sections 203, 204, and 205 are technical amendments to section 5 (b), (c), and (g) of the Federal Trade Commission Act in conformance with the above section 202.

Section 206 would amend section 5(l) of the Federal Trade Commission Act to increase penalties for violations of cease- and desist-orders from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and to allow the Commission to represent itself in these proceedings in Federal district courts. The U.S. district courts would also be empowered to grant mandatory injunctions and other appropriate relief in the enforcement of final orders of the Commission.

Section 207 is a technical amendment of the Federal Trade Commission Act to bring section 6 in alignment with section 5 regarding increasing the Commission's jurisdictional base to unfair or deceptive acts or practices affecting commerce.

Section 208 amends section 6(g) of the Federal Trade Commission Act to clarify and elaborate on the Commission's authority to promulgate trade regulation rules.

Section 209 amends the Federal Trade Commission Act by clearly indicating that the Commission has the authority to issue subpoenas and to enforce compliance in Federal district courts itself.

Section 210 amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to allow the Commission to go into Federal district courts in situations in which a corporation refuses to file annual or special reports.

Section 211 is a technical amendment to section 12 of the Federal Trade Commission Act regarding increasing its jurisdictional base to affecting commerce.

Section 212 amends section 13 of the Federal Trade Commission Act by authorizing the Commission to go into Federal district courts and obtain preliminary injunctions against corporations engaged in acts which are unfair or deceptive to consumers and prohibited by section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. This is perhaps the most important section of title II and would greatly enhance the Commission's power to act in the public interest in fulfilling its legislative mandate to prevent unfair and deceptive acts and practices which are detrimental to the consumer public.

#### ANOTHER LOVE STORY

#### HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in this distressing era when everything in the world that is supposed to be glued together seems to be coming unglued, we often neglect to note the constructive and healing works of mankind. I therefore wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues the outstanding work of Dr. Richard D'Ambrosio, a practicing psychoanalyst in Brooklyn, N.Y., whose skill, devotion and patience over the years were able to restore a child deeply

traumatized from abuse by alcoholic parents, to a useful, productive young woman.

An editorial by Colman McCarthy in the Washington Post of February 17, 1971 entitled "Another Kind of Love Story" tells of a child regularly beaten and mauled by drunken parents culminating in an outrage so shocking as to be almost unbelievable. The child was placed in a large frying pan and was being burned alive. Her rescuers were able to bring her back to life but her mind was so severely impaired that she was left as hopeless with a group of Catholic sisters, whose vocation was the care of unwanted children. When discovered by Dr. D'Ambrosio, she was a deformed, mentally deficient, withdrawn child. Years of patience by Dr. D'Ambrosio, often with no breakthrough, went into the little girl's rehabilitation.

In his book "No Language But a Cry," Dr. D'Ambrosio tells how the child was brought back from muteness.

Dr. D'Ambrosio deserves our highest praise.

I include the article as follows:

#### ANOTHER KIND OF LOVE STORY

(By Colman McCarthy)

What can you say about a 12-year-old girl, hideously deformed, withdrawn in eerie muteness, diagnosed as schizophrenic, the unwanted child of alcoholic parents, stashed away in a hospital at 18 months? Not much can be said. Basket cases never draw wordy comments from society. America has too many solvable problems to worry about without taking on the sure losers. The name of the girl was Laura. The love involved in her story is the kind seldom seen in a culture where forces try to convince us that love is just a matter of "connecting," and has nothing to do with sacrifice, patience or sorrow.

Laura first came to the attention of the world at age 18 months in Brooklyn. Before this, her mother and father—a drinker unhappily married to another drinker—regularly beat the child in alcoholic rages. They mauled her with fists and straps, causing welts the size of raisins. The child had no reply from her crib but shrieks and moans. This only enraged the parents more. One night neighbors noticed the crying had more animality to its wail than before. They called a policeman. He crashed into the apartment and, led by the shrieks, went to the kitchen. There, in a large frying pan, Laura was being burned alive by her parents.

This night of misery passed. Hospital doctors, rising to the rare medical challenge of reviving cooked flesh, brought the infant's body back to life. Laura's mind was something else. In the following months, she rarely moved, ate poorly, avoided play objects and sat for hours on the hospital floor in a blank trance, an escapee of hell deported to limbo. At age three, still hospitalized, her eyes were crossed, her spine had a severe curvature and the veins of her legs were varicose. By five, Laura had yet to pronounce a word. She could not walk without help. Tests showed an IQ of 50; some doctors labelled her mentally deficient and others saw her ghastly withdrawal as schizophrenia.

Plans were made to dump the primitive child in a state mental hospital. These inns of despair were filled, however. By chance, a group of Catholic sisters belonging to an order devoted to child care had room for Laura. The public is seeing much of Catholic sisters these days, with the FBI tapping their minds and judges jailing them for keeping silent about their pacifism. But the best of them—meaning nearly all of them—are still devoted to the thankless works of mercy

and rescue that every society needs, especially this one. Laura's sisters rose at 5 a.m., retired at midnight, seven days a week. Some money came from the city, the rest was begged.

The sisters did everything for Laura. They had to. During her seven years at the home—and the sisters made it a true home—the child never spoke a word. She didn't play or smile. She remained a lone citizen in her world of withdrawn numbness. Many Catholic sisters, when one gets to know them, say the hardest thing in their lives is keeping alive belief in God; spiritual aridity dries up any feeling of a personal deity. Yet, in many ways, belief in God is often very easy when compared to believing in a human being like Laura, where life is so painfully absent. Heroically, the sisters refused to doubt or despair, making one of the harder acts of faith become one of the harder acts of love—loving the ugly and deformed.

A young psychiatrist visited the home by chance one day. At first, he said little could be done for Laura. The sheer atrocity of her frying pan trauma had forever pushed the child behind a protective wall of fantasy. But the doctor asked to work with Laura.

Session after session, first weeks, months, then years, the psychiatrist tried for two-way communication. It remained one-way, from him. His friendship and work received nothing in return but mute stares. Only a rare tear down Laura's cheek gave evidence that within her hunched body an emotional life existed.

After hundreds of hours of social and play therapy, a momentous breakthrough came: the child accepted a candy bar from the psychiatrist. Normal children learn this mechanism—grasping a desirable object—at two or three months. Elated at this progress, and overlooking the quick emotional retreat following it, the doctor invested more and more of his own time and practice. Another breakthrough came. While the two walked on a street near the home one afternoon, a group of raucous boys on roller skates came blustering by. Laura grabbed at the doctor's waist for protection. Like anyone else, she reacted to fear by reaching out to another person. Laura was not psychotic after all, thought the psychiatrist, who suddenly felt like singing.

Finally, after his patient turtled back into silence, the psychiatrist built a miniature house where a toy family lived. He moved them around, staging a fight between the parents that ended in a beating for the baby. "No, no, no," screamed Laura, raising in contortion from the chair. Her body quivered with 15 years of suppressed rage at this re-enacted scene from her infancy. For the doctor, the screaming was the greatest single sound he had ever heard.

No false hopes were built up by the psychiatrist that Laura would ever be normal, but a long-shot chance existed nevertheless. Operations were planned to improve her eyes, back, legs and facial scars. Meanwhile, her silent rage released, Laura's speech improved almost by itself. In time, she went to classes at a nearby school. With great catch-up skills, she soon became much like the other teenagers in the home. Like boomerangs returning to past squalor, Laura's parents—now out of the mental hospital—came around. She rejected them both.

The psychiatrist in this awesome love story is Dr. Richard D'Ambrosio, a practicing psychoanalyst in Brooklyn. He told about Laura's life in a book called "No Language But a Cry," (Doubleday, \$6.95). Except for an excellent review in *Commonweal*, the book—published six months ago—has received little attention. The author took his title from Tennyson's "In Memoriam":

*So runs my dream: but what am I?  
An infant crying in the night:  
An infant crying for the light:  
And with no language but a cry.*

Laura left the home and care of Dr. D'Ambrosio at age 18, a high school graduate, her body recovered and her mind repaired. She received training as a baby nurse and took a job caring for young children.

#### DR. THEODORE C. MARRS DISCUSSES NAVAL RESERVE MATTERS IN SPEECH BEFORE ROA NAVAL SECTION

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, one of the Nation's most knowledgeable authorities on the military reserves is Dr. Theodore C. Marrs, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs. On February 18, Dr. Marrs delivered an excellent address on the status of the Naval Reserve at a luncheon in Washington, during the Reserve Officers Association midwinter meeting.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a copy of Dr. Marrs' speech:

DR. MARRS' SPEECH

When I was appointed to the job I now hold, I was warned that it would be far more difficult than anything I had experienced up to that time—I would be working with the Navy!

And I knew this would present certain problems, because I had undergone a measure of apprenticeship in this type of operation. My mother had served in the Navy, and I learned quite early in life that my chances of triumph over her logic—Navy logic—were slim to say the least—whether it was a question of skipping school, staying out after dark, or whatever.

In later years, as I began the battle of the in-laws, my wife's Navy brother helped to further my education into the workings of the Navy mind. In fact, it was on the strength of my association with him that I pursued a crash program of research to determine how other public servants had established rapport with the sea-going element of our Armed Forces.

Needless to say, nothing I read on the subject was particularly helpful in relieving my anxiety.

For a short while, I hoped for help from the "watch officer's guide" and I memorized the maxim that "the efficient ship is a happy ship and the happy ship is an efficient ship." I later learned that this book was written during the period of John Paul Jones, and one of the most important rules of the Navy is never to change anything done during that period.

I then turned to a study of navy personnel policies and discovered the principal motivator for a naval officer is his promotion number. In fact, I was informed that the worst thing that can happen to a naval officer is to have digits subtracted from his number.

Not being a mathematician, I did not find this information of great value, and I turned to medical studies for further guidance. It was interesting to discover that Navy doctors and dentists are subject to social pressures and must abide by productivity norms—that a Navy dentist gets a silent glare from his peers if he is putting in too many fillings—no great help in my new responsibility.

Perhaps in the experience of government leaders I could find my answer, but here I found only discouragement. And the most discouraging message was from the late President Franklin Roosevelt—a man with



many years experience in naval relations. His capsule analysis went like this:

"The admirals are really something to cope with—and I should know. To change anything in the Na-a-vy is like punching a feather bed. You punch it with your right and you punch it with your left until you are finally exhausted, and then you find the damn bed just as it was before you started punching."

Consulting my marine son in no way established a solution to the question of how to work with the Navy.

None of what I read or heard encouraged me, but, having committed myself, I determined to make the best of the situation and to treat the Navy like everyone else. In fact, I kept telling myself and my staff, "the Navy is just like everyone else."

And then one day, one of the Navy members of my staff corrected me. "Doc," he said, "the Navy is not like everyone else. The Navy is right!"

And, since this confirmed what my mother used to say, I knew that I at last had the answer.

The answer is that the Navy, like the rest of the Department of Defense, is in the midst of charting a course which will enable it to best perform its mission in support of the Nixon doctrine. It is concerned with Vietnamization, with withdrawals of American personnel from Southeast Asia, with reductions in the size of the active force, and with the impact of diminishing draft calls.

The leaders of the Navy as well as the members of the Naval Reserve are vitally interested in and concerned about the ability of the Naval Reserve—both surface and air—to fulfill the responsibilities placed upon it by the Nixon doctrine. And there are tangible proofs of the sincerity of the Navy in its effort to make the Naval Reserve a ready, capable, usable and credible part of the Nation's sea power.

One of the most evident results of the Navy's total force thinking is the change in the equipment picture. The old destroyers in the Naval Reserve have been replaced by other old destroyers but with a difference—the present reserve fleet consists of ships which, though limited in capability, are considered by the Navy as combat serviceable, and the modernization program under way is scheduled to replace all of the current ships by the end of fiscal year 1973 with FRAM-1 destroyers which will be compatible in all respects with the active fleet.

Minesweeper units are also being modernized and the ships now being transferred to the Naval Reserve are the latest models in use by the Navy.

On the air side, the reorganization has been accompanied by a major modernization program, and all of the fighters and attack aircraft now in the Naval Air Reserve are combat deployable. Furthermore, the crews of these aircraft are getting training which will enable them to achieve a much higher degree of combat readiness—carrier landings and all.

New initiatives are appearing in the force structure of the Naval Reserve with the advent of riverine forces, and there are other innovations in the making. Information provided me by Secretary Hittle and Admiral Zimmermann—and my own personal observations—show a deliberate trend from the traditional program of training individual augmentees toward unitization and toward greater emphasis on hardware oriented units—units whose ability can be measured and assessed against requirements of total mobilization or contingency operations and which can be fitted effectively into the total force package to increase total capability.

The progress is impressive. The problems are not by any means inconsequential. The strength of the Navy's selected reserves dropped significantly below the minimum average levels mandated by the Congress last

year, and a lot of good planning and hard work will be necessary to insure reaching an end strength equal to the statutory levels in the current year and years to come. We are helping in every way we can to enable the Navy to meet the strength required by law, and we are getting support from Secretary Moot's people in the comptroller part of the office of the Secretary of Defense as well as from Secretary Laird himself. A good example was the decision to allow the transfer within Navy funds of some \$13 million to support Naval Reserve personnel objectives.

Of special concern to Secretary Hittle and to me are the personnel losses which have occurred as a result of Naval Air Reserve decisions of a year ago. The Defense Establishment cannot afford the waste of training funds expended in the past, the decrease in personnel readiness or the potential disenchantment of the people involved in actions which deny meaningful training opportunities to dedicated members of the Reserve.

We intend to continue working closely with the Navy to recoup personnel losses which have occurred. I am hopeful that the Navy can develop meaningful mission oriented programs which will regain and retain the valuable people whose participation in the Reserve has been made inconvenient and unattractive, or even impossible, by some of the past relocation actions.

On the other hand, we shall also work closely with the Navy and with elements of the Office of the Secretary of Defense to insure that any future proposals for changes in geographic distribution of the Naval Reserve are subjected to thorough testing as to their impacts on personnel strengths and readiness before decisions are made.

In this connection, I wish to remind you that neither the Navy nor the Office of the Secretary of Defense nor even the Navy and OSD together can make good decisions unless we know the facts. And, it is for this reason that the voice of the reservist must be heard and will be heard in the halls of the Pentagon. We need to know how you can help us to produce more effective policies and programs. We need to know how we can help you to make our programs achieve their full potential.

The Reserve Officers Association—whether in the person of Alex Jackson, Jim Carpenter, Ed Huie or groups representing their special viewpoints—provides one avenue for informing us of the impacts of policies. The National Naval Reserve Policy Board and the Reserve Forces Policy Board of the Office of the Secretary of Defense provide additional and official avenues. And you, as individuals make your own views known direct, in person or by mail.

It is important to note that the Navy itself has recognized the Reserve voice in management. The movement of the National Naval Reserve Policy Board of the Naval Reserve into the office of the Assistant Secretary, the provision of a full time staff for this board, and the decision to increase the frequency of its meetings are evidence that the reservists will be heard.

In addition, the decision to retain the reserve assistant chief billet in BUPERS as a flag billet and the CNO's personal interest in strengthening the authority of Admiral Zimmermann's office should make possible the development of the type of capability in the Naval Reserve which has been envisioned by Secretaries Laird and Kelley. On the other hand, I am convinced that there is not adequate manning in this office to do the job called for by this charter.

Another change is the provision of 6 reserve coordinators in key functional staff agencies and the tying of these focal points to OP OIR. This should improve integrated staff management if these are added billets with exclusive reserve responsibility. OP OIR is involved in the formulation of the budget in the initial stages. Also, I find the force

commanders are recognizing that the ships of the Naval Reserve represent a sizeable part of the Navy's shore bombardment capability and the Reserve focal points in each of their headquarters are keeping them reminded of that fact among others. Another first for the Navy is that they are now committed to programming Reserve requirements in the Navy schools instead of just using a percentage override to determine allocation of training spaces.

Those who have worked with me in the past know that I am not easily satisfied with promises of progress and that I wait and see results before I indicate glowing approval. I have no patience with those who are too quick to damn or with those who are too quick to praise.

I think we all have to recognize that the intent of the Navy to actually use equipped Reserve units as primary and initial augmentation for the active force is relatively new. This concept—long voiced by the Congress, Chairman Fisher, and by the ROA—has only recently become a real factor in planning in some areas.

A Navy wit recently said to me in regard to the various services and their Reserves, "for the Air Force, what is past is prologue; for the Army, what is present is prologue; for the Navy, what is future is prologue."

This current situation in the Naval Reserve is a shakedown cruise, and I do not advocate that you or I or the Navy leadership sit idly by and watch to see what happens. None of us has a license to observe the evolution of the new Naval Reserve program without contributing actively to its development.

And I know we can count on the continuing support of Chairman Fisher, his able aide Bill Cook, and our many other friends in the Congress to keep us awake to our responsibilities.

So it is not a matter of "working with the Navy," about which I made joking introductory comments, but of working together—active and reserve of all services.

Despite courses challenged, courses corrected and courses confused, I have learned that Navy people—active and reserve—are great. They are concerned, determined and persistent. They are steeped in tradition but capable of making tradition serve the present circumstance. And I have learned that working with Navy people—even though they are always right as my mother said—is an experience which brings special psychological rewards to those of us fortunate enough to have the opportunity.

Our effort is a team effort, and all the elements of the team must join in massing their thinking, their enthusiasm and their labor to produce the ready, capable and credible Naval Reserve which national security requires. Such a massive effort cannot fail to produce massive achievements in protecting our Nation's future.

#### TOWN OF AYER, MASS., CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL

### HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I bring to the attention of all Americans the centennial of the town of Ayer in Massachusetts. During the past 50 years Ayer has been known to hundreds of thousands of veterans who have spent some time at Fort Devens which is located in the town of Ayer.

I take pleasure in noting the fine editorial from the Fitchburg Sentinel published on Feb. 18, 1971. This editorial presents very vividly the factual background of the town of Ayer which the editorial correctly describes as one of "the most unique communities in central New England." The entire Nation owes an incalculable debt to the people of the town of Ayer where, during the frantic years of World War II, division after division of American men came and went through the facilities of Fort Devens.

I am certain that it is the desire of the people of the town of Ayer and of the entire Montachusett region, that this New England town which has touched the lives of innumerable American men should continue to serve the national security of the United States by its dedication to the growth and improvement of all of the many services offered to the country by Fort Devens.

**REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM STEIGER ARGUES FORCEFULLY FOR ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE**

**HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the goal of an all Volunteer Armed Force is one shared by Congressmen of both parties and of all ideological orientations.

One of the most articulate spokesmen for a Voluntary Armed Force has been our distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Representative WILLIAM A. STEIGER, a Republican.

Recently, Representative STEIGER wrote a guest column for the Milwaukee Journal, in which he traced the history of the current legislative effort to secure a volunteer army, an effort I am proud to share as principal Democratic sponsor in the House of Representatives.

So that Representative STEIGER's persuasive arguments may be brought to the attention of all of our colleagues and other readers of the RECORD, I include the text of the column at this point:

**IN MY OPINION—ENDING THE DRAFT IS FINE GOAL, IF CONGRESS KEEPS CONTROL**

The day is approaching when the armed forces will no longer need to draft young men in order to meet military requirements. Force levels are falling notably, from 3.5 million men at the height of the Vietnam war to a projected 2.5 million by June 30, 1972. By eliminating KP duty and other traditional irritants, military leaders, such as the dynamic Chief of Naval Operations Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., are making a concerted effort to enhance the attractiveness of a military career.

At the same time plans are underway to increase military pay, which is currently so low that some 50,000 servicemen's families now are eligible for welfare. Soon military pay should compare favorably with civilian wages.

**"COULD END DRAFT WITHIN A YEAR"**

President Nixon deserves much of the credit for these efforts. Upon taking office, he appointed a high level commission, headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, to study the feasibility of ending the draft. Members of the group included two past NATO commanders and leaders of business, labor, academia and the black community.

In February, 1970, the Gates Commission reported that an all-volunteer force was not only feasible, but desirable. According to the commission, the draft could be ended within a year if we were to make an initial budgetary investment of \$3.24 billion; thereafter the volunteer force would actually save money by leading to a more efficient allocation of manpower resources and training.

I am sponsoring legislation, with considerable bipartisan support, to enact the recommendations of the president's commission.

There is one significant difference, however, between the legislation and the current interpretation of the administration's position. The executive branch apparently foresees a volunteer force developing as draft calls are slowly reduced to zero, but with the president retaining the power to reinstate the draft whenever he believes it is necessary.

**"ZERO DRAFT" NOT PROPER WAY**

I strongly disagree with this approach. A presidentially controlled "zero draft" is not the proper way to establish a volunteer force, because it detracts both from public debate and from the constitutional responsibilities of Congress.

The president's commission was explicit in insisting that the draft be reinstated only with the express consent of Congress:

"If congressional approval is made a prerequisite to the use of conscription, the necessity for legislative action will guarantee public discussion of the propriety of whatever action is under consideration. If discussion yields a reasonable consensus, the nation's resolve will be clearly demonstrated and made less vulnerable to subsequent erosion. If a consensus sufficient to induce Congress to activate the draft cannot be mustered, the president would see the depth of national division before, rather than after, committing U.S. military power."

**WOULD DEBATE MANPOWER NEED**

Efforts of Congress to elicit specific information as to the size of the early buildup and the planned duration of our stay in Vietnam proved to be less than satisfactory. As a result, troop levels were steadily increased through executive control of the draft, without explicit Congressional debate over the wisdom of this policy.

Under a proper voluntary system, the need for a large increase in forces would have required reinstating the draft or calling up the reserves. Either measure would have prompted full scale congressional debate over the desirability of combat involvement in Indo-China.

While it cannot be said with certainty that such a debate would have altered our course in Southeast Asia, I firmly believe that had every member of Congress been required to vote on drafting men to fight in Indo-China, our leaders would have been more cautious in escalating our role in the conflict.

Should a similar situation arise again, all members of Congress should have the opportunity to fully debate the issue.

We must not be satisfied with the goal of a "zero draft." The draft should end, and the power to reinstate conscription should be reserved to Congress.

WILLIAM A. STEIGER.

**COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND SAFETY OF CARGO**

**HON. LESTER L. WOLFF**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to create a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo. My bill is identical to the one which Senator

BIBLE introduced in the other body yesterday, and I will shortly be seeking cosponsors among interested Members of this body.

My involvement in this area began approximately 2 years ago when a number of constituents complained of excessive losses through theft and pilferage at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York. I decided to visit the airport, unannounced to avoid any guided tours, and saw firsthand the insecure manner in which cargo lay about the airport. Many reasons were suggested for the ready accessibility of cargo to the potential thief, including a lack of space for proper storage and significant delays in clearing imported goods through U.S. customs.

To solve this problem, I called a series of meetings and invited all interested parties, including appropriate officials of Government, importers, airline officials, truckers, retailers, and other concerned individuals. There was general agreement that the problem at Kennedy would be somewhat lessened if imported cargo could be moved from the airport grounds more quickly. The Bureau of Customs subsequently agreed to our recommendations that air cargo be trucked to other customs installations in the New York area for clearance so as to get palletized cargo away from the airport as promptly as possible.

This plan was implemented and with it one step was taken in the much larger battle against cargo losses. However, as the thorough work of Senator BIBLE's Select Committee on Small Business has demonstrated, we are still faced with cargo crimes in all modes of transportation to the tune of more than a billion dollars a year.

No form of transportation—air, rail, truck, marine—is free of the tremendous pressures resulting from constant pilferage and large-scale thefts of cargo.

We have come to the point when all the available resources of the Federal Government and appropriate organizations in the private sector should be joined in a total effort to solve the problem of stolen truck, air, marine, and rail cargo. Senator BIBLE's and my legislation to create a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo provides us with the means for coordinating such a unified and thorough effort.

Moreover, we must recognize that this is truly a national, not a regional, problem requiring nationwide solutions. A patchwork of local efforts may temporarily ease the problem in a specific geographical area or in a particular mode of transportation, but only a coordinated national approach will permanently solve this problem. The creation of the Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo with its broad authority to look into and make suggestions in this area is a necessary and desirable step toward that national solution.

The Commission, as constituted in our legislation, would have broad responsibilities, including the following major duties:

To examine thoroughly the causes and possible means of preventing theft and pilferage of cargo in interstate and international commerce.

To develop a system of comprehensive, continuous, and uniform loss and damage reporting by the different modes of transportation.

To study and evaluate present carrier liability limits for losses incurred in the transport of cargo by the different modes of transportation and to evaluate the adequacy of those liability limits.

To study the feasibility and make recommendations in regard to suggestions that there be a Federal system for the licensing and/or identification of all individuals engaged in the handling of cargo in all modes of transportation.

To develop security standards for cargo handling and storage facilities.

To recommend legislation and/or administrative procedures to increase the security and safety of cargo moving in interstate or foreign commerce.

Quite clearly the Commission is being given an elaborate mandate covering virtually all phases of cargo handling. To enable the Commission to carry out this mandate the legislation includes adequate staff authority and funds to fulfill the broad responsibilities being given to the Commission.

Very importantly, the Commission will be composed of representatives of all modes of transportation, representatives of cargo handling and importers associations, and representatives of the Federal Government. This will insure an equitable forum for all interested parties and guarantee that all views are considered in the work of the Commission.

And to make certain that the work of the Commission bears fruit, there are specific stipulations on the filing of reports with the Congress and the President. Also, the bill creating the Commission with its 2-year lifespan requires that at the end of the 2 years the Secretary of Transportation promulgate regulations for all modes of transportation to secure maximum safety in the movement of cargo.

There are many valid reasons for a Government crackdown on cargo losses but I think the most important may well be the extent to which this multibillion-dollar racket has become a drain on the economy. Small businessmen, unable to pay prohibitive insurance premiums, are seriously hurt by this situation. The necessity of businessmen passing the cost of lost shipments onto the consumer has meant increasing prices which, in turn, makes the consumer the ultimate victim of these crimes.

It would be inexcusable if we did not use the full resources at our command to solve the problem of stolen and pilfered cargo and this is the simple but substantial basis for the Bible-Wolf bill.

I hope that there will be early action on the measure, during this session of the 92d Congress.

#### CINCINNATI ART MUSEUM

**HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I am heartened that the Cincinnati Art Mu-

seum is receiving the national attention it so deserves.

I wish to point out to my colleagues that Cincinnati is truly a cultural center with the world renowned Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, the Cincinnati Summer Opera, the Playhouse in the Park, and the Cincinnati Art Museum.

The museum, located in Eden Park in Cincinnati, has 110 galleries of permanent collections which span more than 5,000 years of culture.

The heralded success of the Cincinnati Art Museum is largely due to the fine work of its director, Philip Adams, and its board chairman, and former president, John J. Emery. They are to be congratulated for their fine work.

I wish to share with my colleagues a recent article which appeared in the February 27, 1971, edition of the Saturday Review:

#### THE FINE ARTS

(By Katharine Kuh)

#### CINCINNATI'S NEW LOOK

Some museums try to cover the voluminous history of art, school by school. Even wealthy, long-established institutions involved with such programs have difficulty maintaining high standards. How less well-endowed museums in smaller centers are to approach this problem is another matter. Should they represent each period dutifully though not necessarily significantly, or would it be wiser to specialize in fields where superior works are still available but not yet in great demand? The Cincinnati Art Museum twenty-five years ago opted for the latter choice and now, after a quarter century, has published (aided by the Ford Foundation) a catalogue of its sculpture collection. For it was sculpture, especially ancient sculpture from Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and medieval Europe, that the then new director, Philip Adams, along with the museum's benefactor, John Emery, chose as their focus. Because fine examples of these objects were still on the market at rational prices, the museum now has a distinctive collection of carved, modeled, and metal artifacts from varied and, as a rule, advanced cultures.

It is rarely primitive art, so popular today, one remembers from Cincinnati; it is more often the refined sculpture of sophisticated ancient civilizations. This is not to say the museum offers no other objects of equal interest. A small painting by Mantegna alone is worth a trip to Cincinnati, and for admirers of Duveneck or Hiram Powers (both local products) this museum is mandatory. It also has a room of portraits and landscapes by Gainsborough (several splendid ones) and an unexpectedly distinguished group of Modiglianis. But in the last twenty-five years the museum has been transformed, and it is the ancient sculpture that provides much of the new look.

Why the average collector is so little attracted to similar works is a mystery, particularly in light of the sums paid for paintings occasionally of only ephemeral interest. The ancient artifacts are here to stay; they belong to history, and they often belong to the best of art, too. One wonders if early sculpture is less avidly collected because, to be fully savored, it requires a specialized appetite and considerable erudition, or is it because paintings are more familiar these days and more readily associated with color? I recall an unceasing refrain that haunted me when I was buying art for a large American corporation. From top executives to youngest neophytes, the plea was always the same: "Give us something with color." That color, regardless of quality or purpose, can become such a fixation points up how closely most people identify art with sheer decoration. And, of course, paintings can be more dis-

cretely installed; they hang on walls and rarely devour surrounding space.

In Cincinnati, space is devoured in a wonderful way. Each work, no matter how small, has been given its own setting so that it can be studied at the right height, in the right light, and when necessary from all sides. Especially well shown and intelligently grouped geographically are the arts of Persia. Although none of these ancient Iranian pieces has the monumentality we associate with the ruins at Persepolis, they dramatically evoke the extraordinary world of Darius and Xerxes. Three fragmentary reliefs of surpassing purity stand out, the drawing always sensitive but sure, the modeling no less impeccably controlled. All three were found at Persepolis and are distinguished by the hieratic majesty that invests much of Persian art. Everything is measured, rhythmic, and authoritarian, as no doubt was the life of the ruling class, for the art of Persia is clearly identified with the glory of its leaders. So also were the minor arts, a corollary product that commonly flourishes in periods of power. Typical is a superb silver rhyton that turns into a kneeling bull reminiscent of the larger architectural ones at Persepolis, the regal city that dominated Persia and much of the world during the fifth century B.C. Cups of gold and silver, bracelets, necklaces, bowls, and bottles are all brilliantly decorated with warriors, animals, birds, hunters, and musicians, each so full of vitality as to obscure the original purpose of the object. It would seem the early Iranians never concerned themselves with the Bauhausian theory that form follows function. The splendors of their profligate civilization and the symbolism of their religion precluded such cautious reasoning.

Cincinnati has fine sculpture from earlier periods, too. Several Egyptian carvings in the round and others in relief are notable; so, too, is a bronze "Kneeling Horus," tautly designed and, at one time, probably covered with a thin layer of gold. But more important Egyptian collections can be seen elsewhere. However, almost unique and certainly unique in America is a splendid series of Nabataean fragments excavated during 1937 and 1938 from a Trans-Jordanian temple complex by the American School of Oriental Research under the direction of Dr. Nelson Glueck. This remarkable assemblage, rivaled only by a concentration of similar works in Jordan, is the first installation one sees upon entering the museum, and a provocative introduction it is. Although the carvings may at times be more interesting archeologically than esthetically, they have, as Philip Adams notes in his introduction to the catalogue, "a controlled but intense life force." They bring us face to face with the remote culture of the little-known Nabataeans, a tribal people of Arabia who are best remembered for their rock-hewn capital city of Petra. Their period of ascendancy was short (from about 100 B.C. to A.D. 100), but during that time they proved themselves to be able architects and engineers. One need only visit the desert town of Avdat in Israel to recognize how astutely the Nabataeans invented devices to trap and disseminate water. Their austere carvings are partly Western, even classical in their emphasis on form, partly Near Eastern in their coloristic contrasts of high-lights and deep shadows. That these artists relied on the dynamics of searing sunlight is abundantly evident. Heavy-handed and strangely obsessed, their works are a far cry from the Greek humanistic fluency that antedated and sometimes influenced them.

Classical art is also well represented in Cincinnati. I recall a large 2500 B.C. Cycladic figure carved both front and back with the utmost subtlety. Adhering to a familiar style of formalized simplification, this particular female effigy, nevertheless, transcends the usual conventionalized Cycladic images, beautiful as they are, to become less a stereo-

type and more a noble individualized conception. Another Greek work of top quality is a sixth-century B.C. bronze bull with coiled tail and lifted head, a creature so alive with power it seems to embody to total meaning of virility.

Of interest, too, is a group of French and Spanish medieval sculpture, both Romanesque and Gothic. Many pieces, especially the wooden ones, still retain traces of their original color, for in the past, as is true today, sculpture was often brightly painted. From the region of Toulouse in France comes a twelfth-century polychrome wood carving of the Virgin, her crisp, linear, and conventionalized drapery not unlike that of certain Near Eastern carvings whose influence probably filtered through via the art of Byzantium, which was widely known in Europe at the time. Here, however, facial features were beginning to take on greater personal meaning, a development even more clearly evident in a nearby Gothic figure also from France and dated only a century later. Entirely humanized and doubtless the likeness of a specific person, this large limestone carving is, with the exception of several Roman portrait busts, the most naturalistic interpretation of a human being in the museum's survey of early sculpture—a survey that traces in condensed form the gradual evolution of Western iconography.

One of the most moving objects in the collection is an elongated polychrome wood figure stretched out horizontally with its head on a pillow. This awkward, deeply touching Spanish tomb effigy suggests that technical maturity is not the final criterion. Many earlier civilizations, notably those of Greece, Egypt, Persia, China, and India, displayed a breathtaking mastery of materials, but the Spanish carving, for all its surface crudities, has a human nobility and a humility rarely encountered in pre-Christian art.

It is this opportunity to compare various cultures chronologically, geographically and psychologically that makes a visit to the Cincinnati Art Museum's sculpture galleries a living experience. Other museums have larger collections and, in many instances, rare works, but I recall few institutions where the installation is as sympathetic or the sequence more revealing.

#### ON PRESS COVERAGE OF THE VIETNAM WAR

**HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I append herewith an article by Kenneth Crawford in the Washington Post, of February 23, with reference to a recent speech by J. Russell Wiggins, former editor of the Washington Post, on press coverage of the Vietnam war. I am sure my colleagues will be interested in reading it.

#### ON PRESS COVERAGE OF THE VIETNAM WAR

(By Kenneth Crawford)

How would the modern media have reported George Washington's crossing of the Delaware at McKonkey's Ferry on Christmas, 1776? J. Russell Wiggins, former editor of the Washington Post, asked this important question—and answered it—in a speech to the Washington Association of New Jersey on Washington's arbitrary new birthday, February 15.

Television camera men would have focused their zoom lenses on the rag-wrapped feet of Washington's troopers. When it was over, microphones would have been thrust under

the noses of stripling recruits to catch their answers to the question: "How do you feel about some of your buddies being lost in this sneaky operation?" The writing war correspondents would have salted their dispatches with suggestions that the whole bloody venture was ill-conceived by an incompetent commander, ill-excused by a badly trained and equipped army and predestined to fail.

New York editorial writers would have followed up with lamentations about the plight of Trenton's civilian population, driven from its snug houses into the cold on a sacred holiday, caught in the crossfire between Hessian defenders and attacking colonials, and forced into a fight against its will over a questionable cause: something about taxation without representation. Washington, instead of attacking, should have been negotiating. His occupation of Trenton and quick withdrawal showed that he was still engaged in search-and-destroy operations—"following the will-o-the-wisp of military victory," as Wiggins thought the editorial writers would have put it.

Wiggins fantasy was, of course, a wry comment on the way the media of the 60s and the start of the 70s have dealt with the war in Vietnam. This war is the first in which American media, measured by weight of viewership, readership and influence, have been kinder to the nation's enemies than to its friends. This has been partly inadvertent, partly not. In any case, Ho Chi Minh has come off as this war's greatest hero, the Vietcong as its most admired fighters, American and South Vietnamese leaders as its most mistrusted participants, American GIs as its least appreciated warriors, especially since My Lai, which has been made the basis for unjust generalization, and South Vietnamese soldiers as invariably unreliable, also unjust.

All this is something new for Americans. They have always before tended to be home-team rooters. In British pubs Rommel may have been the favorite hero of the second world war but Americans stood by their own even when correspondents on the scene in North Africa intimated, insofar as intimation could be slipped through the censorship, that the "Darlan deal" and mistreatment of De Gaulle were compromising the morality of the allied war effort.

Wars have never been pretty but their ugliness has never before been conveyed to American households in living color, as it has this time, and always from our side because the other side is out of reach of cameras and correspondents. But it is more than that. War correspondents have often been instant experts and critics and they seem even more so this time. They have to be youthful to stand the physical rigors and brave to take the chances they must run in Vietnam. More than 30 of them have been killed. They are admirable in action but sometimes wrong in their strategic and tactical judgments and simplistic in their politics.

Prize committees, Pulitzer included, have rewarded the most captious. The self-styled "cowboys" who constituted themselves a sort of get-rid-of-Diem committee in the early days of the war made a point of being on hand for every bonze immolation and of representing the Saigon disorders as a sort of holy way between the ruling Catholics and the subject Buddhists. Reputations were forged in the bonze fires.

Here in Washington, too, there has been a lively journalistic contest to be first with the worst. One of its high points was The New York Times revelation in the aftermath of the Tet attacks that the military was asking for 206,000 more troops to take advantage of the enemy's overextension. Coming, as it did, two days before the New Hampshire primary, the Times report had enormous political impact. It almost certainly contributed to the big McCarthy vote and, in turn, to President Johnson's subsequent decision not to run again.

The genesis of the expose, if that is what it was, has just been publicly revealed for the first time by Phillip Potter, Washington's Bureau Chief of the Baltimore Sun. It was leaked to the Times by Townsend Hoopes, then a Pentagon official of dovish persuasion. Actually, the plan Hoopes made available to the Times was one of the alternatives under consideration and one which had little chance for Presidential approval in the Washington atmosphere of post-Tet distress. Hoopes had to violate a specific presidential order of secrecy pending decision to spring the leak.

Things haven't changed much, as the suspicious reporting of the South Vietnamese effort to cut the Ho Chi Minh trails in Laos demonstrates. By part of the press it is treated as a cunning scheme to inject Americans into an expanded war rather than what it is, a bold attempt to prepare for continued evacuation of American forces. Reporters and editors keep telling themselves and others that they have been more perceptive about this war than have military and political leaders. They may be right. But they have enjoyed the advantage of ultimate irresponsibility. In President Nixon's place, they would probably be doing about what he is doing. And history may be more approving of him than of them.

#### SEVERE HOUSING SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK

**HON. BELLA S. ABZUG**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, as everyone realizes my district in New York City is currently being plagued by a terrible housing shortage. For the benefit of my colleagues, I insert the following letter in the RECORD:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1971.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON,  
General Real Estate Manager, New York Telephone Co., New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. WILSON: I am writing to express my deep indignation over the fact that 72 vacant apartments in my district are being held off the market by your company. Since the phone company has been quite open about the fact that the properties will not be needed for another five to eight years, there is no excuse for these apartments being unavailable to families who need them now.

In this period of housing crisis in New York families are being forced to live in sub-standard hotels and to become squatters in vacated buildings. It is nothing less than a criminal act to force people into such conditions by further restricting an already restricted housing market.

I strongly urge you to accept the proposal made by Deputy Borough President Leonard Cohen and lease the 72 vacant apartments to the City's Housing and Development Administration.

Sincerely,

BELLA S. ABZUG.

The very thought of vacant housing in such a time of crisis has mobilized my constituents who have been in series of meetings after series of meetings attempting to get the seemingly simple solution mentioned in my letter adopted by A.T. & T.: the leasing of the vacant apartments to the city of New York.

It may not seem significant on the

floor of Congress to talk about 72 vacant apartments but it is very significant—it is just another small indication of an established and prosperous group's unresponsiveness to the crisis around them. I hope that the meetings will be concluded soon and that I will be able to report to this body our success in obtaining the apartments for the homeless people who need them.

**NATIONAL FFA WEEK THEME: "INVOLVED IN AMERICA'S FUTURE"**

**HON. MARK ANDREWS**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, those of us living in rural America know of the tremendous job faced by our farmers in supplying foodstuffs to feed not only the people of this great Nation, but the entire world. This is a great responsibility and our farmers have and continue to meet this great challenge. This week is National FFA Week and the theme for this year's observation is "Involved in America's Future."

There are about 450,000 young people involved in the Future Farmers of America program in about 9,000 chapters across the Nation. The purpose of the organization is to prepare our young people for careers in agriculture. FFA members are involved in learning modern production and business techniques so that they will be prepared to do their part in feeding the world's growing population.

FFA is an action oriented organization as evidenced by this year's theme. In my own State of North Dakota, FFA plays a most important role. As I have pointed out many times in these distinguished halls, agriculture is North Dakota's largest and most important industry. About 85 percent of the State's income is based on agriculture, and, being a farmer myself, I am deeply interested in agriculture and the organizations which play an important role in the production of food.

It has been my privilege to observe over the years the outstanding role the Future Farmers of America has and continues to play in assuring the future progress and prosperity of North Dakota. Aside from the important occupational training, the FFA has an outstanding record for the development of leadership, character, cooperation, and citizenship among its members. These have been the goals of the organization since its founding back in 1928. Our young farmers are inspired today by the same basic belief that led to the establishment of FFA over 40 years ago, a belief in the future of farming.

I am indeed proud to be able to salute this fine organization and again wish to express my full support and admiration for the contribution FFA has made to this Nation.

ROBERT F. ROEMING

**HON. GLENN R. DAVIS**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 25, 1971

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Robert F. Roeming, director of the Center for Twentieth Century Studies at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee, who is incidentally a friend and constituent, has recently stepped down as managing editor of the *Modern Language Journal*. Dr. Roeming served as managing editor for 8 years.

The *Modern Language Journal*, established in 1916, has for 54 years been a leading vehicle for the publication of learned articles on research, pedagogical development, and applied linguistics in the field of foreign language teaching in the United States and abroad.

Remigio U. Pane, chairman of the Department of Modern Languages at Rutgers University and president of the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations, has written a fitting tribute to Dr. Roeming both for his service as managing editor of the *Journal*, and his other nationally recognized professional contributions. I believe Mr. Pane's tribute deserves attention:

ROBERT F. ROEMING, MANAGING EDITOR, 1963-70

With the December 1970 issue of *The Modern Language Journal*, Robert F. Roeming completed eight years as its managing editor and, in passing the mantle to his successor, he brought to a close perhaps the most exciting and fruitful period of the *Journal's* 54-year history.

Every one of the 64 issues of the *MLJ* which Bob Roeming edited is a testimonial to his dedication, competence, and wisdom. One may mention some issues that stand out above others, such as those dealing with Bilingualism, the evaluation of the Pennsylvania Project, Vocational Opportunities, and many others. However, the Golden Anniversary issue of October 1966, dedicated to *An Exposition of the Guidelines for Teacher Education Programs in Modern Foreign Languages* stands out, in my opinion, as the most worthwhile single contribution the National Federation of Modern Language Teachers Associations has made to our profession.

It is in the dedication of this issue that we find expressed Bob Roeming's credo as editor "to mold *The Modern Language Journal* into a force for improving the profession which it represents in addition to being the constant reflection of creative thinking of its members and the harbinger of information which can stimulate effective learning and teaching."

The success of Mr. Roeming in transform-

ing his hopes into reality may be measured by the high regard in which the *MLJ* is held by the classroom teachers of the nation.

The editorship of the *MLJ* is not the only contribution of Robert Roeming to his profession over the past eight years. In addition to his active participation in all conferences and meetings of learned societies in the United States, he has participated actively and presented papers in many international meetings in Latin America, Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, England, and Roumania. He has also continued his own research and scholarly work, not only in the field of language and literature, but has explored successfully many other fields and has made valuable contributions in these also. The range of Dr. Roeming's scholarly interests and contributions will be apparent from his bibliography to be published in the March issue of the *MLJ*; it is sufficient here to mention his *Camus Bibliography* published completely by computer as the result of years of research and experiment in the use of computers in humanistic research.

Professor Roeming has also rendered distinguished service to the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee since 1934, when he was first appointed Teaching Assistant there, upon receiving the B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He earned the M.A. in 1936 and the Ph.D. in 1941 from the same institution.

A full professor of French and Italian since 1956, he has served as Chairman of his Department, 1956-58; Associate Dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, 1957-62; Director of the Department of Language Laboratories, 1964-70; Acting Chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages, 1965-67; Administrator of English as a Second Language Program since 1967; Director of the Center for Twentieth Century Studies since 1968.

The range of Robert Roeming's professional contributions may be appreciated by examining some of his extracurricular activities for the year 1969-70. Summer 1969: directed 2 three-week Institutes for Training Experienced Teachers to Teach Standard English to Adults with an Educational Equivalency of Eighth Grade or less, a TESOL Project; organized and directed a three-day seminar on "Language and Social Stratification." September 1969: read paper "A New Concept of the Language Laboratory and its Application to Research and to the Development of Proficiency in Language Learning" at the Second International Congress on Applied Linguistics, Cambridge, England. January 1970: delivered address, "The Language Laboratory of the Future," at the Canadian Conference on the Language Laboratory in Montreal; participated in the symposium on Camus to commemorate the tenth anniversary of his death. March: delivered address at the Georgetown University 21st Roundtable on Language and Linguistics. April: spoke at the Northwest Pacific Conference on Foreign Languages on "Teaching English as a Second Language as a Model for Foreign Language Teaching." July: organized seminar in "Generating Literary Appreciation Among High School and College Students" and another seminar in "Linguistic Hostility as a Factor in Employment of the Marginal Worker." This record speaks for itself.

Robert Roeming, outstanding editor, teacher, scholar, humanist, has earned the gratitude of the NFMLTA and of the entire foreign language profession.