

Emergency Employment Act of 1971 to reduce national unemployment and stimulate noninflationary economic growth; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROY:

H.R. 12169. A bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to provide necessary assistance in connection with rural development; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SEBELIUS:

H.R. 12170. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12171. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STRATTON (for himself and Mr. RED of New York):

H.R. 12172. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make grants to Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N.Y., out of the proceeds of the sale of minted proof dollar coins bearing the likeness of the late President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H. Con. Res. 480. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President should take necessary steps to initiate active negotiations seeking agreement with the Soviet Union on a comprehensive ban on all nuclear test explosions, to work

toward extension of a prohibition against nuclear testing to the other nuclear powers, including France and China, and to declare and observe an indefinite moratorium on all nuclear test explosions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. Con. Res. 481. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the rights of mentally or physically handicapped persons; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROE:

H. Con. Res. 482. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to placing before the United Nations General Assembly the issue of the dual right of all persons to emigrate from and also return to one's country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H. Con. Res. 483. Concurrent resolution providing for the reprinting of a House document entitled, "Report of Special Study of Securities Markets by the Securities and Exchange Commission"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H. Res. 733. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives relative to the crisis in south Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. SCHWENDEL, and Mr. GUDE):

H. Res. 734. Resolution to amend rules X, XI, and XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. REES:

H. Res. 735. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives concerning the situation in Bangla Desh; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 12173. A bill for the relief of Edwin A. Manos, lieutenant colonel, U.S. Air Force; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 12174. A bill for the relief of Alma Carrillo Custodio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 12175. A bill for the relief of Azucena Castillo-Artavia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12176. A bill for the relief of Gloria Hernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE:

H.R. 12177. A bill for the relief of Rico, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOB WILSON:

H.R. 12178. A bill for the relief of Timothy J. Mayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Texas:

H.R. 12179. A bill for the relief of Swift-Train Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EMPHASIS IN SOLID WASTE HAS SHIFTED FROM DISPOSAL TO RESOURCE RECOVERY

HON. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, Mr. David P. Reynolds, executive vice president and general manager of Reynolds Metals Co., recently was named "Packaging Man of the Year" by the Packaging Education Foundation, Inc.

In accepting the award, Mr. Reynolds called upon the packing industry to use its technology and creativity in a united effort to solve the solid waste problem. He observed that technology is available now for separating steel, aluminum, glass, paper, and other materials from mixed garbage, and for recycling them into new products or useful energy.

He said the packaging industry is seeking to develop the most efficient and economical systems for bringing all of this technology into plants that can serve a whole municipality or region. He predicted that within the next several years the Nation will see the first municipal recycling plants begin operations in major cities.

Mr. President, it was Mr. Reynolds' company, headquartered in Richmond, Va., which initiated the first national program to reclaim and recycle aluminum cans and other aluminum packaging at the consumer level. Representatives of the company testified on this achievement during hearings that led to

the development of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970.

Mr. President, Mr. Reynolds' comments on recycling will be of interest to every Member of the Senate, and I ask unanimous consent that the text of his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

REMARKS BY DAVID P. REYNOLDS

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Knauer, distinguished guests, and my friends in the packaging industry: Thank you for this great honor. Nothing could be more gratifying to me than this award, because my company began as a packaging company, and I have spent the greater part of my life in packaging. I accept your award with humility, because no single person or company can claim more than a small role in an industry so large, so diverse and so important to modern life.

I am sure I don't have to sing the glories of packaging to this audience. Many of you have been in it longer than I have. But, since this is National Packaging Week, let us remind ourselves—and the world—of some of the contributions which packaging makes to the quality of life.

The packaging industry today is a vital part of our economy and society. It's a \$21 billion-a-year industry in which hundreds of thousands of people design, engineer, manufacture and recycle billions of packages which bring us nature's bounty from all over the world—improve nutrition—protect our health—save us money—and add beauty, brightness and convenience to our lives.

And by all means—and I'm sure Mrs. Knauer would agree—let's not forget what packaging has done for women's liberation. It has telescoped meal preparation from hours to minutes.

There are some who decry our material progress and prosperity . . . our labor sav-

ing appliances . . . our convenience foods and packaging. They say we need more emphasis on spiritual and cultural values. This is true. But we must not forget that our business system and our technology have given us the leisure and resources to pursue the good and the beautiful.

Today there is rising public concern over solid waste and conservation of resources. It is ironic that this concern is focused on packaging, for packaging of all kinds amounts to only 13½ per cent of urban and industrial solid waste.

You are aware of the misguided legislative moves to restrict packaging . . . most numerous of which are bills to ban, tax or impose a deposit on non-returnable beer and soft drink containers.

The fallacies and futility in such legislation have been pointed out by William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the Environmental Protection Agency. In a press conference two weeks ago he made these points.

No. 1, increased use of returnable containers could worsen the solid waste problem because returnables have to be heavier to stand up to repeated use.

No. 2, requiring a deposit does not make the public return containers. Several surveys of litter have shown that people throw away returnable bottles—those on which they paid a deposit—almost as much as non-returnables.

No. 3, if the deposit was raised high enough to encourage people to return them, that would bring a new problem—counterfeiting. In a federally aided test in California, in which a deposit of 11 cents was established, counterfeiters discovered they could make the bottles cheaper than that, so they began making unauthorized bottles just to collect the deposit.

It is gratifying that a federal statesman like Mr. Ruckelshaus is "telling it like it is" in this era when so many public officials are tempted, by uninformed public pressure, to

impose non-solutions on the litter and solid waste problems.

Even though it is subjected to much unjust criticism, the packaging industry recognizes packaging's role in ecological problems. Our industry has launched an enlightened, all-out attack on many fronts against litter and solid waste.

Recycling projects for all the packaging materials—glass, paper, steel, aluminum and plastics—are in high gear. Many of the major packaging suppliers and users are setting up collection programs at the consumer level. Many are doing research directed at total recycling.

You are doing this with individual company programs, through your trade associations, and in cooperative work with universities, research organizations and governmental agencies.

You are the main supporters of Keep America Beautiful in its fight against litter. Last June, when two million children and adults participated in Scouting Keep America Beautiful Day—the biggest one-day nationwide cleanup in history—the packaging industry played a leading role. More than a million tons of litter were picked up on that day.

Our progress in controlling the litter problem is not limited to a single day, either. The National Litter Index compiled by Keep America Beautiful went down in 1969, and went down again in 1970, for a total decline of 8½ per cent after five years of annual increases.

All of us in packaging, along with organized labor, are supporting the research and coordinating efforts of the National Center for Resource Recovery.

When that organization was established a year ago it was called the National Center for Solid Waste Disposal. The recent name change reflects the transition that has occurred in everybody's thinking. We started with a problem of solid waste disposal. Now we see that solving it through recycling will make another key contribution, that of conserving natural resources for future generations.

Colleges and universities have started training young people to help us. I'm happy to see that those with packaging departments and degrees, which are supported by the Packaging Education Foundation, have been adding courses on ecology and solid waste technology. The packaging executive of the future will have to be just as knowledgeable on solid waste systems and recycling as he is on merchandising and package design.

I'll frankly admit that five years ago—when my company launched its program to collect aluminum cans from the public—I did not dream that things would move as rapidly as they have.

But, our thinking soon leaped ahead . . . from the litter problem to the solid waste problem, and on to the larger concept of recycling for resource recovery.

By the summer of 1969, I knew we had gotten involved in something pretty big and complicated. We looked for know-how in solid waste technology and hired Dr. Robert F. Testin of Battelle Memorial Institute.

Once he was aboard it became obvious that the biggest contribution he could make, to aluminum and the whole packaging industry, was to find ways of "mining" municipal refuse and garbage. He and his colleagues have been giving top priority to that assignment and are making significant progress. I know that many of you and your organizations also are vigorously advancing programs of this type.

I think I can speak for the packaging industry when I say that our objective is nothing short of total recycling at the municipal level. We have the technology now—for separating paper, glass, steel, aluminum and other materials from mixed garbage—and for recycling them into new products or useful

energy. What we are working toward are the most efficient and economical systems for bringing all of this technology together into plants that can serve a whole municipality or region.

Such plants already are on the drawing board. Pieces of the system are already in operation in scattered locations. Industry and government are working hard on plans that will "put it all together."

Within the next year or two we will see that first of such municipal recycling plants begin operations in major cities. The impact on society is going to be revolutionary in terms not only of cleaning up our environment but in conserving our earth's precious but limited treasure hoard of raw materials and energy. And the packaging industry is leading the way.

At the same time, we can count on public cooperation in our programs to collect packaging materials at the consumer level for recycling. Personally, I know this public enthusiasm is no temporary phenomenon, because aluminum can collections are constantly increasing and will exceed 750 million cans this year. The 660 collection stations in 31 states, supplemented by a fleet of mobile units, are operated by soft drink bottlers and beer distributors, an oil company and the aluminum companies.

In addition there are hundreds of collection centers being operated by the steel can and glass bottle industries, bringing in millions of additional cans and bottles. Every container recycled through these programs relieves the burden on our municipal facilities.

Now that the emphasis in solid waste has shifted from disposal to resource recovery, a lot of good things can happen. The packaging industry can help solve problems in other industries. Take the housing industry, where our nation is still struggling to fill the vast need for good, low-cost housing. Recycled material could help here.

Our friends in the glass industry are pointing the way with experimental bricks made from recycled glass, and with 'Glasphalt' paving material.

Waste paper could be made into roofing felt or pressed board for insulation and interior walls.

Aluminum beverage cans and other aluminum scraps already are being recycled and can become residential siding and other home components.

Scrap polyvinyl chloride could be recycled into sewer pipe, floor tile or combined with waste paper and aluminum foil to make decorative panels.

Those of you in the steel industry know that the surface treatment of steel leaves a waste liquor which can be processed to yield gypsum. Of course, the steel industry also is recycling, and manufactures building products.

If we think enough along these lines, I can envision a house that is completely built of recycled materials.

There are some who point to technology as the villain in contemporary social and ecological problems. But, it's impossible to shut off inventive imagination. A public policy directed at stopping technological development would be tragic. It's the best way to insure that we don't solve our environmental and social problems.

The real problem is that technology has progressed unevenly. In certain areas—like aerospace—we advanced technology thousands of years in less than a century. But in other areas—like housing and solid waste disposal—we are still using essentially the same technology as the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Fortunately, because of work already done, we know it is now technically possible to recycle any and every packaging material. But much work needs to be done, each industry doing its part with its own material.

We should look at the potential markets

for salvaged packaging materials. If there is no market in the salvaged form, can we convert it to something that is in demand in the marketplace? To answer that, we need experimental technical work along with economic studies.

All our knowledge and expertise must be combined into comprehensive systems to handle everything in solid waste.

The meat industry has long boasted that it uses every part of the pig except the squeal. I believe we'll see the day when we use everything in garbage except the smell.

But this will require all of us to consult and cooperate with each other and to form a united effort. The packaging industry has always been ahead of its time in serving the public with better product protection, distribution and merchandising and consumer convenience.

I am confident we'll be leading the recycling revolution as well. Gentlemen, let us work together on this.

REPORT TO THE NATION

HON. DAVID PRYOR

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the privilege of meeting with some of the young officers of the Vocational-Industrial Clubs of America. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report to the Nation presented by Mr. Larry Allen of Searcy, Ark., at the Vocational-Industrial Youth luncheon held on November 18 in the Rayburn Building. Larry, who is a senior at Searcy High School, is the national president of this organization.

I include his report at this point in the RECORD:

REPORT TO THE NATION

Reaching out . . . for new experiences, new horizons, new opportunities, new ways to serve. Reaching out . . .

The past year, 1970-71, has been a time for just that . . . for VICA members. We've been reaching out, doing things, getting involved.

United in VICA, industrial-technical youth have the strength, the opportunity, the obligation to serve, and VICA youth are stretching to meet the challenge . . . reaching out and asking other youth and adults as well—people like those of you here with us today—to join with us.

It has been a growing year. A top 103,000 membership figure . . . two new state associations, Idaho and Mississippi . . . and much new interest and activity in other states that may join this year—Connecticut, South Dakota and Maryland. Based on the ground-work in our state associations and on strong involvement, we are striving for a membership this year of 150,000.

It has been an involvement year. The highest number ever—1800—took part in the National VICA Leadership Conference in Indianapolis last June. What's more, over 800 of the students participating were involved in the VICA competitive activities program. They were there to compete in 25 general ability and skill contests, to test themselves, to win . . . or lose . . . but to gain something from the experience—a pride in self and recognition for achievement. We think the expanding competitive activities program is a strength of the VICA program, drawing new members to VICA.

At our National Conference, we kicked off a student-initiated drive—"Pennies for the Center." We had a wishing well to collect

member contributions toward the national center we will build to house conference facilities, national staff and a supply service. Several state VICA associations also made contributions during the year to the building fund. Special thanks to the members from Virginia, Ohio and Illinois and to all those who made individual contributions.

Speaking of involvement, many of you chose to become involved with VICA and we're glad and proud. New associate industrial members are the National Associated General Contractors of America and the Virginia branch of this distinguished group; the General Motors Corporation; and a long-time supporter, Mr. Harry Sears, representing the American Technical Society.

Contributors to our Youth Development Foundation included International Business Machines Corporation, The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, The Alcoa Foundation, American Institute of Cooperation, L. G. Balfour Company, The American Vocational Association and E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company.

Our thanks is also extended to the National Machine Tool Builders Association whose Education Committee has endorsed the aims and goals of VICA.

It has been an *expansion* year for our National VICA Office. For those who remember when a few people seemed to be doing everything—and indeed they were!—it may seem incredible that there are now nine VICA staff members; two have been added this year—making it possible to better and more efficiently serve VICA as it grows. The National Office has also expanded to nearly twice its size in office space. One important addition has been a conference room where smaller meetings can be handled without the need to use hotel facilities.

For the readers of VICA magazine, perhaps you've already noted an innovation of which we're very proud. We're talking about the new look for VICA with a four-color cover and even a touch of color inside. We're just as happy as VICA's readers that we no longer have to look at the world through strictly black and white glasses!

It has been a *planning* year—planning for the future. The post-secondary national and state officers who met in Washington in October were concerned with planning for growth, the growth of their own division within VICA. They are especially anxious to reach out and involve interested adults. Many adults are already participating in VICA; many others would like VICA to serve them a professional organization.

More planning, on the part of interested VICA alumni, was underway during our last National Conference. Former VICA members with an interest in continuing ties to VICA, will meet again with us at our National meeting in Roanoke, Virginia to discuss an alumni division. Others will be laying groundwork for bringing younger members into VICA, to form a Junior VICA organization.

It has been a good year . . . a year, as we put it, for reaching out. And we are especially proud of the way VICA members have been making an impact, not just on the state and national scene, but at home—in their schools and their communities. President Richard M. Nixon is particularly concerned just now with the loss of faith in "the work ethic." He and his very youth-oriented staff are interested in VICA because this is one of our concerns and one of the reasons for being—to instill pride in the dignity of work. Just two weeks ago, we were thrilled with an invitation for our post-secondary secretary, Arthur Gilmore, to witness, at the White House, the signing by the President of a proclamation for National Youth Appreciation Week. The White House has also requested information on the many community service activities of VICA clubs. The President, we were told, might like to visit one of our clubs during his travels.

This was a request that sent us scurrying for a good hard look at our club programs . . . and we were proud of what we found. So many members . . . reaching out to serve.

VICA members . . . like those in Yuba City, California who tutor handicapped adults in a sheltered workshop . . . sheet metal students at Kent County Vocational-Technical Center in Woodside, Delaware who are lending their skills to help a financially hard-pressed parochial school . . . others at Middlesex County Vo-Tech in Woodbridge, New Jersey—a school that serves many black and Puerto Rican families. The VICA members there plan to introduce community organization services to students who need them and will steer students with problems to agencies that can help. In Charleston, West Virginia, VICA members last year raised more than any other organization in the state for the drive on muscular dystrophy. These are just a few of the many, many ways in which VICA members have chosen to serve.

Yes, VICA members are reaching out. And as we do, the future looks bright, the horizon is expanding. We're more excited than ever about what we're doing and we're humble, yet proud, that you have taken an interest and are with us . . . all the way!

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on October 27, 1971, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, president of the U.N. Association of the Republic of China, made a statement concerning recent developments in the United Nations.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin points out the utter disregard the members of the U.N. have for the very principles of the U.N. Charter.

The Red Chinese Government has engaged in a policy of aggression and Communist world domination for many years. They have not set aside these goals, and continue to espouse world takeover.

Mr. President, the United States can ill afford to forget such long standing allies as the Republic of China. The U.N. has become unduly influenced by Communist nations, and we should give serious consideration to a drastic reduction of our financial support to the U.N. These comments deserve the consideration of the Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement by Gen. Ho Ying-chin be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY GEN. HO YING-CHIN

The twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, in utter disregard of righteousness and justice, and in violation of the provisions of Articles 4, 18 and 23 of the Charter, rejected the resolution proposed by the United States of America and other democratic countries to designate any proposal for the expulsion of the Republic of China an important question, but adopted instead the resolution for the expulsion of the Republic of China and

admission of the Chinese Communist regime proposed by Albania and other countries which are currying favour with the Chinese Communists. This is tantamount to inviting disaster to the United Nations itself and destroying its own future. Henceforward this sacred and solemn international organization will become a place where Machiavellian machinations of power politics will grow reckless. It will disintegrate and decompose with time. As a result the world situation will gradually move closer to disorder and chaos. This Association resolutely opposes to the validity of this illegal resolution of the current session of United Nations General Assembly which was adopted in flagrant violation of the provisions of its own Charter.

The fact that Albania should have had its scheme eventually realized by taking advantage of the mob psychology has proved that a number of nations, fearful of the threat of the group of violence, have abnegated the Charter of the United Nations vainly hoping for a peace of humiliation. However, this hallucination of appeasement is certain to be completely dissipated after the Chinese Communist bandit regime usurps the seats in both the General Assembly and the Security Council, and these very nations will then eat their own bitter fruit.

It has been well known to the whole world that the Republic of China, ever since it initiated and played an active role in the establishment of the United Nations Organization, had strictly observed the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and faithfully fulfilled the obligations of a member nation. On the other hand, the Chinese Communist bandit regime, ever since its being formally condemned by the United Nations General Assembly as an aggressor on the last of February, 1951 for its invasion of the Republic of Korea by force, not only has its roaring blaze of aggression not been curtailed, but has turned from bad to worse by creating numerous disturbances in different parts of the world, not to mention the preposterous plans for the destruction of the United Nations as advocated by Mao Tse-tung. And yet, many pro-Chinese Communist countries should choose to adopt the resolution for the admission of the Chinese Communists proposed by Albania when the Chinese Communists had either indicated their willingness to support world peace or their readiness to apply for U.N. membership. It is particularly lamentable that the authorities of a certain number of countries should have no remembrance of the material and moral support given them by the United States which saved them from certain destruction in the two world wars, and chose to join the camp of Chinese Communists Supporters, thus degrading their national dignity.

Having undergone such a calamity, the sanctity of the United Nations Charter and justice have been violated. Only the outer image of the United Nations is left while its inner life is already dead. Not only it has no more power to settle the tense situation of the world, but owing to the illegal participation of the Chinese Communist regime the United Nations will instead become into an arena for the so-called "International United Front." As a result we are apprehensive that this critical situation will lead to another world war and invite irretrievably once again a scourge to mankind. The timely announcement made by our country to withdraw from the organization that has destroyed its own Charter and degraded itself into a den of calamities and disasters, is indeed an act of wisdom. It no doubt is supported unanimously by our whole nation.

Although the Republic of China has already withdrawn from this international organization, we shall continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter in the international community and shall continue to fight for the

upholding of international right and justice, and for the vindication of world peace and security. On this occasion, we wish to express our profound gratitude to the governments, parliaments and peoples of the United States of America, Japan and other friendly nations for their efforts in support of our legal status and rights in the United Nations and their appeal for justice. All of our fellow citizens should abide faithfully by the guidance and instructions of our President Chiang Kai-shek: "we are not fearful, or disappointed, and do not cheat ourselves when the storm comes; all of us should strengthen our will and spirit as the going worsens." We can be sure to break through all adversities, overcome all difficulties, turn the tide and create new opportunities.

NIXON DRUG BILL ASSESSED

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues and the public an extremely informative article written by Representative PAUL G. ROGERS, chairman of the Public Health and Environment Subcommittee. The article appeared in the New York Law Journal, Monday, December 6, 1971.

Chairman ROGERS' assessment of the administration drug bill is of special value to all those concerned with consolidation and improvement of the many Federal drug programs. Mr. ROGERS reviews the world of drugs, the GI drug abuse in Vietnam, and the crisis among our youth.

Most importantly, Chairman ROGERS calls for a total commitment, in terms of personnel and dollars, to conquer drug abuse.

In his perceptive analysis of the whole administration approach, Representative ROGERS points out the need to utilize more fully the resources and expertise of the FBI to combat drugs. He says the fight against drugs must go to the very sources, particularly the Far East region of Laos, Thailand, and Burma. I agree with Chairman ROGERS, and I am privileged to cosponsor with him a modified version of the new drug action bill. Finally, I commend this article to my colleagues as indicative of the insight and diligence Mr. ROGERS has shown in this area.

[From New York Law Journal, Dec. 6, 1971]

NIXON DRUG BILL ASSESSED

(By Paul G. Rogers)

More than a decade ago the American public was given and quickly accepted a new and somewhat technical vocabulary as this nation's space flight program jumped off the drawing boards into our living rooms via the six o'clock news.

Trajectory, apogee, lunar modules. From the first A-OK to the time that the first man circled the moon, the nation was fed technical jargon that entered the language as we entered a new world—the world of space flight.

This was the result of a national program of which all Americans were keenly aware.

WORLD OF DRUGS

And during the past five years the American public has seen the uncovering of yet

another world—an underground world, yet one they are now eminently more familiar and involved with—the world of drugs.

Five years ago a parent who knew the meaning of "pot" was either an adult whose children had a run-in with the law, living in the ghetto, or someone in the professional area of drugs.

The vernacular now runs to acidheads, speed freaks, main-lining, uppers, downers, narcs and on and on. The difference now is that Americans are on speaking acquaintances with these terms because we are in the midst of a national crisis involving the use of drugs.

Parents now familiar with the terms of the drug subculture are not necessarily parents of children involved with drugs. But one can be assured that the parent of a child past the age of ten in a major metropolitan area has the fear of this subculture adding his child to its growing population.

Laws were examined and at first were amended to make them more punitive. Then the question of what marijuana really did to the individual was posed and the scientific body was split at best on its estimates of the harm done by this ancient product. Some state laws were relaxed and the Congress relaxed federal penalties for possession. A Presidential Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse was formed to afford the question of Marijuana a truly scientific examination.

MORE FRIGHTENING

But hardly had this effort got off the ground when lines of communication from the subculture started throbbing a new and much more frightful story.

Heroin, an absolute tyrant over man's body and mind, was spreading and spreading fast.

Unlike marijuana, there was no question about heroin. Marijuana is relatively cheap, a take-it-or-leave-it item. But a man embarking on an adventure with heroin is doomed to a slavery more insidious than anything practiced 100 years ago.

Reports from Asia indicated that large numbers of American servicemen were becoming addicts. And because of inadequate treatment and rehabilitation, these men were being sent back into society with "a monkey on their backs." The overwhelming number of heroin addicts must turn to crime to support their habit and no matter what statistics are used, this amounts to millions of dollars and thousands of crimes against society.

GI USE STUDIED

I and other members of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment went to Vietnam earlier this year to investigate the extent of heroin addiction among our servicemen stationed there. Our findings were not encouraging. We found that heroin addiction has crippled from 15 per cent to 40 per cent of some units.

Heroin became a recognized national problem. The President, on June 1, sent to the Congress a legislative proposal to create a Special Action Office to combat this situation and the bill was referred to the House Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment.

Congress and the President recognized heroin as a national problem, and earlier in this session of Congress, legislative proposals designed to combat the admittedly fragmented and under-funded attempts to treat and rehabilitate addicts were improved.

SHADOWY DIRECTION

Essentially the bill called for a director to coordinate the various agencies already responsible for the educational programs, treatment and rehabilitation of the addicts and gives him somewhat shadowy direction to effect policy on military activities in the area of drugs, but is silent on law enforcement effort activities.

I believe efforts to coordinate treatment and rehabilitation are necessary, and I support the concept of the formulation of a Spe-

cial Action Office to assist in this effort. Nevertheless, I view the President's legislative proposal as an interim measure which principally attempts only one sector of the approach necessary if an effective national effort is to be mounted.

To me this represents a totally "after-the-fact" attack. This office would treat and rehabilitate, but it would not go on the offensive to mount an effective national program against drugs.

An addict represents the final product of drug operations. To halt the use of drugs, the problem must be attacked prior to the addiction stage where treatment is required. The addict represents the evidence of an unsuccessful effort to combat drug traffic.

There could be no addict without an addicting drug. We know where heroin is grown and refined. Should not then a national strike force program include provisions which would allow us to direct efforts at halting the growth of heroin which is grown exclusively abroad?

UTILIZING THE FBI

The second step in the heroin chain is the distribution system which carries it from the fields to the street corner. Should not a national effort have as part of its machinery provisions for increased detection and enforcement? A ready asset exists through use of the FBI, with its thousands of highly trained agents and vast expertise, in addition to the current force within the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Under the existing proposal the FBI is not called upon to act in this national effort, and the BNDD would be outside the guidance of the special action office.

Naturally, education rehabilitation and treatment are necessary. But I do not think we can call a coordinated treatment-rehabilitation program a national effort against drugs. If we are to find a solution to this nation's drug crisis, coordination efforts must include not only treatment and rehabilitation, but also controls over international aspects of narcotics production and trafficking and domestic law enforcement. The legislation proposed by the President, if enacted unchanged, would be more correctly titled "Special Action Office for Coordination of Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts."

CHAIN OF COMMAND

A diagram of the program which I envision as necessary would have a director in a box with lines going directly down to three other boxes. These lower boxes would represent deputy directors for Enforcement, Rehabilitation, and International Affairs.

This program would not take from existing departments and agencies their drug-related activities. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs would not be lifted from the Department of Justice. Nor would the FBI, nor the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Nor would the Bureau of Customs be removed from the Treasury Department.

The deputy in each of the boxes would not have absolute power over these areas. But they would have responsibility in these areas and provisions for proper budgets would come under the director's purview.

As an example, the Deputy for International Affairs would meet with those in the Department of State who are on the Far East Desk. He would oversee their efforts at negotiations to reach agreements with the governments of Laos, Thailand, Burma and Vietnam to halt the production, refining and trafficking of heroin.

FUNDING ACTION

This might require financial commitment, and the deputy would recommend this to the director for approval and budgetary action.

If we are determined to organize a strike force against drugs, then we will have to do more than simply go to the area of rehabilitation. For such an effort would soon collapse

under the weight created by non-action in the area that produces the addicts.

The Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment is now writing the final legislation in response to the President's recommendations. I believe that we will give the President the authority he has requested to coordinate treatment and rehabilitation programs. But I also believe that the subcommittee will make it clear that this is to be viewed as an interim measure—and only a partial attack on heroin.

The final measure must represent a total commitment to this fight, marshaling the total resources of this nation.

ARIZONA HEART INSTITUTE COMPLETES PHASE I OF CONSTRUCTION

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following five-page typewritten statement entitled "Arizona Heart Institute Completes Phase I of Construction."

ARIZONA HEART INSTITUTE COMPLETES PHASE I OF CONSTRUCTION

Phase I of the Arizona Heart Institute's \$3,280,000 construction program came to a close today (Oct. 18) with the completion of its major surgical and intensive care areas. Further construction of special diagnostic laboratories is scheduled for completion by Dec. 2.

Unique in the Southwest, the Institute is designed as a one-floor facility on the second floor of the Northeast Wing of St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Phoenix. According to the Hospital's executive director, Sister Mary dePaul, "The heart institute offers a means for providing the most advanced forms of diagnosis and treatment currently available for all forms of cardiovascular disease.

"The Institute has been established at St. Joseph's to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to the cardiovascular disease problem in the area of patient care, research and education. It will serve not only the local Phoenix area and Arizona, generally, but will provide a referral center for patients from any section of the United States as well as foreign countries.

"A staff of eminently qualified physicians and personnel—headed by Dr. Edward B. Diethrich—has been selected to participate in the activities of the institute thereby assuring the highest quality of patient care, research and educational activity. This staff has committed itself to meet the challenge of the cardiovascular disease problem."

In the compact 17,300-square-foot area of the institute are contained two cardiovascular operating rooms, four diagnostic laboratories, a six-bed coronary care and intensive care unit, a monitoring area and supporting facilities.

"The geographic relationship between the diagnostic and therapeutic facilities of the Institute is unique in relation to any other cardiovascular institute in the world," said Dr. Diethrich, medical director of the Arizona Heart Institute.

"It has been our belief for some time," he commented, "that when you are dealing with a serious cardiovascular disease, it is vitally important that the diagnostic areas be close to the therapeutic—both surgical and medical—so you don't find yourself in the awkward position of having a very ill patient on the sixth floor of the main hospital when

you are in dire need of an operating room . . . which just happens to be several floors away!"

This kind of sound reasoning has been the ground plan for the entire institute. It will mean, as Dr. Diethrich pointed out, "that patients, regardless of their disease problem, can be quickly transported to the proper areas of the institute, whether it be the operating rooms, the coronary care or intensive care units, or one of the diagnostic areas—with a minimum of delay."

Patient services in the institute will cover coronary, valvular and congenital diseases, said Dr. Diethrich: "We will be concentrating on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases afflicting the blood vessels and heart. Although we call this a 'heart' institute, we are actually interested in cardiovascular disease anywhere in the body."

To support the institute's far-reaching program is an investment of over \$1 million in highly specialized equipment. Among such "old standbys" as heart-lung machines are a number of space-age spin-offs.

For example, an Anesthesia Console, developed for the surgical suites of the institute by Grumman Aerospace of Houston, brings together in one neat, compact space—thanks to miniaturization—over a dozen separate tools and therapeutic aids which by themselves would clutter the surgical floor.

Suspended from the ceiling in the surgical suites is another space-age device called a Diagnostic Op. This elaborate x-ray device allows surgeons to watch the ebb and flow of blood in a patient's coronary arteries prior to, during and following a surgical procedure, to assure that the surgical correction is functioning as it should.

The Diagnostic Op is used in conjunction with another advanced piece of equipment in surgery: an operating table mounted to a fixed base which provides full x-ray capabilities and can be used as a litter to transport patients from their rooms to surgery.

In the intensive and coronary care units special monitoring systems have been installed which utilize a unique single screen to project changes in patient's blood pressure and EKG.

From the nursing viewpoint, another important design aspect of the intensive care areas is the development of identical bedside facilities. "This," said T. Abner Huff, hospital administrator, "allows the nursing staff to become oriented to the disease entity and the patient, instead of the physical plant, and enables nurses to rotate through other areas of the unit without delays for retraining."

Project architects for the Institute are Varney, Sexton, Sydnor Associates of Phoenix, in cooperation with Magadina Associates, Phoenix, consultants on structural engineering; and Lowry and Sorensen, mechanical and electrical engineering consultants.

Following over 200 hours of conference time, working drawings for the project were submitted in February, 1971.

On March 29 full field direction for construction of the Arizona Heart Institute became the responsibility of Kitchell Contractors, Inc., of Phoenix. Under Superintendent Charles Nelson, the company remodeled the second floor of the Northeast Wing of the hospital, built a two-story structural shell for a new addition to be completed by Dec. 2, 1971, and installed 27 tons of new highly-specialized diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

JOBS FOR VETERANS REPORT

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I was delighted to read in the JFV—Jobs for

Veterans—report an editorial from the Beloit Daily News, one of the leading dailies in my congressional district, concerning the need for finding jobs for veterans. I think the statement of the Beloit Daily News editorial column of September 21 is an excellent one, and I insert it in the RECORD for the consideration of my fellow Congressmen:

NOTES AND QUOTES

"This nation is doing a lot for its Vietnam and other veterans, but the most important thing it could do for the returning young men is to make sure that each of them has an opportunity to work.

"This is a special concern of President Nixon, who has stressed the need to find the jobs for them as a first priority in the efforts to cut the persistently high rate of unemployment.

" . . . The government is spending \$11 billion a year to help veterans and some 28 million from past wars are still living, with more being added every month.

"Many are in hospitals and nursing homes, receiving disability compensation, or educational financing.

"In the current crop of veterans are many who are under-educated, underskilled and underprivileged. They need special attention that they are not getting despite the nation's massive expenditures.

"Not every veteran needs or asks assistance, and of the Vietnam veterans, 9 out of 10 are in school or working a year after discharge.

"The other 10 per cent pose the most serious problem. The dismal prospects of welfare and unemployment must be changed and the best way to do it is through creation of jobs in private enterprise." (Editorial, *The News*, Beloit, Wis., Sept. 21)

PETER MCGUIRE TO RECEIVE MAN OF THE YEAR AWARD BY NEW YORK'S WEST SIDE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, December 18, 1971, the West Side Businessmen Associates, and the West Side Youth Council, New York City, will honor Peter McGuire, as their "Man of the Year." He is one of the real angels that came out of Hell's Kitchen.

Pete, as he is affectionately known to his friends on the West Side and here in Washington, has achieved an admirable position in the world of labor. He presently serves as national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks.

Pete, was born and raised on West 67th Street, Upper Hell's Kitchen. He was chosen for this honor, because of his dedication to vocation, loyalty to friends, and service to the community. It is particularly gratifying to me and his many friends to know he has been singled out for this award.

Twenty-five years ago Pete started working with and for the kids on the West Side. He organized a voluntary group to promote the idea that juvenile delinquency should be nourished and delinquency played down to keep it from becoming glorified.

He has been "Mister Volunteer," when

it came to organizing citizen action groups to aid the youth in Hell's Kitchen. Through his efforts problems affecting youth where highlighted, programs designed to attack and solve these problems were formulated, and the activities of various groups were coordinated to achieve success. Today the West Side Businessmen Associates sponsor holiday parties, boat and bus rides, little league teams, and achievement contests as well as an annual children's Christmas-Chanukah party at the Hotel New Yorker.

Pete's boundless energy moved him to an active career in other organizations. He is a past Grand Knight of McGivney Council, Knights of Columbus, past president of the NYCRR Anchor Club, and an active member of Elks No. 1 Lodge, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Grand Street Boys Association.

An inspiration to his many friends and associates, a model for the youth of the community, a person of wit and wisdom, Pete is most deserving of the honor to be bestowed upon him.

May God grant him a long, healthy, and active life so that he can continue his selfless dedication to coworkers, friends, and his fellow countrymen.

OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, as a result of a meeting yesterday morning between our congressional working group on offshore oil drilling and Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton, I, along with 40 of my colleagues, have introduced legislation which we feel is imperative in view of the material contained in the Secretary's briefing.

The two measures which we have introduced provide for a 2-year ban on offshore drilling and lease sales in the Atlantic, and would authorize the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a full investigation of the environmental dangers of offshore drilling and possible alternatives to it.

I feel that the adoption of these bills is crucial to the preservation of the valuable marine resources and priceless recreation areas along the Atlantic coast. Earlier this year, the Interior Department stated that:

It is recognized that incremental amounts of oil will be released into the environment during production operations. Furthermore, the potential of a major spill, either by error or accident, is ever present.

Due to statements such as this and the rumored accelerated efforts of the Interior Department to lease offshore lands, we formed our working group and requested Secretary Morton to discuss this matter with us.

The Secretary could not assure our group that disastrous oil spills could be prevented or that the Atlantic coast submerged lands would not be put up for sale. This legislation would guarantee

against environmental damage by preventing the drilling operations until we fully evaluate the energy needs and the technology involved.

We cannot allow technological progress to be based, as the Secretary indicated, on experimental tragedies. We must not allow our environment to be sacrificed in this rush for oil.

Similar legislation has been introduced on the Senate side by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), a member of our working group and a leader in the effort to protect our environment. Because of the Secretary's comments on exploration areas, I have requested our colleagues in both bodies from Virginia to Florida to join the present group, composed of Members from Maine to Maryland, in its efforts on this critically important issue.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE TO THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE LANDSCAPE

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues three articles on Vietnam that were prepared for Environment magazine by two distinguished scientists, Dr. E. W. Pfeiffer from the University of Montana and Dr. Arthur H. Westing from Windham College, Putney, Vt. Both Dr. Pfeiffer and Dr. Westing are familiar with South Vietnam since the two scientists previously had traveled there to analyze the effects of the wartime use of herbicides. Last August, they visited South Vietnam again on behalf of the Scientists' Institute for Public Information and Environment to investigate the extent to which U.S. military operations have altered the landscape of South Vietnam by the weapons of war.

Mr. Speaker, the reports of Dr. Pfeiffer and Dr. Westing follow:

I. CRATERS

(By E. W. Pfeiffer)

During the Indochina war the U.S. has dropped more than two times the tonnage of bombs that was dropped in Europe, Asia, and Africa during World War II, most of it in Vietnam, a country about the size of New England or one-half the size of the state of Montana. Rockets, artillery shells, and mines have been exploded on a vast scale in many areas in Vietnam, in addition to explosives dropped from aircraft. This ordnance has been used principally in free-fire zones or special strike zones, which all people except the National Liberation Front and its North Vietnamese allies have supposedly vacated. Data on the extent of the free-fire zones of South Vietnam would permit calculation of the percent of Vietnamese land surface that has been intensively subjected to these weapons. These data are not, however, presently available.

Although few details have been released regarding expenditures or target locations for the various types of munitions, the following summary figures for all of Indochina have been made available by the Department of Defense.

MUNITIONS USED IN INDOCHINA WAR

(In millions of pounds)

Year:	Air munitions	Surface munitions	Total
1965	630	7	630
1966	1,024	1,164	2,188
1967	1,866	2,413	4,278
1968	2,863	3,003	5,866
1969	2,774	2,808	5,583
1970	1,955	2,389	4,344
Total	11,112	11,777	22,889

We do not know what fraction of the 23 billion pounds of munitions expended during these six years was small arms and other ordnance that would not produce craters (nor do we know what the distribution is among South Vietnam, North Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos). To make some wild assumptions, if half the munitions (by weight) were of the sort that produce craters (bombs, shells, etc.) and if each was a 500-pound bomb, then Indochina's landscape would now be more or less permanently rearranged by more than twenty million craters. Using an estimated average diameter of 30 feet, the holes alone would cover a combined area of about 325,000 acres. Although occasional, scattered craters can be found almost anywhere in rural South Vietnam, we have observed large areas of severe craterization in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Long Khanh, Gia Dinh, Hau Nghia, Binh Duong, Quang Ngai, Quang Tin, and Quang Nam. We have been told about similar areas in Kien Giang, An Xuyen, and Quang Tri. No type of habitat seems to be spared, including forests and swamps, fields and paddies. Many severely craterized areas—such as the so-called free-fire zones, free-bomb zones, or specified strike zones—were formerly inhabited and farmed. Such regions of important military activity as War Zones C and D, the Iron Triangle, the Rung Sat and U Minh Special War Zones, the Demilitarized Zone, and the Ho Chi Minh Trail are among those regions that have been subjected to repeated saturation or pattern bombing.

What is this unprecedented bombardment doing to Vietnam and its people? In order to make a preliminary assessment of the effects of these explosives, Arthur H. Westing and I visited Vietnam in August 1971. In preparation for our trip we had sought information from many sources on effects of bomb craters resulting from military activities, but were unable to find any significant information.

We flew over bombed areas in helicopters and rode in armored personnel carriers to observe at first hand craters from B-52 strikes. We interviewed in the field Vietnamese farmers who were trying to reclaim bombed land, Vietnamese loggers who were operating in bombed and shelled areas, and several Vietnamese and American officials.

In order to judge the magnitude of the problem it is necessary to have some idea of the number of bombs dropped and the amount of territory affected. Earlier studies have presented data which suggest that some 7.5 million craters have been formed as a result of the massive bombardment. Although we estimate that the current figure for South Vietnam is in excess of 10 million, we are currently awaiting Department of Defense data to verify this figure.

The standard weapon of the B-52s is a 500-pound bomb; each B-52 carries 108 five-hundred pound bombs. Each bomb produces a hole 20 to 50 feet wide and 5 to 20 feet deep, depending on soil conditions. The bombs are usually dropped from over 30,000 feet by the B-52 aircraft and can have sufficient force on impact to penetrate deeply into certain types of soil.

Severely bombed areas observed on our trip included the following land types:

heavily cultivated areas of the Mekong Delta, intensively cultivated mountain valleys in the northern region of Vietnam, mangrove forests, evergreen hardwood forests of the flat terraces northwest of Saigon, and evergreen hardwood forests of the precipitous mountain areas in the Da Nang-Quang Ngai area.

Because of the war situation at the time of our visit, we were unable to fly over, even at high altitude, the most intensively bombed regions of South Vietnam which lie in the northwest corner of the country and along the Demilitarized Zone. We were also very disappointed to find that security problems made it very difficult to visit on foot bombed areas in all of the regions that we attempted to study. It is important to note that there are areas of South Vietnam, particularly in the delta region, that do not reveal, at least from the air at 3,000 feet, much evidence of war damage. Large areas, however, have been hit very intensively by several types of ecologically devastating weapons.

What are the effects of the massive bombardments on cultivated areas such as the Mekong Delta? Our observations made both in wet and (on previous visits) dry seasons show that in the delta the B-52 craters and those caused by large artillery shells are permanently filled with water, probably because the craters penetrate the water table. In many areas waters of different colors fill adjacent craters. Some of the waters in the craters are aquamarine while others have a more bluish to greenish tint, and many are simply a muddy brown. These differences in coloration are apparently due to growths of varying types of algae. It is interesting that different growths occurred in contiguous craters.

I was able to visit on foot three such craters in an agricultural area about 31 miles south of My Tho in the heart of the Mekong Delta. The area, near the hamlet of Hoi Son, had been a free-fire zone until fairly recently, but farmers were now being resettled on their land because senior officials considered the region relatively secure. The degree of security became evidence. During my stay in the area U.S. aircraft were rocketing and strafing only a few miles away. I interviewed some families who had left the area eleven years ago because of the fighting. They took me to three craters made in 1967. I would estimate that they were caused by 500-pound bombs dropped by fighter bombers. Each crater was about 30 feet in diameter, filled with water and, at the time of my visit, about 5 feet deep in the center, as proven by one of my guides. He waded into the center of the crater where he could just manage to keep his nose above water while standing. The entire immediate vicinity had been a rice paddy; the rice had been replaced by a very tall reed (6 to 8 feet), genus *Phragmites*, which surrounded the craters at a distance of 10 to 20 feet. Growing from the rim of the craters and into the reeds was a species of relatively short grass, genus *Brachiaria*. A taller grass, *Scirpus*, was also prevalent. The whole area was inundated by very shallow water, as it was the middle of the wet season. The farmers were growing seed rice near the craters and were plowing under reeds and grasses in preparation for planting rice. It was obvious that they could not use the cratered areas for rice cultivation, because the water was much too deep. One solution to the problem is to bring in soil from elsewhere. Although I could not confirm it, one farmer said that the craters I observed yielded exceptionally good fish catches. The fish presumably had moved into the craters during the monsoon flooding. Surrounding the area that had been cultivated in rice were banana, coconut, and jackfruit trees. The jackfruit was dead as a result of herbicides; the coconut trees were destroyed by the bombing, leaving only bare stumps.

In our conversations with these and other farmers who were trying to resettle their fought-over land, it became obvious that

their main problem was the presence of unexploded munitions in the areas. The Hoi Son people stated that within the last few weeks three women had been killed and one badly wounded when plows detonated unexploded weapons. We learned that mines in some resettled areas have been cleared, but the problem of locating and neutralizing unexploded ordnance before land is resettled is an urgent one. On several occasions we encountered the fear of unexploded munitions, which probably accounts for a phenomenon we often observed from the air: fields with craters were usually not being cultivated although nearby fields were. One farmer whom we interviewed stated that the people do not like to plow in the bombed areas because the shrapnel in the dirt cuts the buffaloes' hoofs, resulting in infection.

According to science spokesmen of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV), bomb craters are sometimes used as sources of freshwater for irrigation. In much of the southern Mekong Delta, brackish (salty) water floods cultivated lands at high tides if it is not kept back by dikes. Thus, irrigation is necessary and freshwater in the craters could be useful.

Presumably the permanently water-filled crater areas of the delta region are excellent breeding grounds for certain species of mosquitoes and other carriers (vectors) of disease. Those craters not invaded by predators of mosquito larvae provide conditions for greatly accelerated reproduction of mosquitoes and other vectors. According to MACV-Command Information pamphlet 6-70, February 1970, "malaria has been causing increasing concern in Vietnam. . . . Up until recently it (*Plasmodium falciparum*) only affected regions of I and II Corps but has now spread to other areas throughout the country." We discussed with several scientists the possible relationship between craterization and this increase in malaria, but no studies have yet been made of this problem as far as we could determine. A USAID specialist in public health with headquarters in Saigon stated that the current alarming increase in hemorrhagic (dengue) fever seen in the Vietnamese was not related to craterization because the mosquito vector for this disease, *Aedes aegypti*, lives only in and around houses and would thus not be affected by ecological changes such as craterization. (We do not know of any field research which supports this view.) We flew a mosquito-control spray mission in a C-123 aircraft from which malathion was being sprayed (one-half pound per acre) over and around an Australian military base. There are only two aircraft now carrying out this program, and, as far as we were able to determine, there is no spray program involving treatment of cratered areas.

We observed many craters in isolated mountain valleys near Da Nang. They were in small clusters in mountain rice fields and thus were probably caused either by artillery or fighter-bomber strikes and not by B-52s. In these valleys the craters were generally filled with water as in the delta, but they probably are without water in the dry season and thus cannot be used for fish culture. The paddies that had been cratered were not being cultivated. During our visit we flew over many rice paddies with ponds in the centers almost comparable in size (about ten feet across) to the bomb craters, but these were fish ponds and apparently did not interfere with the cultivation of the rice surrounding the ponds. It is thus unlikely that scattered craters could create changes in soil moisture or other conditions that would make cratered paddies uncultivable.

We observed from the air large areas of the mangrove swamps of the Rung Sat Zone which had been subjected to very heavy B-52 strikes. These are all permanently water-filled and obviously would make transporta-

tion into the area very difficult. This could be of some significance because the mangrove forests have been regularly used as sources of wood for charcoal and for fishing grounds.

We observed many craters at first hand in the Boi Loi woods area. This had been an evergreen hardwood forest on the flat terrace northwest of Saigon. Most mature trees were dead from defoliation (herbicide spraying) but there was a very thick understory of useless broadleaved brush, vines, bamboo, and *Imperata* grass reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet. Craters were very numerous in this area and were scattered at least every 100 feet or so. Each crater was 20 to 30 feet across and 5 to 10 or more feet deep. They were all in a grey podzolic soil (a poor soil often formed in cool, humid climates) with poorly defined horizons (layers). There were many generations of craters. The most recent ones were bare of vegetation but contained a little rain at the bottom. In the older ones a few sprigs of grass, probably *Imperata*, were sprouting in the center. (We also noted the beginning of plant growth in the center of some of the water-filled craters in the delta.) As the craters age the grass grows radially, covering the bottom, and finally grows up the sides to meet vines growing down from the peripheral vegetation. There is some filling of old craters with soil washed down from the sides, but this is limited because old craters completely covered with grass were still 5 to 10 feet deep. We did not observe any broadleaved plants invading these holes.

We were able to learn something of the effects of saturation bombing and artillery fire upon forest timber resources through interviews with loggers and saw mill operators and by inspection of damaged logs, mainly in the Ben Cat and Chon Thanh areas. We also interviewed South Vietnam forestry officials about the problems of utilizing bombed forest areas. These officials indicated that loggers do not like to operate in bombed timber because the trees have metal fragments in them which greatly reduce the value of the logs. (One logger estimated that the price of logs containing metal is reduced by 30 percent.) We could understand the reason for the reduced value when we observed piles of saws with teeth ripped out and examined discarded logs from which we dug pieces of metal. In some logs there were dead areas about twelve inches in diameter and six inches deep from which we recovered bomb fragments. We learned that when mature timber is punctured by metals such as steel shards or bullets, entry is provided for disease organisms, probably fungi, which result in dead areas that increase in size as the wood ages. Thus, largely unlike trees in temperate zones, the trees of Vietnam are susceptible to rot when penetrated by metal. This greatly decreases the value of the timber and also weakens trees so that they are much more subject to being blown down. An official of a French rubber plantation told us that he had lost many rubber trees on his plantation because the trees had been weakened by fungous infection followed by bomb damage and then blown down in one of the frequent violent wind storms that occur in the area. The loggers whom we interviewed said that the craters in the forest made passage very difficult for trucks and loaders, a situation that necessitated cutting much shorter logs than desirable in such areas. (We saw 90 foot logs coming out of undamaged forests.)

We were able to observe from a high-flying helicopter the craters caused in a mountain forest near Da Nang by a B-52 strike about one and one-half years earlier. The craters were still obvious on the mountainside and along the ridges. The large burned areas in these forests appeared to be even more significant; they had apparently resulted from fires started by various types of ordnance such as white phosphorus, napalm, and flares.

We tentatively conclude that those cultivated areas hit heavily with conventional

high explosives will be very difficult, if not impossible, to recultivate. They can perhaps be used as fish-rearing ponds or, in certain situations, as sources of freshwater for irrigation. They may provide additional breeding areas for insect vectors of disease. In the forested areas that have not been killed by chemical defoliation, the bombing has created problems that are probably just as great as those caused by defoliation. However, the immediate problem of greatest concern is the vast number of unexploded mines, bombs, rockets, and so forth, that must be removed if the land is to be resettled. Since the Department of Defense reports that approximately 1 to 2 percent of our air and ground munitions fail to explode, there are several hundred thousand of these randomly buried throughout Indochina.

We recommend studies to determine the relationship of water-filled craters to the spread of certain diseases, and to determine how cratered areas can best be rehabilitated. We also recommend that greatly expanded operations be initiated to locate and neutralize unexploded ordnance in agriculturally useful areas.

II. LEVELING THE JUNGLE

(By Arthur H. Westing)

Despite the lavish application of great wealth and superior technology, the U.S. has made surprisingly little headway over the years against the National Liberation Front and its North Vietnamese allies. With the growing realization that the forest functions as a key ally of guerrilla fighters by providing cover and sanctuary, more and more effort has been directed toward its obliteration. For a number of years reliance was placed primarily on chemical destruction. This approach reached its peak in 1967, but largely because of pressure exerted by the scientific community, it now not only has been reduced to a low level (see *Environment*, July/August 1970, p. 16) but also has been entirely "Vietnamized." The herbicidal assault has left South Vietnam with a legacy of many millions of dead, now rotting trees, and with locally debilitated ecosystems. A second approach that has been employed through the years to make the forest less hospitable to the other side is a bombing and shelling program of incredible magnitude. The 23 billion pounds of total munitions expended in Indochina between 1965 and 1970 alone are more than double those used by us throughout World War II in all theaters.

In recent years, however, a new technique has emerged. Born about 1965, developing into major proportions in 1968, and growing ever since, a vast program of systematic forest bulldozing now exists. The U.S. Engineer Command in Vietnam is daily putting Hercules and his twelve labors to shame. This report outlines the methods, scope, and magnitude of this "jungle eating" program and speculates on its economic and ecological impacts.

The basic tool of the landclearing operations in Vietnam is the 20-ton D-7E Caterpillar tractor fitted with a massive 11-foot wide, 2.5-ton "Rome plow" blade equipped with a special 3-foot splitting lance or "stinger," and with 14 tons of added armor. A very limited number of the even more immense D-9 tractors are also in use. More than twice the size and weight of the D-7, each of these machines is said to be the operational equal of several. The tractors are presently organized into five companies of three platoons each, each company operating 30 or more tractors. Unofficially, the companies go under such names as Rome Runners, Land Barons, and Jungle Eaters. These outfits bulldoze continuously from dawn to dusk, seven days a week under what can only be described as spine-twisting and gut-wrenching (to say nothing of dangerous) conditions. No tree appears to be too large and no jungle too dense to escape these powerful machines in

what must certainly be the most intense land-clearing program known to history.

The bulldozing began on a very small scale in 1965 and was devoted primarily to the clearing of roadsides and other lines of communication in order to discourage enemy ambushes. It was not until mid-1967 that the tractors were organized into small units. By the beginning of 1968, most of the major road systems in the central half of South Vietnam (Military Regions II and III) had already been cleared. Although this mission still continues, virtually all major roads in the country have now been cleared for 300 to 600 feet or more on each side. These swaths throughout forest and plantations are now a conspicuous feature of the Vietnamese landscape. In some instances chemical herbicide treatment has helped to maintain these strips in a treeless condition.

The employment of massed tractors organized into companies for extensive forest clearing began in 1968, and the program has expanded ever since. In its primary mission of denying forest cover and sanctuary, the "Rome plow" appears to be without equal. Effectiveness of the tractors is clearly superior to that of aerial application of chemical antiplant agents. The devices are considered, for example, to be playing an instrumental role in the attempt to "secure" the region centered around Saigon (Military Region III). They are also of considerable importance in the northern half of the country (Military Regions I and II). The U.S. has outfitted and is training two Vietnamese landclearing companies as one of the facets of "Vietnamization."

We were able to spend one day in action with the 984th Landclearing Company, which at the time was operating in the southeastern corner of Tay Ninh province. During our stay, the company was in the final stages of obliterating the Boi Loi woods. More accurately, it was supplying the *coup de grace* to this longtime enemy stronghold that previously had been treated at least once with herbicides, had been subjected to saturation bombing from B-52 stratofortresses, and had also been shelled by artillery.

We joined the outfit on its twenty-seventh day in the Boi Loi woods. During the past 26 it had already scraped clean 6,037 acres. Several days more and this job would be finished, permitting the 984th to move on to greener pastures. Before this job, the men had eliminated the 9,000-acre Ho Bo woods in nearby west-central Binh Duong province.

The Boi Loi woods was enemy territory and we were dropped in by helicopter. We accompanied one of the platoon commanders in his armored personnel carrier and were flanked by several Sheridan tanks of the Eleventh Armored Cavalry. Although we had no contact with the enemy that day and hit no landmines, we were informed that both were regular occurrences. In the past 26 days, for example, several enemy attacks had been repulsed and the tractors had set off no less than 37 mines in the course of their work. (Seven casualties from landmines had been sustained during this period.)

In operation, the tractors were strung out in a long staggered formation, the lead tractor being directed for much of the time by the company commander circling overhead in a small helicopter. The large number of bomb craters made the job of maneuvering the large tracked vehicles most difficult. The heat was oppressive (hovering around 130 degrees F. in the tractor cabs) and the work was truly arduous. But the morale of the men seemed very high, despite their fifteen-hour work days, seven days a week, wet season and dry. The company was proud of its abilities and accomplishments and, we are told, was among the rare units in Vietnam without a drug problem.

At the time of our visit, the unbulldozed terrain was covered largely by a tangle of head-high, broad-leaved brushy plants and

vines intermingled with *Imperata* grass and shrubby bamboos. Of the scattered trees, more than half were dead. The plow blades were set to skim the surface, each tractor scraping bare almost an acre per hour. The big trees came crashing to the ground with great regularity. Most were simply pushed over, but the really large ones were first split by the stinger.

The terrain was flat and the soil a heavy grey podzolic, so that neither erosion nor laterization (hardening of soils to a brick-like substance) are likely to be problems here. In view of available seed (or other reproductive plant parts) and shadeless conditions, this area is likely to be quickly dominated by a combination of *Imperata* grass and shrubby bamboos, thereby largely precluding reforestation for years (perhaps decades) to come. In other areas we inspected in Binh Duong province that had been bulldozed two or three years previously, by far the most prevalent vegetation was the worthless and pernicious weed *Imperata*. Indeed, of the thousands of acres of formerly bulldozed areas that we were able to see on this and our previous visits, there was only one area where forest trees (a commercially low-grade species of *Dipterocarpus*) were recolonizing naturally. Where bulldozing is done in more hilly terrain, erosion can become a severe liability. Moreover, with the elimination of the enormous water-holding capacity of an extant forest, the heavy rains characteristic of Vietnam can produce severe flood damage. We learned of one devastating flash flood in a recently bulldozed area in Khanh Hoa province.

It cannot be denied that there are advantages to the bulldozing, given the conditions of this grim war. First, bulldozing largely clears areas of landmines, an ever-present horror throughout much of Vietnam to all who attempt to reutilize a war-visited area. (One Vietnamese whom we came to know has so far lost six relatives to mines left behind by one side or the other.) Secondly, some of the timber can subsequently be salvaged, particularly for firewood and charcoal manufacture. Thirdly, some of the bulldozed lands in "secure" areas have been taken over for agricultural pursuits, although this is often not feasible even in such areas because of extensive craterization by explosives. Farming is particularly evident in the roadside strips near population centers. A small fraction of the clearing by bulldozers is actually said to be done with subsequent resettlement or agricultural pursuits in mind (see, for example, *New York Times*, July 15, 1971, p. 3).

Bulldozing has, according to official military sources, leveled over 750,000 acres to date. I estimate that clearing continues at a rate of more than 1,000 acres per day. Because I was unable to obtain a breakdown of land and land use categories that have fallen to the relentless bulldozers, it is difficult to estimate the overall economic loss that can be attributed to these operations. However, some partial indications can be presented. With respect to the timber resource, the South Vietnamese forest service has determined that at least 126,000 acres of prime timber lands accessible to lumber operations have been destroyed through 1970, together with an estimated twenty million board feet of marketable tropical hardwood timber. At recent Saigon market values, averaging about \$72 per thousand board feet, this amounts to a loss of \$14.7 million. To this sum must be added a future loss due to destruction of growing stock. With respect to the rubber resource, the French rubber interests in South Vietnam have determined that substantially more than 2,500 acres of producing rubber trees (representing just over 1 percent of South Vietnam's total rubber) have so far been destroyed by bulldozers. There are about 120 rubber trees per acre, with an average value of \$88 per tree. Total loss here can thus be estimated to exceed

\$26.4 million. (I might add that to the consternation of the French owners, they have received no compensation.)

There are, of course, many other losses attributable to the bulldozer program, most of which are impossible to quantify. Among them can be listed site degradation, erosion, weed invasion, destruction of wildlife habitat, flood damage, and miscellaneous property loss. One recent press report from western Hau Nghia province tells of the obliteration by bulldozers of a still partially inhabited farming region and the consequent disruptive impact (*New York Times*, May 7, 1971, p. 5). Even whole villages have been obliterated (*Nation*, Oct. 23, 1967, p. 397). Discussions with professional Vietnamese foresters revealed yet another headache connected with the landclearing operations. In its nationwide forest conservation program, the South Vietnamese forest service issues timber-cutting permits on a judiciously restricted basis. However, corrupt province chiefs have, during the past year or so, come to realize that a denied local cutting permit can often be circumvented by turning to the Vietnamese Defense Department and, for pretended reasons of military necessity, request that the area be designated for bulldozing. If the request is granted, the chiefs can then cut the timber for personal profit. Finally, another use of the bulldozers results in a small amount of additional and unnecessary damage. In their lighter moments the engineers occasionally turn to carving up the landscape for the sheer hell of it. Thus one can now find a U.S. First Infantry Division emblem, covering some 1,500 acres, carved into the landscape about 25 miles northwest of Saigon (*New York Times*, Apr. 5, 1970, p. 7); a giant peace symbol is similarly engraved near Hue (*Life* magazine, July 2, 1971, p. 72).

In conclusion, the question is raised—although not answered—of how much forest loss can be sustained by an area before the regional ecology is adversely affected to a substantial extent. Before the war, more than 25 million acres of South Vietnam were covered by forest, representing about 60 percent of the country's total area of 43 million acres. So far, the war has claimed at the very least 3 million acres of the forest cover. The herbicide program has accounted for somewhat more than a third of this, the bulldozing somewhat less than a third, and the bomb, rocket, and shell craters (plus damage from other munitions) the remainder. Although the estimated 12 percent reduction in forest cover may not have a dramatic influence on the overall ecology of South Vietnam, detailed investigation will elucidate the magnitude of the subtle changes that have resulted. In the numerous local areas of severe damage, often covering several thousands of contiguous acres, the repercussions—both ecological and sociological—will be profound.

III. THE BIG BOMB

(By Arthur H. Westing)

In this report I summarize our findings about a new bomb in the U.S. arsenal, a bomb unique to the Second Indochina War. Owing to the paucity of information domestically available, I describe in some detail the bomb's general characteristics and employment.

The BLU-82/B general-purpose high-explosive concussion bomb turns out to be one of the most awesome and least publicized weapons to have been spawned by the war. It is a bomb with record-breaking dimensions: It is 4.5 feet in diameter, over 11 feet long, and weighs 15,000 pounds. Within its thin steel case are 12,600 pounds of a special, dense blasting agent (DBA-22M) consisting of a gelled aqueous slurry of ammonium nitrate and aluminum powder (plus a binding agent). This formulation provides a concussive blast surpassed only by that of a nuclear bomb.

Often referred to in Vietnam as the "Daisy

Cutter" and sometimes as the "Cheeseburger," this super bomb is delivered by C-130E aircraft, of the 463rd Wing of the Seventh Air Force flying out of Cam Ranh Bay air base). Even though the bomb is floated to the ground by parachute from altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 feet and occasionally even over 20,000 feet, the Seventh Air Force claims that the point of impact seldom is more than 300 feet off target and usually less than 150 feet. Timing of the drop is determined by ground radar.

The Daisy Cutter was developed primarily for the instant creation of clearings in dense jungle. Such clearings can then be used immediately as a landing zone by assault helicopters in locations inaccessible to conventional land-clearing equipment and techniques. The progenitor of this unique bomb was the 10,000 pound "blockbuster" bomb of World War II. Several dozen or more of these bombs were left over from that conflict. These were used in Indochina on an experimental basis, apparently beginning in 1967. The presently used BLU-82/B was developed and became operational in early 1970.

The bomb is detonated by an impact fuse at the end of an attached three-foot probe which sets off the main charge simultaneously at both ends of the bomb just above the ground. If all goes well, the resulting radial blast leaves no crater, but rather uproots and blows away all trees and other obstructions—even in heavy jungle—to create a virtually perfect clearing about the size of a football field. Although the size of each clearing differs, of course, according to local conditions of terrain and vegetation, the average radius of the opening, according to the Air Force, is about 160 feet, and its area thus about two acres. No fires are reported to have been set by these bombs and only minimal charring occurs. The blast is spectacular: A mushroom cloud rises some 6,000 feet into the air, and light aircraft flying more than two miles from the explosion are badly shaken by the shockwave. The landing zone, suitable for landing within minutes of the blast, can accommodate one to several assault helicopters at a time. The military code name for such an operation is "Commando Vault."

According to the Seventh Air Force, the average rate of use of the Daisy Cutters in South Vietnam has been one to two per week in recent months. (We were made aware of five drops during a one-week period in mid-August.) Although the total number of drops to date is classified information, an official spokesman for the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam (MACV) informed me that it is well in excess of 100. One press report claims that 160 drops occurred prior to June of 1970 (*Los Angeles Times*, June 1, 1970, p. 20). Most of the drops in South Vietnam have occurred in the northern half of the country and in the delta region to the south (Military Regions I, II, and IV). Information on the drops in Cambodia and Laos was not made available to us.

In the briefing we received on the Commando Vault operations, an official spokesman for the Seventh Air Force stressed and restressed that use of the Daisy Cutters was restricted to the creation of landing zones and that they were nothing more than "explosive bulldozers." He went into some detail on how the local populace is always alerted prior to a drop. On the other hand, we learned from another local Air Force source that exceedingly strict security is always maintained before a drop to avoid alerting the enemy; the flight crew does not even receive the target location or drop time until just before takeoff.

The Daisy Cutter is officially designated as a general-purpose bomb and has been used in a number of ways in Indochina beyond the creation of landing zones. One Air Force report explains that the bomb can be used for road interdiction by triggering landslides.

In the Hanoi press this past spring (in an otherwise unconfirmed report) there is a description of the obliteration of an entire hamlet in Laos by this means. We also learned from three independent sources (two military and one embassy) that the Daisy Cutter has been and is being employed against enemy or suspected enemy troop concentrations. Moreover, in one of Commando Vault missions we inspected from the air, the bomb had been dropped, according to our official military guide, onto a suspected enemy rocket emplacement. This mission had been carried out in June of this year in Quang Nam province nineteen miles southwest of Da Nang. The antipersonnel use of this bomb has also been reported in the press (for example, *New York Times*, Apr. 13, 1971, p. 1; Apr. 15, 1971, p. 5; Apr. 18, 1971, p. E2). Press reports describe one additional use for the bomb, that of removing the thick jungle canopy above suspected enemy storage areas (*New York Times*, Apr. 15, 1971, p. 5).

What is the environmental impact of a Daisy Cutter? Here I am chagrined to report that of the scores of Commando Vault missions, old and new, no site could be found by MACV in an area secure enough for us to visit. U.S. citizens are generally not aware that the National Liberation Front and its North Vietnamese allies control virtually all of the forest and other wild lands of South Vietnam. Moreover, we could find no one who had examined or even thought about these sites with ecology in mind, not even the MACV science advisor or his staff. Although the immediate overt impact is easy to surmise, the more subtle and long-term effects must await further study.

According to an official Seventh Air Force source, the blast of a Daisy Cutter is of such intensity that all terrestrial and arboreal wildlife (as well as any luckless humans) within a radius of approximately 3,280 feet are killed outright by the concussive shockwave. The lethal zone from one such bomb thus covers an area of about 776 acres.

Beyond this circle of death, concussion injury diminishes to insignificance radially outward for a distance of another 1,640 feet or so. This larger area of both death and injury to wildlife thus encompasses about 1,746 acres per bomb. Assuming that the total number of bomb drops to date has been 150, the forest area totally eliminated by this means has been only about 300 acres. Of much greater concern, all the wildlife occupying 116,400 acres or more have been killed. The wildlife on again as much area have sustained injuries. The Daisy Cutter thus adds significantly to the already severe stress imposed by the war on Vietnam's wildlife.

With respect to the vegetation, my information on damage is less complete. The innermost circle of two acres is, of course, totally annihilated. (One press report claims that even the worms in the ground are killed in this zone [*Life* magazine, May 21, 1971, p. 41].) I suspect that damage to the flora beyond the central, cleared area becomes negligible within a modest distance, but actual extent of damage will require on-site investigations. Recolonization by plants in the central, cleared zone seems to be fairly rapid, at least in the delta region. An Air Force officer familiar with the delta told us that a Commando Vault landing zone blasted out in that region looks green from the air within several weeks; it often becomes unusable within several months because of the regrowth of brush. Past experience suggests that the upland clearings will be quickly invaded primarily by *Imperata* grass and/or a variety of low-growing, brushy bamboo species, all tenacious and worthless weeds.

The Daisy Cutter is, in the words of one military officer we met in Vietnam, "a super bomb with super punch." MACV has been using these bombs on a steady basis for more than a year and a half now, apparently with no mention of them in the official daily,

weekly, or monthly war news summaries. One senior Seventh Air Force officer explained to us, "they have such a devastating effect that we hate to give them much publicity."

The Commando Vault 7.5 ton bombs provide just one more means by which we casually rearrange the environment of Indochina with little if any concern about either the immediate or the long-term impact on the ecology of the area. I am painfully aware of how little in the way of biological data this report contains, but in providing the first detailed account of this new, indiscriminately wide-area weapon for the open literature, I hope that it will stimulate the necessary wildlife and other ecological studies as conditions permit.

NEWSLETTER FROM YOUR OPEN
DOOR IN WASHINGTON—CON-
GRESSMAN ALBERT W. JOHNSON

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the Members and other interested persons, I am presenting today the completed computation of the results of my recent special questionnaire. As has been my custom in the past, the results of the questionnaire are set out in the form of a newsletter containing the following caption: "Newsletter From Your Open Door in Washington—Congressman ALBERT W. JOHNSON, 23d District of Pennsylvania—Newsletter 20, November 1971."

The newsletter also contains a picture of myself in front of the door of my office, in which picture I am holding a publication of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce entitled, "Discover the New Pennsylvania." The newsletter then continues as follows:

NEWSLETTER

Dear Folks in the 23rd Congressional District:

Last month, because of the unusual interest generated by President Nixon's announcements of his planned trip to Red China and the imposition of Wage and Price Controls, and the furor over busing of school children to achieve a racial balance, I issued a Special Questionnaire to homes in my district. I am now pleased to present the results along with my comments. This questionnaire was a punch out form to be counted by a computer. My January 1972 questionnaire will resume its regular format, with room for comments, and will cover a wide variety of current topics.

Question No. 1—Do you favor President Nixon's efforts in trying to establish friendlier relations with Mainland China?

The answer: Yes: 78.6%. No: 17.3%. No response: 4.1%.

Since World War II our Red China policy has been one of containment. President Nixon became convinced this policy has been a failure, and during this period we became involved in the Korean and Vietnam Wars, all backed and greatly financed by the Red Chinese. Any American policy toward Asia must come urgently to grips with the reality of China. We must recognize the present and potential danger from Communist China. The President, therefore, feels we simply cannot afford to leave China forever outside the family of nations. It is estimated that China, in the not too distant future, will have a significant deliverable nuclear capability and, if outside any Nonproliferation

Treaty, could, if it chooses, scatter its weapons among "liberation" forces anywhere in the world. We cannot afford then to have China exiled from society forever.

Seven years have passed since Red China exploded its first nuclear device. Five years ago they flew a nuclear-tipped missile across 400 miles of desert, and have recently sent one 2,200 miles. Just 16 months ago the Chinese first placed a satellite in earth orbit. They have set off 11 nuclear explosions, bigger than the Hiroshima bomb. Reports are that they have 100 to 150 nuclear bombs and missile warheads. They are building a 3,000 mile range bomber.

It is within this range of potential for destruction that the President made his decision. I am sure the President will be gratified to hear that 78.6% of the people in the 23rd Congressional District agree with him.

Question No. 2—Do you favor the President's proposed trip to Mainland China?

The answer: Yes: 67.5%. No: 27.8%. No response: 4.7%.

While 67.5% approve of the President's trip to China, somewhat less than the 76.5% who favor the establishment of friendlier relations, this reduction is of course due to the uncertainties involved in the journey.

The President's announcement on July 15, 1971 that he would visit Red China next year came as a virtual bombshell. In announcing the trip, he made one of the shortest Presidential Messages on record. He opened his speech by saying: "I have requested this television time tonight to announce a major development in our efforts to build a lasting peace in the world."

The plan of the China mission has great importance beyond the trip itself:

(a) it could well mean an earlier peaceful end of the Vietnam war.

(b) it has resulted in Nixon's plan to also visit Russia in order to relieve tensions.

(c) 20 years of distrust between U.S. and China is being eased.

(d) Arms control talks between U.S. and China and vast trade are a fervent hope.

While Members of Congress, the Nation, and the World were astonished by the announcement the response to the "Journey for Peace" has been an overwhelming approval. The Senate adopted the following Resolution: "Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be and is hereby commended for his outstanding initiative in furtherance of the foreign relations of the United States and world peace by deciding to undertake a 'Journey for peace' to the People's Republic of China. Resolved further, that the Congress offer and does hereby offer its full support to the President in seeking the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China."

Question No. 3—Would you favor the admission of Mainland China to the United Nations provided Nationalist China retains its seat in the United Nations?

The answer: Yes: 74.3%. No: 17.8%. No response: 8%.

The admission of Red China to the United Nations at this current Session was almost inevitable. It reminds me of the saying often quoted by the late Senator Dirksen: "As strong as an army is the strength of an idea whose time has come." As indicative of the world-wide mistrust of Red China in the last 20 years, the 1952 vote to seat her in the United Nations was 7 for and 47 against. Support for seating increased, and in 1970 the vote was 51 to 49 in favor of seating, however, at that time the Assembly said the issue required a 2/3's majority so membership was denied. In 1970, President Nixon appointed a 50-member Commission to study the problem and make a report. On April 26th of this year the Commission, headed by Henry Cabot Lodge, recommended that Red China be admitted to the United Nations, but also called the continued membership of

Nationalist China "imperative." Following this finding, on August 2nd, the United States announced it would no longer stand against Red China's entry to the United Nations, thus reversing a position held and defended for two decades. Our plan, however, called for Nationalist China to remain a member.

Question No. 4—Would you favor the admission of Mainland China to the United Nations, even if the result is Nationalist China's withdrawal or removal from the United Nations?

The answer: Yes: 23.3%. No: 69.7%. No response: 7%.

The negative response to this question in the district pretty much reflects the opinion held nationwide as the country reacted drastically against the expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations. The policy of the United States was to admit Red China providing Nationalist China also kept its seat. We were playing a losing game and did not realize it. In the first place, the policy of 2 Chinas was unacceptable to the 2 Chinas themselves as each claimed to be the one and only legitimate government of China. Red China vehemently stated they would not accept the seat if Nationalist China remained. The problem this year was also compounded by the fact that there are now 131 member countries in the United Nations, and 71 of these countries have fewer people than New York City, and several fewer than Syracuse, New York. Also, 65 of these countries have a gross annual income less than our state of Connecticut. However, they each have one vote in the United Nations.

Secretary of State Rogers and UN Ambassador Bush made a valiant effort to save Nationalist China. We contended that the matter of expulsion was an "important question," which required 2/3's vote. It was on the vote on this matter that Nationalist China was excluded. The Resolution failed by a vote of 59 to 55. The vote to seat Red China, and expel Nationalist China was 73 to 35 (with 17 abstentions).

This action has had an adverse reaction in the United States. The U.S. Senate defeated the Foreign Aid bill for the first time since World War II. It was pointed out that 54 nations on the receiving end of U.S. aid refused to support the United States on the UN vote. The Foreign Aid bill will pass later, cut considerably and with new direction. Awaiting action in the Congress are 3 other aid bills to International institutions who dish out foreign aid, and in the Congress itself the United Nations appropriation is under fire, as we supply 31% of the annual \$200 million in budget.

Question No. 5—Do you favor extension of the 90-day price-rent freeze order beyond November 13, 1971?

The answer: Yes: 69.6% No: 25.4%: No response: 5%.

On August 14th, President Nixon dropped another bombshell when he announced the imposition of a Wage-Price freeze as well as other drastic economic measures. The possibility of this action had been imminent since Congress passed the Economic Stabilization Act in August of 1970. This Act was a maneuver by the Democratic Party whose policy advocated wage and price controls. The power to impose them was attached to another bill, and when the President signed the law, they began pushing him for controls. George Meany, on "Meet the Press" July 11, 1971, said: "If I were President Nixon, I would impose controls at this time. I don't see any other way that this situation is going to get under control." In March of 1971, the Gallup Poll indicated that Wage-Price curbs were backed 49% to 38%, with members of labor-union families just as likely to favor the controls as non-union families.

On August 14, 1971, when the President and his advisors went to Camp David to draft the control order, it was apparent to the

President that his call for voluntary restraints had fallen on deaf ears. He was presented with some pretty grim facts:

(1) There was another jump in living costs and inflation was at an all-time high and going higher.

(2) Unemployment was around the 6% mark and was not improving.

(3) A deficit in our International balance of payments had been incurred during the first 6 months of 1971 of \$11.5 billion.

(4) There had been a drop in spending by business for new plants and machinery of over \$3 billion.

(5) Many new 1971 cars remained unsold in dealers hands.

(6) Industrial output had dropped 5½%.

(7) Our Gold supply had dropped to \$9.8 billion.

(8) There were approximately 32 billion in dollars abroad which we had guaranteed to buy back in gold.

(9) Japanese imports were up to \$7.2 billion, while our exports to Japan had dropped from \$4.9 billion to \$4.2 billion.

From the Camp David meeting emerged the following new economic plan:

(1) A 90-day freeze of all prices, wages, and rents, now continued in Phase II.

(2) The United States to discontinue buying back dollars abroad with gold.

(3) A 10% surcharge on all imports.

(4) A request to Congress to: (a) give industry a 10% Investment Tax credit (reduced to 7%); (b) to repeal the 7% excise tax on automobiles; (c) to increase personal exemptions by \$50; (d) a cut in Federal spending of \$4.7 billion and a 6-month freeze of Federal pay increases.

Question No. 6—Do you favor a freeze on interest rates?

The Answer: Yes: 72.6%. No: 21.9%. No response: 5.5%.

The freeze has been criticized because it did not cover interest, profits, and dividends. The Administration does not favor a freeze on interest charges because they claim the frozen interest rate would be forever the fixed rate, with no hope of a reduction. Also, Secretary of Treasury Connally stated that interest rates have been going down this year and since controls were put on. On local Washington, D.C. radio stations, the Savings and Loan Associations are advertising that they will pay 5% in passbook savings, and 6% on Certificates of Deposits. It is obvious that a lowering of mortgage interest rates will of necessity reduce the rate depositors receive. Instead of a fixed interest rate control, the President has established a Committee on Interest and Dividends, the main role of the Committee being to concentrate on home mortgage interest charges, and otherwise stabilize interest charges. However, the new Price Control Bill before the Congress could well require frozen interest ceilings.

Question No. 7—Do you favor a limit on profits?

The Answer: Yes: 55%. No: 39%. No response: 6%.

A smaller number of persons favor this control than the other categories. Here again the Administration does not favor a limit on profits. This is because American business profits have been steadily decreasing percentage-wise during the past few years, and the competition from cheaper goods made abroad makes it increasingly more difficult for American businessmen. To limit profits will require an Act of Congress renewing the old excess profits tax, which has been discredited.

Present Corporation tax rates, both Federal and in Pennsylvania, are high enough now to keep profits in line. For instance, the Pennsylvania Legislature recently raised the Corporate Business Tax to 12%. The Pennsylvania tax on capital stock was also sharply increased. However, the President does not rule out an excess profits tax law, if the Wage and Price Board deem it necessary.

Question No. 8—Do you favor imposition of the 10% import tax?

The answer: Yes: 73.3%. No: 21%. No response: 5.6%.

As previously stated, when the President acted on August 15th, the U.S. International balance of payments deficit was \$11.5 billion the first 6 months of 1971. Great demands were being made on the President and Congress to impose import controls on goods coming into the United States from abroad, mostly Japan, which has been causing widespread unemployment in the United States. As stated earlier, our trade with Japan was reduced, and their trade with the United States went skyrocketing.

For the past 25 years the United States has championed free trade because protective tariffs in the 1930's divided the world into trade blocs. But the time had come for Nixon to blow the whistle. For instance, the Japanese have placed extremely tight restrictions on imports into Japan making it almost impossible for American businessmen to sell their goods in Japan, whereas we have given Japanese goods and machinery quite free access to our markets. And other countries have held down the value of their currencies, making it possible to sell exports to the United States at extremely low prices.

It is said that the 10% surcharge was really directed at Japan, but it has hit other countries especially hard. Canada for instance is facing a real crisis as their immensely favorable balance of payments surplus was due to trade with the United States, especially cars, and auto parts. However, despite the drastic nature of the surcharge, United States business has already shown signs of improvement as a result.

Question No. 9—Do you favor the repudiation of the promise to buy back U.S. dollars abroad with gold?

The Answer: Yes: 53.2%. No: 33.3%. No response: 13.5%.

On August 15, 1971, President Nixon, in addition to putting on the 10% import surcharge, announced that the U.S. would no longer ship gold abroad in settlement of dollar claims of other nations, and would no longer maintain the dollar at fixed rates of exchange with other currencies. Our agreement to freely exchange gold for dollars was decided at the International Bretton Woods (New Hampshire) Conference in 1944. At that time the United States held most of the world's gold, and by 1949 had \$25 billion worth at Fort Knox valued at \$35 an ounce. Following World War II the nations of the world needed a strong currency to peg their money to and that was the dollar. We could afford to make this agreement because we had a trade balance and Europe needed to buy huge quantities of everything to rebuild. The system worked well for 15 years, until the United States, because of its huge foreign aid gifts, tourist travel and defense activities abroad, accumulated a balance of payments deficit of over \$50 billion. Nations abroad had received gold for dollars so that on August 15th our gold reserve was down to \$9.8 billion, with over \$32 billion abroad eligible to receive gold in exchange. These nations were ready to demand our remaining gold supply, despite the fact that they had stubbornly in the past maintained low exchange rates for their currencies, while the Bretton Woods system was rigged against a fixed dollar value.

Now as a result of the President's move, we have a floating dollar and we will keep our gold supply. Nations need a gold reserve for use in times of financial panic when their currencies will not be accepted for food and supplies necessary for survival. This is especially true in times of war. The nations of the world are now making moves to substitute a new medium of exchange to supplant the Bretton Woods agreement which survived 27 years.

Question No. 10—Do you favor the 10% tax credit for one year on the cost of new

machinery and equipment to expand jobs and modernize U.S. plants?

The Answer: Yes: 72.6% No: 21.8%. No response: 5.7%.

Granting industry this investment tax credit has in the past proven to be a tremendous stimulant for new jobs and industry expansion. This credit, first proposed by President Kennedy as a measure to foster long-term economic growth, worked out so well that President Johnson had it suspended in October 1966 as an anti-inflation measure, but had to replace it 5 months later to combat a mini-recession. President Nixon rescinded it in early 1969 also as an anti-inflation move. Now, in a time of necessity to revive business, he is asking Congress to restore it. In the bill before Congress, the credit is fixed at 7% instead of 10% and is only applicable if the machinery is bought in the United States. This has of course aroused foreign indignation. President Nixon predicts the credit will quicken the pace of recovery and take thousands of men off the unemployment rolls. I personally feel the credit is necessary and never should have been suspended.

Question No. 11—Do you favor an amendment to the U.S. Constitution which would require that no public school student shall because of his race, color, or creed be assigned to or required to attend a particular school?

The Answer: Yes: 72.1%. No: 23%. No response: 4.9%.

This spring, by a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that busing of school pupils is a proper means of ending school segregation, but did hold that the decision does not mean that "every school in every community must always reflect the ratio of composition of the school system as a whole." On August 3, Chief Justice Burger delivered a clarifying opinion in another case and warned Federal Judges that they were misreading the Court if they believed it now required racial balance in every school in a system. To add to the confusion, the U.S. Supreme Court on October 26th refused to review a Federal District Court's order that requires the busing of some 10,000 pupils to improve racial balance in public schools in Pontiac, Michigan.

This year the school bus became a symbol of one of the most controversial developments in American life: the forced transportation of children away from neighborhood schools to distant classrooms, in obedience to court-ordered desegregation plans.

Busing is beginning to emerge as one of the major political issues of 1972. President Nixon, sensing the mood, has made it plain that he strongly opposes "busing of children for the sake of busing," and has repudiated the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's massive busing plan for Austin, Texas. Over 100 Congressmen have endorsed the Constitutional Amendment in this question 11. And early in November Northerners and Southerners (Conservatives as well as Liberals) united to insert in an Education appropriations bill a ban on any use of the money for busing.

The latest Gallup Poll shows 76% of the nation's voters are opposed to busing. In many school districts where busing is now in use to bring about desegregation it is meeting with success. However, in many other school districts it has been a failure and has increased drug addiction, robberies and violence.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

As I complete this Newsletter, Congress is about to adjourn until January 1972. This Congress has not passed the President's program in the field of Revenue Sharing nor the President's Plan for Governmental Reorganization, both of which I favor in general. Congress has put into law the request of President Nixon relating to the Wage-Price

freeze. The power of the President to free wages and prices will have been extended from April 30, 1972 to May 31, 1973. Also, the Tax Reform bill is in conference, and by the time you receive this Newsletter, it will be on the President's desk for signature.

This Tax bill postpones the right of taxpayers to earmark \$1 of their income tax to finance a presidential campaign until 1976. Also in the political area, the bill would allow limited tax credits and deductions for federal, state and local campaign contributions, effective next year.

The bill reduces taxes by \$15.8 billion. The bill would cut individual income taxes by increasing the personal exemption from \$650 to \$675 on 1971 income and to \$750 starting with 1972 income; by raising the low-income allowance from \$1,050 to \$1,300, by increasing the standard deduction from 13% of gross income, up to \$1,500, to new levels of 15% or \$2,000, and by allowing deductions up to \$400 a month for child-care expenses. I intend to support this Conference Report.

MONETARY CRISIS IMPROVING

The monetary crisis continues as a problem but it is moving toward a solution as a result of a 10-nation Conference held in Rome the first week in December. The U.S. agreed to consider concessions, and European countries agreed to enter serious talks on lowering trade barriers against U.S. goods. The Conference will reconvene in Washington on December 17. The U.S. does not want to revalue the dollar in terms of gold, but is ready to make concessions as other nations agree to also revalue their currencies as against the dollar. The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, which I attended, reports that business next year will be considerably better. They predict that the 1972 gross national product will be \$1,150 billion or an increase of \$106 billion over 1971. They state further this gain will be from solid, real growth rather than price increases. They also forecast a drop in unemployment in 1972. However, the U.S. Commerce Department reported during the 3rd quarter of this year the balance of payments deficit was \$12.1 billion, a dangerous figure. This compares with \$11.5 billion the first six months. Watch for further dramatic moves by the Administration as a result of this excess of the import over the export dollar.

In closing, I want to thank those who took the time and made the effort to return the Questionnaire. The return of the Questionnaire makes this Newsletter possible, which I trust you will find interesting.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT W. JOHNSON.

LEGISLATION TO REMOVE AN INADVERTENT INEQUITY IN THE CHAMPUS PROGRAM

HON. JAMES A. BYRNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today that is intended to remove a serious and, I believe, inadvertent inequity in the civilian health and medical program of the uniformed services, which is more commonly known by its acronym of CHAMPUS.

In 1956, when the legislation authorizing the establishment of this program was first enacted, the framers of that legislation very wisely included a provision under which the children of mem-

bers of the uniformed services who have been incapacitated and rendered incapable of self-support before reaching the age of 21, which is the normal cutoff age for dependent children under the CHAMPUS, may continue to be covered by the CHAMPUS regardless of age so long as the incapacity exists. Apparently, however, they overlooked the fact that dependent children who are in college retain their eligibility through age 22.

Recently, several cases have come to my attention involving cases—particularly cases involving serious automobile accidents—which occurred at age 22 while the child was attending college. These children are rapidly reaching age 23 at which time, under present law, they will lose all of their CHAMPUS benefits. The result will be financial disaster for their parents since these cases not infrequently cost as much as \$150 per day.

My bill would apply the "incapacity" rule to the student group I have just described and remove this unintended inequity from the law.

TENNESSEE AND THE MAGNAVOX CORP.—A SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. RICHARD H. FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the State of Tennessee and the Magnavox Corp. are celebrating their 25th year together. For both it has been a rewarding and productive association.

A quarter of a century ago, Magnavox chose the quiet and picturesque town of Greeneville, Tenn., to initiate their operations in the South. It all began in a leased tobacco warehouse at Greeneville which was converted into a cabinet manufacturing plant. A year and a half later, Magnavox launched its first radio assembly at Greeneville. Two years later, in 1950, television production made its debut at Magnavox's Greeneville facility.

So it has gone and grown through the years until the Magnavox Corp. today is one of Tennessee's largest employers and finest corporate citizens.

Today, the firm employs 6,500 persons with an annual payroll of \$29 million. Today, Magnavox pays \$1 million in State and local taxes each year. In addition, over the past 5 years this firm has contributed some \$600,000 in money, equipment, and products in the State of Tennessee. These donations went to schools, hospitals, United Funds, local charities, and civic organizations.

Magnavox sponsors a scholarship program to assist deserving individuals and many thousands of dollars more worth of Magnavox products and equipment are donated by Magnavox to technical schools, hospitals, and so forth. Last year, the firm spent more than \$100,000 to reduce and eliminate pollution in Tennessee.

Mr. Speaker, this very briefly is the story of Magnavox and Tennessee. A quarter of a century ago firm officials

came south looking for a place to settle a part of their organization. They discovered Tennessee and for a period of 25 years this association has been advantageous to Tennessee and to Magnavox.

We anticipate and look forward to another 25 years over which the rewards and achievements of the past will be mere fractional yardsticks of those to come.

Magnavox means "great voice." For Tennessee Magnavox also means great employer, great contributor, and great citizen.

PHYSICAL FITNESS CAN BE FUN

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, staying fit is not always fun or for that matter very easy. But in my district of San Diego, citizens have found that physical fitness can be fun, as well as a family affair. This unusual project is the result of the genius and energies of Deborah Szekely and Dr. John L. Boyer, both members of President Nixon's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. They have three family fitness centers operating in San Diego and hopefully 13 new ones will be in business early next year, all as part of the city's park and recreation program. The success of this program was reported recently in a Los Angeles Times article which I know will be of interest to our colleagues. Therefore, I insert it in the RECORD along with a statement that gives additional details about this unique effort to keep Americans active in a healthy way:

SAN DIEGO'S NEW FAMILY FITNESS NIGHTS SOON TO BE A SWEET 16

Family Fitness Fun Centers, a project just begun this October, have been operating at capacity three nights a week Tuesday through Thursday, 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., at three San Diego park and recreation centers. The reception has been so enthusiastic that announcement now is made of thirteen additional centers to be opened three at a time right after the first of the year, augmenting the original program at Allied Gardens, Colina del Sol, and at the Pacific Beach Recreation Center.

Conducted without charge for anyone from kindergarten age and up who wishes to participate, the centers drew their first crowds by promising fun and fitness, *now* music and something far removed from the usual callisthenics. The program delivered, and the first registrants quickly became regulars. They will tell you that they enjoy the sessions, they enjoy the way the sessions make them feel—and they are happy about the unwanted pounds they have lost.

Part of the popularity of the Family Fitness Fun Nights is that they are not entirely structured but remain sensitive to the moods of any particular group on any particular night. Some crowds, once they get moving and establish their own rhythm and style, don't want to quit but stay with the music until closing time. Others may break off into supervised splinter groups for sports, jogging or what appear to be rousing parlor games. Sometimes gimmicks are employed—everything from sticks to ropes to colored parachutes and pastel tires. Often a participant is called upon to lead his own group.

"These classes are so far removed from ordinary callisthenics that they are most easily taught by someone who simply is a good dancer," says Deborah Szekely. Mrs. Szekely and John L. Boyer, M.D., both members of President Nixon's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, are co-sponsors of the family fitness movement. "People find their own pace and intensity. Improvement comes through repetition, rather than through a do-or-die effort. The people are shown ways to test themselves, but most emphasis is placed upon fun.

"The fact, of course, is that we are trying to set up the first workable solution to the terrifying statistics about heart disease affecting young and old.

"Everybody agrees that Americans must change their inactive patterns. This is the first attempt to offer an alternative pattern, a workable scheme to keep dad from settling into an easy chair right after work and preventing the kids from following six hours at school desks with another solid six hours in front of the television set.

"We are encouraging families to get out together before dinner, move around, be a family, and then go home and all sit down to dinner at the same time. Dinner becomes a joyous occasion, because dad and mom are relaxed and unwound by a change in pace, and one eats less food with more pleasure. Since dinner is at 7:30 or 8 instead of 6 p.m., the late-night snack is no longer a problem."

All this doesn't sound hard to do. Many people are finding it very easy. And if the system spreads as extensively as the sponsors dream, it may prove an answer to the question: How to prevent some of these one million yearly deaths from heart and circulatory problems?

The almost dance-like steps and maneuvers look simple enough, but Doctor Boyer emphasizes that each little movement has a meaning all its own. "Everything that is done in these exercise classes is very specific. Each exercise is designed to increase something, to improve something—muscular agility, endurance, strength.

"For a long time in this country, we were taught it was most important to be strong. But strength alone doesn't guarantee fitness. You have to have a balanced combination of all three to be really fit. One of these qualities alone won't bring you the other two.

"Another myth was that sports would make us fit because they increase our agility. However, in a game like bowling, for instance, one minute and fifty-seven seconds are spent in actual activity during any bowling contest. The rest of the time you're walking back in line, chatting, watching the other guy perform, drinking a beer.

"We begin the physical fitness nights with little warmups that scarcely look important. But they are getting our joints and tissues ready. Then we do things specifically for agility, specifically for strength, and we get our cardiovascular engine running."

The potential of these Family Fitness Nights is considered sufficiently impressive to merit federal funding. This provides the instructors, under San Diego Park and Recreation Department jurisdiction, whose director, Miss Pauline des Granges, has given much personal attention to the program.

Jack Krasovich of the City Recreation Department is coordinating. Assisting each center's supervisor are undergraduate students, in charge of their recruiting is Ray Butler, chairman of San Diego State College's Recreation Department.

The San Diego City Schools system also has lent its sponsorship to the program, and is represented by Ash Hayes, health and physical education specialist.

PHYSICAL FITNESS NOW A FAMILY AFFAIR

(By Patricia Lee Murphy)

SAN DIEGO.—"I'm overwhelmingly enthused," puffed Mrs. Grace Dorman, a Pacific

Beach real estate agent, midway through a volleyball game in which her co-players were a truck driver, a punch press operator, a school secretary, a dance teacher, a housewife, a mechanical engineer and a student.

That game in the Pacific Beach Recreation Center was a U.S. first under a pilot "Family Fitness Center" program expected to trumpet similar drop-the-blubber sessions across the country—resulting eventually in a trimmer, healthier citizenry.

Mrs. Dorman and 790 other San Diego residents came three nights last week to what is billed as the city's "fresh, new solution for physical fitness." After three years of planning, it got off the ground because of a one-year \$20,000 federal grant.

The inaugural "Family Fitness Centers" opened at Pacific, Colina del Sol and Allied Gardens recreation centers under the guidance of two members of President Nixon's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

One is Dr. John H. Boyer, a San Diego cardiologist and associate professor of physical education at San Diego State College; the other, Mrs. Deborah Szekely, who adapted the high priced exercise routines of her two spas, Golden Door and Rancho la Puerta at Tecate, B.C., into free family routines.

The project is being presented by the city's school and recreation departments, the latter under the guidance of Pauline des Granges, director of the San Diego Park and Recreation Department.

Federal funds pay for a professional supervisor in each recreation center. San Diego State College supplies students—working for credit and exactly trained—to conduct the classes. The city provides facilities. And citizens tote in the extra pounds and inches.

Dr. Boyer is an enthusiastic supporter of the project because he says, "the effect of sedentary living beginning early in life is one of the major causes of heart disease.

"Physical inactivity leads to weight gain with increased body fat. The average American has 25% to 30% body weight as fat—the total should be 12%."

PROVEN AT RESORTS

"The idea is based largely on a fitness approach which has been proven popular and effective at private resorts," Mrs. Szekely said. "This is the first time such a program has been adapted for extensive general use and offered to the public without charge."

Last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings—the first week of the fitness sessions—families and adult and student singles often came back all three nights, something the leaders had not anticipated.

The program is unstructured, scaled to individual capacity and no one frowns if a participant attends only a part of the 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. sessions.

Children under 11 are presently segregated into their own class, but Dr. Boyer said there is no rigid age division.

INCENTIVE PLAN

"We have a kind of incentive plan," he explained. "Those youngsters who show sufficient coordination will move up into the older group and do their thing right along with their parents. It might just be some answer to the generation problem, a kind of 'the family that plays together, stays together' thing."

He expressed surprise that the rigorous exercise periods seemed to be what people liked best during the first week, more than the volleyball and basketball games.

"It's probably because we do it to today's music—people respond to the rhythm," he said.

The exercise periods are hard work. There was a lot of amiable groaning and frequent dropping out for rest. There was also a lot of laughter and camaraderie among people who had arrived as strangers.

"Once you're huffing and puffing together," said Dr. Boyer, "you find you are all on the same communications channel."

The plan calls not just for physical exercise, both patterned and free play, he said. Attention will be given to diet control, low-fat cooking, weight management and an antismoking clinic, steps towards what he calls "total family fitness."

During the pilot period Dr. Boyer feels many mistakes will probably be made and rectified; that the program will undergo many changes. After a year he will present an analysis to the President's council and certain scientific journals.

It is probable, too, that a workbook or manual will be published for use by recreation departments of other cities in establishing similar programs.

The first night at Pacific Beach Recreation Center was a melange of some 80 people including 16 of the under-11 group, many students, housewives, two San Diego fremen, a teaching couple from Rancho Santa Fe (with their 9-year-old daughter), a food service worker, bookkeepers, data processors, a saleswoman, an unemployed federal worker with his wife, two children and an aunt, a dental assistant and one who listed herself as a "professional sitter." In response to the part of the questionnaire that asks, "How many hours a week do you spend sitting?"—meaning "How sedentary are you?"—the latter woman answered, "I sit too much."

Relating to this, Dr. Boyer advises, "Mother and the kids should bring dad a sweatsuit and a pair of comfortable shoes and meet him at the center. It's important that dad go directly from work because once he's home and sits down, the evening is gone.

"Sitting has become such a habit that it interferes with the human animal's normal need to move in spurts of real activity during waking hours," Dr. Boyer said.

"Perfect strangers have been calling to tell me how great they think the program is and how much they feel it will do for them."

SUPREME COURT AND AMISH SCHOOLCHILDREN

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested this morning to read the article concerning a case in which the U.S. Supreme Court has been asked to decide whether it is the responsibility of a State to insure that adequate education of children should override the religious conviction of the Amish that 8 years' schooling is enough.

For several years, I have asked myself what education actually is. The dictionary states that to educate is to provide schooling for; to develop mentally and morally, especially by instruction; to train, instruct, or teach.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the training the Amish fathers and mothers give their children is a basic and vocational form of education.

"Ye shall know them by their fruits."

If anyone visited in an Amish agricultural area, it immediately became apparent that they are the finest farmers in the United States. Again, I submit that they did not learn this in school, but on the farm and from their fathers and mothers.

In 8 years of training our schools should give the basic elements of education, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Further training by these parents has

developed the Amish children into fine Christian farm men and women.

It is my devout wish that the Supreme Court will decide in favor of the Amish people.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 9, 1971]

HIGH COURT HEARS AMISH SCHOOL CASE
(By William R. MacKaye)

The U.S. Supreme Court was asked yesterday to decide whether the responsibility of a state to ensure the adequate education of children should override the religious conviction of the Amish that eight years' schooling is enough.

The case, which pits the state of Wisconsin against three Amish fathers, poses one of the most critical religious freedom questions to come before the high court in some time.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled in January that the three fathers, Jonas Yoder, Wallace Miller and Adin Yutzy, had a constitutionally guaranteed religious right to keep their children out of high school despite Wisconsin's compulsory education law.

One of Wisconsin's assistant attorneys general, John W. Calhoun, urged the federal high court to overturn the 6-to-1 ruling of his state's justices. Wisconsin's responsibility to defend its citizens' children from "the disease of ignorance" must take precedence over the Amish religious position, he said.

William B. Ball, a Harrisburg, Pa., lawyer who is one of the nation's principal legal experts on church-state matters, argued on behalf of the parents.

He laid before the clearly fascinated justices a picture of a tightly knit religious community in which wisdom is learned in the household and at the plow, and secondary schools are seen largely as purveyors of temptation and worldliness.

Wisconsin vs Yoder, as the case is known, represents the first time that the conflicts between the technology-shunning Amish and the government have been argued before the nation's highest court.

But it stands at the end of a long line of efforts by governments on this continent and in Europe to compel the Amish to soften their sturdy resistance to the ways of the modern world.

Usually the "plain people" have not combated these efforts, but simply packed up and moved somewhere else in a continuing search to find a place where they will be left alone.

Four bearded, overalled Amish elders, three from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and one from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, sat quietly in the courtroom yesterday listening to the arguments.

There are in the United States about 20,000 adherents of the most conservative Amish tradition, the Old Order Amish Church, according to the 1971 Yearbook of American Churches. Many of them may emigrate to other countries if the Supreme Court rules against them, Dr. John A. Hostetler predicted after yesterday's hearing.

Hostetler, a former Amish member who left the fold and is now a professor at Temple University and the world's leading academic expert on Amish custom, has served as an expert witness for the defense since Wisconsin vs Yoder began.

Yoder, Miller and Yutzy, at that time all farmers in the rolling countryside outside New Glarus, Wis., were hauled into county court in October, 1968, on charges that they had failed to enroll their children, Frieda Yoder, 15, Barbara Miller, 15, and Vernon Yutzy, 14, in school.

Testimony in the case noted that the New Glarus school administrator signed the criminal complaint against the three fathers immediately after learning that the Amish in the public school district had opened a private, church-run elementary school.

The three fathers were convicted in the county court and again in the circuit court, and fined \$5 each. At that point they appealed to the state supreme court, where for the first time in American legal history they won a decision that the Amish have a constitutional right to keep their children out of high school.

Earlier state supreme court decisions on similar cases in Kansas, Ohio and Pennsylvania upheld the right of states to maintain compulsory education.

Funds to defend the New Glarus fathers were raised by the National Committee for Amish Religious Freedom, an organization created by a Livonia, Mich., Lutheran pastor, the Rev. William C. Lindholm. Contributions paved the way for the participation by Hostetler, University of Chicago education expert Donald A. Erickson, and attorney Ball from the inception of the case.

Lindholm said he formed the organization some years ago after seeing photographs of truant officers chasing terrified Amish children through a cornfield in his native Iowa. "I decided it wasn't right," he said.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE BACKS
NATIONALIST CHINA

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, reaction to the recent expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations has been pouring into my office in the form of constituent letters, letters from concerned citizens from all over the country, newspaper editorials, and most recently, in the form of House Resolution 437 which passed the Illinois General Assembly on November 13, 1971.

The comments which have reached me generally reflect my own feelings about the unfortunate situation prevailing at the U.N. as a result of the expulsion of the Republic of China. I am dismayed not only because the U.S. proposal for accommodating both mainland China and Taiwan was defeated, but also because the U.N. vote appears to set a dangerous precedent whereby a viable and dedicated member nation which has complied fully with the U.N. Charter can be expelled without any evidence whatsoever of wrongdoing.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the action taken by the Illinois General Assembly, and I commend House Resolution 437 to my colleagues' attention:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 437

Whereas, The United States, by official vote of its delegates in the United Nations over the recent span of 2 decades, has stood resolute in support of the Nationalist Chinese Government of Taiwan to continued permanent membership in the world body for that government; and

Whereas, The United States during this period in the United Nations has rightfully and repeatedly resisted each effort to recognize and seat the Communist regime on the Chinese mainland as the claimed sole representative of the Chinese people, while in the meantime emphatically and consistently voting "no" to unseating the Taiwan Government; and

Whereas, The Taiwan Government has not committed nor has it been charged with in-

fraction of the U.N. Charter which would support its expulsion; and

Whereas, Not one member nation heretofore has been expelled from the United Nations; and

Whereas, On October 25, 1971 the Chinese Government of Taiwan was expelled from the World Body by vote of the General Assembly; and

Whereas, On this same date the Communist regime was voted an U.N. membership seat as the only lawful representative of the Chinese people; and

Whereas, These actions may set a precedent with serious implications; and

Whereas, The United States delegation vigorously opposed such expulsion and seating and voted in opposition to it; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Seventy-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we commend the United States Government's delegation in the United Nations on the occasion of its courageous stand and vote against the expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations and the seating in its place of the Communist Government of China, and express how much we deplore the loss of our staunch friend and ally of long-standing, the Taiwan Government as a member nation of the United Nations and signatory to its historic Charter; and, be it further

Resolved, That in the light of these unprecedented actions we urge the Congress of the United States to curtail the extensive financial support so generously furnished to the United Nations by each United States taxpayer; and, be it further

Resolved, That a suitable copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Office of the Secretary of State to each member of the Illinois congressional delegation.

Adopted by the House, November 13, 1971.

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT LINCOLN
HARLEY, FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN
JUDICATURE SOCIETY

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, 58 years ago a Michigan native—Herbert Lincoln Harley—founded an organization dedicated to the promotion of the efficient administration of justice. All of us with a legal background know and admire the work of the American Judicature Society. The end of this year—December 31—marks the 100th anniversary of Herbert Lincoln Harley's birth, and so it is appropriate at this time that we pay tribute to the American Judicature Society and to its founder.

Harley was one of a small group of men who organized the Judicature Society as a means of reforming and modernizing our judicial system from within.

Through the early years of the society, Harley served as a central force within the organization, holding it together and guiding it into new frontiers of judicial administration.

Born in Manistee, Mich., on December 31, 1871, Harley earned his law degree at the University of Michigan and engaged in private practice in Manistee. In conversations with Charles Ruggles, a wealthy Michigan lumberman, Harley conceived the idea of forming a society

to promote the efficient administration of justice.

Harley took his plans for an American Judicature Society to Dean Henry M. Bates of the University of Michigan Law School. Although the society first was housed at Northwestern University, it moved to the University of Michigan in 1931 and remained there until 1954.

In 1964 the society offered a Herbert Lincoln Harley Fellowship in Judicial Administration covering a year's graduate study in the University of Michigan Law School.

Michigan was among the first States to embrace the society and to benefit from many of Harley's proposed reforms. Court organization, centralized administrative control of the courts, the integrated bar and pretrial conferences were all accepted early in Michigan, largely through the efforts of the society.

Harley's establishment of the Judicature Society in 1913 marked the beginning of an unusual career that spanned more than a third of a century. During this time, Harley became one of the most outspoken leaders in judicial administration. His advice and expertise were sought for almost every important project dealing with the improvement of the administration of justice in this country.

Although Harley was the secretary treasurer of the society, he served it in any way he could—at various times as errand boy, workhorse or record-keeper. His goal was to improve the U.S. court system. Because of Harley, great improvements were made in our court system although many more must still be implemented.

It is to this man that tribute is due this month, as we look ahead to the 100th anniversary of his birth.

AMERICAN TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM WESTERN EUROPE

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, Crosby S. Noyes, writing in the Evening Star of December 7, analyzes the implications of American troop withdrawals from Western Europe. The article follows:

[From the Washington Star, Dec. 2, 1971]

U.S. PULLBACK FROM EUROPE AN ILLUSORY THESIS

(By Crosby S. Noyes)

Highly recommended reading for Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and others who have been calling and voting for large, unilateral American troop withdrawals from NATO is a new study of the question released by the Brookings Institution here.

The book, "U.S. Troops in Europe," was written by John Newhouse, author of "De Gaulle and the Anglo-Saxons," together with Melvin Croan, a specialist in Soviet affairs; Edward R. Fried, a former staff member of the National Security Council, and Timothy W. Stanley, executive vice president of the International Economic Policy Association.

Unlike most of its kind, it rates as a genuine study. It is not a book that starts out from a predetermined conclusion and simply

marshals the arguments and evidence to support it. Indeed, the authors seem to reach their conclusions with considerable reluctance after examining all the alternatives. Their judgements, although far from categorical, are very different from those drawn by Mansfield and his friends.

All of the many arguments and rationalizations advanced to justify significant American troop withdrawals from Western Europe are carefully analyzed and found wanting in terms of American interests. The findings on the political and military realities in Europe today make sobering reading for those who have long concluded that NATO and the American contribution to it are an anachronism left over from the cold war.

Europe, and particularly Eastern Europe, is still an essentially unstable area and probably will remain so for many years to come. Although some progress has been made in the direction of East-West negotiation and the easing of tensions, the achievement in Europe will be a long, hard business.

The problem for the Soviet Union is how to expand its contacts with Western Europe while maintaining its control of its Eastern European client states. The problem for the West is how to maintain a security system capable of minimizing or containing the consequences of instability in the East.

Stability in Europe, the study finds, depends on maintaining a rough balance in the conventional forces available to NATO in the West and the Warsaw Pact nations in the East. Such a balance as now exists depends very heavily on the present American contribution to that balance. A significant reduction of these forces would have a highly destabilizing effect, gravely weakening the political-military deterrence the NATO represents.

A favorite thesis of the pullout enthusiasts—that an American withdrawal from NATO would be followed by a similar withdrawal of Russian forces in Eastern Europe—is found to be more than somewhat unlikely. Such a move by the United States probably would be seen by Moscow as an opportunity to bring stronger political leverage to bear on Western Europe, and particularly on West Germany.

The Bonn government always has shown strong anxiety when it comes to the political effect of an American withdrawal. A rising sense of insecurity in West Germany would provide the Soviet Union with an opportunity to apply the kind of pressure made possible by nearby Soviet military strength. If Germany reacted to an American pullout by pressing for closer West European defense cooperation, the need for strong Soviet forces in Eastern Europe would be greater than ever.

The ability of Western Europe to defend itself at this stage of its development is, in any case, extremely doubtful. As a group of small and medium powers, none of the Western European countries is capable of defending itself or assuming a significantly larger share of the joint burden.

The belief that Europe can be defended only as long as the United States maintains its commitments and a strong military presence in NATO is close to being an article of faith in European political and defense circles. In time, perhaps, developing political unity in Europe may change this sense of dependence on the American presence. But for the foreseeable future, the stability of the area will depend essentially on a bipolar balance between the two super powers.

Finally, the savings that would be realized by bringing American forces back to the United States are found to be very largely illusory.

Although it should be possible to offset the \$2 billion yearly cost in foreign exchange for our European forces, little, if anything, would be saved by stationing them in this

country. Complete deactivation of our NATO forces would imply a very major reduction of our peacetime force structure and a return to a strategy of heavy reliance on nuclear deterrence.

Altogether, the evidence advanced in this study firmly supports the final conclusion about the existing security system in Western Europe and the American contribution to it:

"It is likely to remain the safest, least troublesome, and quite possibly the most economical way to meet the security requirements of NATO countries and at the same time provide a basis for healthy change."

EDUCATION AID FOR VETERANS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Education and Training of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, of which I am a member, is holding hearings on veterans' education programs.

A witness today was Frederic W. Ness, president of the Association of American Colleges and executive vice chairman of the National Council of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Mr. Ness made a very interesting presentation on this overall subject from the college standpoint which I believe will be of interest to my colleagues. Following is his text:

STATEMENT BY FREDERIC W. NESS

Thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning on veterans' educational benefits.

First of all, permit me an observation which is well understood by every member of this subcommittee: the veterans educational legislation created by the Congress of the United States, particularly the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more familiarly known as the World War II GI Bill, has had a greater positive effect on higher education, both as far as institutions of higher learning are concerned as well as the aspirations of our citizenry to obtain higher learning, than any single piece of any kind of legislation to date, with the possible exception of the Morrill Act of 1862.

We in higher education speak to, and hear about, the need to reform and change higher education. The Congress has literally transformed higher education in the instances referred to above, in the process of assuring our returning veterans an education they might not otherwise have been able to afford and restoring lost educational opportunities for those whose careers have been interrupted or impeded by military service to our country. We support you in your primary efforts to serve the educational needs of veterans and accept gratefully all the benefits which flow concomitantly to the institutions of higher learning.

Second, let me state briefly the nature of the educational associations I represent today. The Association of American Colleges dates back some sixty years and is dedicated to undergraduate liberal learning. Because most of our membership comprises the independent sector, and these members have requested the development of their own voice to speak to their unique contributions and interests, this Association has affiliated and funded this year the National Council of Independent Colleges and Universities. It is for the latter group of almost 1,000 colleges and universities that I speak this morning.

GI BILL 25 YEARS AGO

Twenty-five years ago the first GI's hit the campuses. They immediately added new dimensions, not only in numbers but also, and particularly, in maturity. They brought a new purpose and determination to study, they provided leadership in greatly needed ways—in short, they brought for the first time a broader cultural and intellectual mix to the campuses of our country.

The prominent educator who felt that the GI's would turn the campuses into intellectual hobo jungles could not have been more in error. Today, twenty-five years later, these same veterans as the parents of college youth, are still providing the surge toward educational aspirations and proving the title in *American Education* (September, 1965, USOE) that "Education Begets Education," a report which highlighted the first twenty years of veterans' educational benefits.

While the colleges in 1946 were ill-prepared to accommodate greatly increased numbers of students, they undertook the task; the colleges and the veterans grew simultaneously. In the peak year of World War II GI enrollment, 1947-48, there were 1,245,000 GI's on our college campuses, two-thirds of which were independent (1,221) and one-third public (638). Slightly more than one-half of all students were in independent colleges, a proportion true also for veterans as a group.

A second surge of veterans' impact on education was felt in the early sixties when the "war babies" began following their parents' footsteps. It took a Higher Education Facilities Act (1963) and a Higher Education Act (1965) to help the institutions keep pace with that growth period.

KOREAN VETERANS

Before the "war babies" fully reached college age, however, another international crisis in the form of the Korean Conflict was upon the nation. Only one-third as many men and women were needed then by the military services.

And when the conflict ceased about one-half the number of veterans as after World War II used federal benefits to pursue higher learning. The colleges were in a somewhat better position to handle this smaller number, with 38% of the veterans choosing independent colleges and 62% public colleges under a new GI Bill.

This year, on the silver anniversary of the original GI Bill, the Congress continues, on behalf of the nation, to assist veterans through a variety of training programs, by no means exclusively those in higher learning.

We are encouraged by the soaring veterans participation rate since 1967 and are pleased to learn that it may this year or next year surpass 50%, exceeding the original GI Bill in this respect. Indeed, the number in training in higher education this year (917,000) is fast approaching the peak year (1947-48) after World War II (1,245,000).

Colleges and universities are further encouraged by the rate at which veterans are choosing higher learning over other options, a rate almost double compared with the original GI Bill. What was true in 1946 is still true today—the veteran is a highly desired citizen and student on our campuses. They bring a highly desirable balance to a student body.

The Report of the President's Committee on the Vietnam Veteran may state its best when it refers to the Vietnam-era veteran as showing great potential, generally being young (between ages 20-24), better educated than veterans of earlier wars, reflecting the same racial proportions as the total American society, and representing high economic potential. These references are true, whether or not they apply to veterans from a war that was wise, popular, or successful.

OUTREACH PROGRAM

Our association is so interested in these young men and women we have joined the

Association of American Junior Colleges in a program sponsored by the American Legion, the Veterans Outreach Program, whose intent is to bring the veteran back into the education process.

We are pleased that limited federal student assistance programs are now available to veterans with demonstrated financial need. Our colleges will benefit from their enrollment.

In this silver anniversary year of the World War II GI Bill, however, the independent colleges benefit less from veteran enrollment than in earlier years. Not benefit less in the sense of reduced tuition income, although more dollars would be helpful, but in terms of the insights these men and women would bring to our campuses.

For, while our independent colleges continue to grow (although at a slower rate than public colleges), we have fewer veterans. An associate dean in New Jersey says we miss those serious-minded students (veterans); another dean in Minnesota says, "The principal benefit of having veterans among our student body would be the perspectives which these persons would bring to the student body as a whole."

The shift of veterans from independent colleges is attributed largely, we believe, to the change in providing benefits from the World War II GI Bill system. Veterans are being forced to make higher learning decisions based on economic considerations rather than on educational preferences.

While independent colleges still enroll one-third of the students pursuing a college degree, and while 57 percent of all institutions of higher learning are independent, and while there are approximately only 25 percent fewer veterans in training in 1971-72 than in 1947-48, only slightly more than 20 percent of the veterans in higher learning, according to Veterans Administration information (Information Bulletin, September 1971), are enrolled in independent colleges.

It would appear that more than two-thirds of our member colleges which enrolled more than 200 veterans in 1947-48 now have less than fifteen percent of that number.

FINANCES ARE DECIDING

The determinative factor is financial: where our college costs have at least tripled (300%) in the last twenty-five years at 90% of our colleges, the federal support of veterans has increased about 30%.

A retired U.S. Marine Colonel, now Registrar at one of our member colleges, says, "As I am sure you are aware, the World War II GI Bill benefits were such that they paid for most, if not all, of a veterans' (college name) expenses. Now the benefits amount to about \$1600 for a single veteran, which cover only about 40% of his expenses. I am sure the percentage of expenses covered at a public institution are much higher. This in itself offers mute explanation of why the percentage of veterans at (college name) is so much lower now."

We respectfully urge, therefore, the Congress to increase its support to veterans, consistent with its intention to aid the veteran in completing his education without underwriting its full cost. This recommended increase should be sufficient to provide the veteran a wider choice of colleges.

This could be achieved either by an increase of 50% or more in educational assistance payments to a veteran himself or by a tuition payment of \$1,000 or 75% of tuition, whichever is lesser, directly to the college.

Not to do either means, in effect, that from one-fourth to one-third of our college students will not benefit from close association with a Vietnam veteran, or that the veteran himself will be denied the range of choices which he richly deserves.

We respectfully request in conclusion to associate ourselves with the testimony of the

Association of American Junior Colleges and the written communication of December 3 from the American Council on Education suggesting the reduction of clock time for PREP and section 1691, plus permitting high school equivalency programs under PREP.

JOURNALISTIC ADVOCACY

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, television performs invaluable service when it focuses with such clarity on a public issue as station WRC has recently done with the problems of the institutional treatment of the mentally retarded. WRC's series on Maryland's Rosewood State Hospital through investigative reporting and editorial advocacy has brought home to us the tragedy of the conditions at Rosewood and society's continued neglect.

The Baltimore Sun pointed up TV's contribution to public awareness of this problem in the following commentary on the WRC series by reporter Clare Crawford:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17, 1971]

TUBE LIGHTS UP TRAGIC RECESSES OF ROSEWOOD

(By Judy Bachrach)

For those of you who would like to see what fine investigative reporting executed on a local level is really like, try tuning in Channel 4 at 7 P.M. Because, from what I have seen, Clare Crawford has done a magnificent job on Rosewood.

If we are to look for radical improvements within the confines of Baltimore's public institutions it would appear that electronic journalists are under stringent professional as well as moral obligations to expose conditions for what they are. At present there is no medium around that can compare with television's capacity for engendering the mass visceral response requisite for massive change. It is television, therefore, that must shoulder a large measure of that responsibility. Clare Crawford began her three-part report on Baltimore's home for the retarded Monday night; on Tuesday the Rosewood administration was shuffled around.

Mrs. Crawford has spared no one—least of all the audience—in her attempt to bring the full atmosphere of Rosewood into the living room. There is little narration, and most of the footage speaks more than eloquently for itself; close-up shots of vacuous, purposeless faces stuffed into overcrowded, understaffed rooms; scenes of restless children spraying around the slop that constitutes their dinner; mute pictorial epitaphs for the bed-ridden, not all of whom are mentally retarded, but who are all given the same program as the mentally retarded. Rosewood's inmates are beyond conventional deception: private agony distorts features, convulses the body.

PERSONAL TRIBULATIONS

It is the reporter's contention that people who happen to possess low intelligence quotients do not necessarily pose a threat to society, but she has wisely refrained from being the sole speaker. A young woman named Linda, endowed with a higher degree of intelligence than most Rosewood inmates, vented her own grievances last night—poor food, unhealthy, malodorous conditions, shapeless uniforms—and that quintessential element of personal tribulation was precisely

what was missing from last year's treatment of Rosewood.

There are problems, of course, the most notable being that Mrs. Crawford speaks too fast, and a lot of important statistics get lost in the jumble of slurred words. But I guess what impresses me most about her work is that it is well-calculated, well-defined, well photographed, and yet local. There is, after all, no law that specifies that local endeavors must be low-level endeavors, and none that relegates advocacy journalism to the dim confines of the occasional TV editorial. The only sad thing about the series is that we must look to Washington to reveal our problems.

YOUTH

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, there has been great confusion about what our young people are thinking today and their potential impact in the elections of 1972. Editor Edwin W. Shear of the Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise in Hillsboro, Wis., makes some thought-provoking editorial comments in his December 2 issue under the title "Youth Today Wants Old Promises Made Real." We would all do well to remember that the idealism of today's young people is essentially the same as that of each preceding generation. I, for one, hope that they are as successful in building their dream for America as have been the past generations which founded this Nation and developed it into the most prosperous and most protective of individual liberty in the history of man.

YOUTH TODAY WANTS OLD PROMISES MADE REAL

This country seems now to be among the most disjointed nations on the face of the earth. The gaps between its different components have been increased at a rate that is alarmingly injurious to the traditional social and political conglomerate we know as America.

The separations between generations, vocations, classes, races, organizations, ethnic and culture groups of many kinds seem to widen as each tries to save and propagate benefits they have had, while often striving for new benefits which they believe justified.

But why all the turmoil, the uncertain striving, the fears for tomorrow and the growing lack of confidence in united objectives and national destiny? It seems unreal and unjustified—and the need to reassert reality grows with each cry for justice in behalf of this nation and its people.

It's time to hearken to today's youth who seem now and then to be radicals because they shout forth—ask for—demand—the policies their parents and their grandparents sought.

A recent survey by Newsweek Magazine (October 15, 1971) shows that of new voters, under 21 years—a total of 49 percent want less U.S. funds expended for economic foreign aid, 68 percent want less spent for space exploration and 64 percent want less spent for military foreign aid.

In contrast—the survey showed that 78 percent of the young people want more federal funds expended in the fight against air and water pollution; 68 percent want job training for the unemployed; 56 percent want more money to fight organized crime;

55 percent want to invest more money in improving schools; 49 percent want bigger appropriations to fight street crime; 48 percent want increased medicare benefits and 51 percent want more housing for the poor.

None of these hopes are new. All date prior to World War II or before. Youth has enlisted in the crusades of their forefathers—crusades that were postponed while the nation fought, sacrificed and invested to guarantee its safety. Even while America is still in the midst of an armed conflict (in Vietnam), most of its citizens have decided that the time for war is over—that the decisions war was to bring have long since arrived.

And now the nation—and especially its youth—is awaiting the opportunity to return to the pattern of peace and the planning and working for peaceful benefit begun by other generations of Americans.

The foremost and wisest leaders have heard the voice of peace—the voices of youth—and in many instances, the revived voices of the middle aged and older (voices which have been mute for several decades). President Richard Nixon is one that has heard and he is trying to lead the nation into the new day he sees coming.

In an article that was primarily concerned with America's relations with other countries, U.S. Justice William O. Douglas penned some lines which are of poignant importance within our nation. These lines, originally printed in the Center Magazine and quoted in the magazine, "Intellectual Digest" of October 1971, say:

"There is no growth in democratic traditions unless there is a chance to develop them. There is no opportunity as long as the people do not exercise the franchise." In other words—to make democracy work—people have to have interest in it and a willingness to participate in it.

Justice Douglas quoted President Abraham Lincoln who, as a campaigner in 1857, said of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (1776):

"They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence, and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors everywhere."

The late Professor Clinton Rossiter, in an article which was also first printed in The Center Magazine and quoted in The Intellectual Digest, said that after American Independence had been won in the 1770's—

"Social and economic development . . . was a half century in the coming, and was largely achieved by the self-starting ambitions and energies of thousands of free men. The result was an unplanned, erratic, and yet dynamic process of economic expansion and social progress."

During the past several decades the United States has spread its wealth thin around the world, helping many deserving nations and also many which were not and are not deserving of that assistance.

At home American government has initiated, in this same time, only a few basically beneficial programs for its people (as compared to the great reforms from 1890 to 1920) and has given much consideration to the organization of government and the establishment of a powerful bureaucracy to direct, strengthen and perpetuate that organization. While this has been in progress, national legislators have come to fear the bureaucrats and to be servants of the latter more than advocates for the people.

Meanwhile the people have remembered the promises—the hoped for efforts of government to build a better United States and with the pondering of many citizens there grew a new realization—that government is growing away from the people and that con-

sequently many of the people feel embittered, frustrated and even betrayed.

Now comes the new generation to demand that the promises made to their elders be kept. These younger people do not defy the government—but they do remember a much older and sincerely ordered directive relating to the direction and use of power—"honor thy father and mother." And they know the elder members of their families are leaders in true moral sense when they ask that American democracy be restored to its rightful eminence and that the promises of governmental leadership for a better life in the United States be brought to actual realization.

In all this there is neither conservative nor liberal—neither radical nor traditionalist—but a great national surge of sentiment which rises above and engulfs these blocs. It is simply a growing demand that the federal government, and those who lead or administer, give genuine heed to the "manifest destiny" of a growing, surging, confident America.

THE STRATEGIC GRAIN RESERVE BILL

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's passage of the strategic grain reserve bill by the House of Representatives reminds us again of the great productive capacity of American farms—the great agricultural wealth that sometimes, ironically, means hardship to America's farmers.

But this debate might serve to illuminate another responsibility which such abundance implies—the responsibility which the United States has long recognized—to share this plenty with less productive and less fortunate nations.

It would, indeed, be a tragedy if we allowed the political confusion generated by the current confrontation between India and Pakistan to blind us to the intense human distress that exists in those countries.

Food for peace agreements were signed with Pakistan on August 6 and September 10, with the commodities earmarked for East Pakistan relief. Of the amounts allotted, 275,000 metric tons of wheat, 50,000 metric tons of rice, and 8,700 tons of vegetable oil have been shipped. But due to jammed receiving facilities, the effect of the war on insurance rates, and the difficulties with landing food shipments due to the hostilities, a promised 500,000 metric tons of wheat and 35,000 metric tons of vegetable oil have not been delivered.

Although the cut off of developmental assistance to India did not include shipments of food for peace commodities for counterpart funds, nevertheless, no agreements have been signed with India for fiscal 1972 under title I of Public Law 480. But since the end of fiscal 1971, carryover shipments under that year's agreements have amounted to 437,000 metric tons of wheat, 8,000 metric tons of vegetable oil, and 75,000 bales of cotton. It is incumbent on this Nation, in

my judgment, to make every effort to conclude the fiscal 1972 agreements with India at the earliest possible date.

Beyond the present efforts, we would do well to consider the future relationship between our anticipated food surpluses and the anticipated needs of the people on the Indian subcontinent when the war ends. To people whose existence is marginal at the best of times, war, with its interruptions of food production and upheaval of population, can only mean widespread starvation.

My own interest in these problems and belief in the wisdom of our food for peace efforts stems from my experience as deputy director of the program under Senator McGovern in the early 1960's. I felt then as I do now that in a world of hunger, American agricultural abundance should not be considered a problem but an opportunity.

TRIBUTE TO WES BURMEISTER,
ROADBUILDER

HON. VERNON W. THOMSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of Wisconsin have been well served for 42 years by their present State highway engineer, Wesley J. Burmeister, who will retire early next year.

I have known Wes personally for many years and can testify to his thorough knowledge of highway engineering and his high sense of dedication in his duties as State highway engineer. It was during my years as Governor of Wisconsin that Wes Burmeister moved from relative obscurity as district engineer at Waukesha, to become statewide chief maintenance engineer in 1957.

Wes has been a dedicated public servant since his days of summer school employment with the Wisconsin Highway Commission in 1927 and 1928. He received his civil engineering degree in 1929 from the University of Wisconsin.

Wes went on from being chief maintenance engineer to become director of planning and research in 1960, served as director of research for the highway advisory committee of the legislative council of the Wisconsin Legislature from 1960 to 1965, and since 1965 has had a distinguished tenure as State highway engineer.

Wes is a registered professional engineer. He has served as president—1955—of the southwest chapter, Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers, and a director of the State chapter—1958. He was secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi Valley Conference of State Highway Departments in 1962 and president in 1963.

Currently, Wes Burmeister serves as president of the American Association of State Highway Officials and a member of the executive committee. He is a director of the American Road Builders' Association and a member of its cooperative educational committee.

The people of Wisconsin will miss the experience and dedication of Wes Burmeister when he retires in January.

CENTER HILL, ARK.—FASTEST
GROWING MUNICIPALITY

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the testimony from my community development hearing in Walnut Ridge, Ark., which I would like to share with my colleagues today presents a contrast in municipalities, but a similarity in problems.

Minturn, Ark., which is represented by the statement of Mayor Charles L. Jones, is one of the First Congressional District's smallest municipalities. Mayor Charles Harvill talks about Center Hill, the second fastest growing municipality in Arkansas, according to the 1970 census. William B. Fisher, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paragould, testified about a medium-sized Arkansas city which has achieved steady growth progress.

Despite their differences in size and circumstance, it is clear to me, as I believe it will be to my colleagues who read this testimony, that they share a common problem—lack of funds to carry on the necessary community improvements. This is a problem of nonmetropolitan areas which the Congress has begun to give increasing recognition. I believe the comments of these officials should be included in our consideration of solutions to these difficulties of community development and revitalization.

The testimony follows:

A TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO CONGRESSMAN
BILL ALEXANDER AT WALNUT RIDGE, ARK.,
OCTOBER 23, 1971

I have been asked to present the most urgent needs of Minturn, Arkansas. I would like to list them and then explain why I feel they are urgent. They include: a water treatment plant, a sewer treatment plant, police and fire protection and census taking.

The citizens of Minturn, Arkansas are drinking water that is unfit for human consumption! They are drinking water that has been condemned by the State Health Department. Why? Supposedly because the rates would be too high for an F.H.A. financed water system. However, what is the price of a person's health?

In 1965 a preliminary engineering plan for city water was drawn up for Minturn. The estimated cost was \$39,000 or a \$10/month average bill. The plan was discarded by the administration because this average bill was too high. In June of 1971 I asked for another preliminary report. This time the estimate was \$68,000.

Unless we could receive at least a 50% grant there would be no way for Minturn to obtain water and have it at a reasonable cost. I consider a reasonable cost not to average over \$5/month because this is all the residents can afford.

I would also like to say that in the preliminary survey only two people in the whole town refused to accept city water if it could be obtained. That speaks for itself.

In 1970 six cases of hepatitis occurred in Minturn. A check by the State Health Department traced the cause to drinking water.

This immediately caused a condemnation of a well at one dwelling. This is only one example, there are many more. Several residents cannot and will not drink the water on their premises. I would also like to bring out that there are only two towns between the Missouri border and Little Rock that do not have water and Minturn is one of these.

We must have a water system in a short time and we must have a source of income to pay for it.

This brings me to another urgent need of our municipality. That need being adequate sewer treatment facilities. Practically every road ditch is full of sewage. This makes a healthy place for germs and an unhealthy place for habitation of humans. Several of the citizens cannot even enjoy a cook-out in their backyard because of the smell.

One resident of the town wanted to put in an F.H.A. financed trailer court. However, after inquiring, he could not obtain the money because of lack of adequate water and sewer facilities. That caused the town of Minturn to lose 10 or 15 new citizens.

The town cannot mow weeds in several of the ditches because they stay wet from sewer drainage. Something must be done!

I have already been informed by an F.H.A. representative that Minturn would be unable to have a sewage treatment plant due to its small size. That sounds ridiculous and it is ridiculous. Size is not the question. It is the amount of pollution and contamination that is occurring.

Another urgent need is police protection. Our present budget will not allow us to hire a city marshal. We must depend on the sheriff's office in Walnut Ridge or the state police. There needs to be some way other than the Crime Commission grants to obtain money for police protection. The grants given out by the Arkansas Crime Commission are generally missed by the smaller towns such as Minturn due to a lack of matching funds.

Along with police protection comes fire protection. Minturn must depend upon Walnut Ridge for protection and then the cost is \$50 per run.

The last need I will bring out is more of a gripe than a need. It concerns the taking of census. The population count of Minturn has fluctuated from 69 to 136 in 10 years.

In the 1950's the population was 136. When the count was taken for 1960 the population fell to 69 but a special census taken showed 118. Then in 1970 the population fell to 96 and recently an unofficial count has revealed the population at 130. We are losing much needed state turnbacks from this inefficient census taking. This is a loss of \$610.50 for 1971! Perhaps that is a small sum to many towns but to Minturn that is a lot of money.

The people of Minturn need help and need it quickly. I know that many people would like to live in Minturn if there was only adequate water, sewer and police protection. No one wants to raise a family where conditions are unsanitary. These are the main problems faced by our city.

The day of the outdoor privy is gone. It has been replaced by open ditch cesspools!

Thank you,

CHARLES L. JONES, Mayor,
Minturn, Ark.

CITY OF CENTER HILL—CHARLES HARVILL,
MAYOR

The city of Center Hill was incorporated in October 1959. It joins Paragould on Center Hill's east side and was the second fastest growing city in Arkansas during the last census.

Our immediate needs are public utilities—sewers, fire protection, competitive electrical rates, and garbage service. I realize that most cities have passed this stage of development and their immediate needs will be our future needs. The most urgent need of Center Hill is a \$600,000 loan and grant from F.H.A.

for a sewer system and improvement to the existing water system.

Center Hill is the largest city in Arkansas without a sewer system. Proceedings began in November 1965 for a loan and at the time I took office in January two requirements were necessary to become eligible: (1) that the city own the existing water system, and (2) that the proposed water sewer project be economically feasible for the citizens of Center Hill. The only possible method of obtaining the existing water system was through eminent domain proceedings. At that time we did not have \$40,000 on hand or an avenue through which we could borrow this amount. One possible way of starting eminent domain proceeding was to ask the citizens of Center Hill to deed their interest in the existing water system to the city of Center Hill. Eighty-six percent conveyed their interest, however, this meant that we still needed \$6,500. We had some money and I thought that we had the problem solved. However, I find that just because a city has money doesn't mean it can use it for such an urgent need.

At that time we needed a channel like this community development program where a city could borrow money on an economically sound program. We were able to solve our problem by borrowing the money locally. Banns certainly enjoy making short-term loans to cities at six percent.

Eminent domain proceedings were filed July 6 and a revised application on the water and sewer project was submitted to HUD. We have received no word at this time; and frankly, citizens of Center Hill are let down with the governmental processes.

At the present time we are faced with the problem of operating a water system without any revenue. Water is provided by the city of Paragould and the existing meters are owned by the city of Paragould. Therefore, all the revenue goes to the city of Paragould. We need immediate approval of the pending application or a method of obtaining \$10,000 to buy a master meter and the existing water meters. By doing this we could buy water wholesale and retail to the citizens of Center Hill, therefore keeping any profit made on the water within our system.

Our source of electrical supply is a unique situation. Paragould is on the east side with a very economical electrical rate. Center Hill is served by Craighead Electric Co-Op and Ark-Mo Power Company. Electrical rates of these three companies are not the same. Providing a competitive electrical rate may be solved by buying the existing line. I do not have any idea of the value of these lines, the cost of operation and maintenance, the cost of city lighting, or the cost of necessary parks needed by the city of Center Hill. I am sure that the city of Center Hill will need a source of revenue for these necessary expansions.

PARAGOULD, ARK.

(By William B. Fisher)

Political Science teaches that there are three distinct levels of government: Local, State and Federal. Local government is responsible for developing programs through local effort, obtaining local approval for those programs and financing those local programs through taxation or other means. The role of the State government is usually in the area of technical assistance for promoting local growth within the various communities that comprise the State. The State often times approves taxing means whereby State funds may be returned to local communities for approved programs. However, the bulk of taxation is on the Federal level and thus the role of the Federal government becomes one of tax collection and disbursement of those taxes to States and local communities. Then the local community with its limited taxation structure can only impose so much tax in keeping with the wishes of the electorate. This is somewhat true at the

State level because people can identify with State government and feel that limits can be imposed here also. This, however, does not seem to be true with the Federal government, because people have a difficult time relating with Federal taxation programs but do relate very closely with the disbursement of those tax dollars. Thus, a taxing avenue has been created (one which the electorate takes for "here-to-stay") and each community must of necessity seek Federal funds to construct, plan, or develop community projects and programs (a concept which has become accepted).

With this prelude the following community services are addressed in terms of existing problems of expansion to meet community needs and the financing of those expansion needs.

HEALTH SERVICES

Manpower: Various assistance programs are presently underway to assist teaching institutions in preparing persons for health work, also various programs to assist individuals in their pursuits of health careers are available. Then the real problem in health manpower apparently lies in the distribution of health manpower.

Solution: Some type of incentive program should be prepared to entice manpower to move to the area of need.

Facilities: The cost of construction of new or additional health care facilities imposes a great financial burden on local communities. Local taxing programs are not adequate, in most cases, to meet the need in a growing community like Paragould.

Solution: Hill-Burton funds should be increased from the present $\frac{1}{2}$ matching to at least $\frac{3}{4}$ matching, for inpatient and outpatient construction projects. Low interest loans to private physicians to construct and equip clinic facilities is needed.

COMMUNITY MEETING AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Community facilities for meeting and recreation should be encouraged through governmental grants of at least 75%.

LIBRARY FACILITIES AND MATERIALS

Material: Federal Government grants to local and regional libraries should be available to purchase books, audio-visual aids, and etc. on at least a 50% matching basis.

Facilities: Construction or addition of new facilities should be encouraged by governmental grants of at least 75%.

Adequate public facilities such as Court-houses, and city halls should be encouraged by Federal grants of at least 50% for construction.

HOUSING

Presently there are various Federal housing programs, which could adequately meet the needs if H.U.D. would authorize more units.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS

Good highways are essential to industrial growth as well as continued agricultural development and a return of our population to living on the land. As jobs are offered in principal cities and roads are developed, we can see the redevelopment of the rural areas of Eastern Arkansas. If our needs can be summarized and stated in a brief form, the following would be our answer:

1. An expanded development of our trunk line highways that serve our principal towns which contain our industry. The Interstate system is nearing completion but we need to connect our county seats and other population centers to this system by an adequate system of big highways. This will promote industry, recreation, travel, education and all the other facilities essential to healthy growth.

2. A continued development of our rural roads so that people can return to the land and work in our growing industrial cities. This will help in school transportation as

well as agricultural marketing. We need to offer good paved roads so that our growing population can spread into the rural areas.

3. The development of our street systems in our towns and cities should be modernized to meet present traffic with room for expansion in the future. Urban transportation problems are not confined to our large metropolitan areas but exist in all of our cities and towns.

EDUCATION

How can the Federal Government provide specialized services at the local level? The problems of boys and girls are such today, that better trained guidance counselors, social workers, and psychologists are needed at the local level to help these boys and girls. Financial incentives are needed to encourage young men and women to go into these specialized fields.

Can the Federal Government furnish more financial aid for vocational education to the local school districts? Most of the vocational education training schools in the State of Arkansas are now being conducted by the State Department of Education at the regional post-secondary level. Why can't more vocational education money be administered at the local level? Categorical aid based upon the needs at the local level could better provide the training needed for boys and girls before they drop out of school or graduate.

Buildings for instructional activities, such as media centers, special education, vocational education, and remedial instruction, are inadequate to meet the specialized needs of today. Help is needed because the local tax base is insufficient to provide for all the changes needed in today's highly specialized instructional program.

AGRICULTURE

1. Drainage on Cache River would open up a more diversified farming area for western Greene County and would hold the people on the farm.

2. High cost of production is causing many people to stop farming. They need more research on lowering the cost of major crops such as cotton, soybeans, and rice.

3. Pesticides are necessary in the production of food and fiber. Farmers do not need any additional restrictions on these items of production.

ELECTRIC POWER

Light Plant Commission's present and future requirements:

1. In the year 1971, the Light Company's peak load was 26,400 KW.

2. Our projected KW demand for 1975 is 45,342 KW.

3. Our present contract demand with Southwestern Power Administration calls for 30,500 KW.

4. This leaves 14,842 KW to be provided for by the City of Paragould, either in purchased power or power obtained from some outside source.

5. The most economical source of providing this 14,842 KW would be gas turbines. The smallest size that can be purchased are 20,000 KW, which, at \$1.25 per KW, would amount to an investment of \$2,250,000. The gas turbine is almost prohibitive in our area because of the high fuel cost, as are most other sources of generation.

6. The most logical solution to our problem would be a joint venture between surrounding municipalities building a steam plant in some location near an abundant water supply.

This would require some government aid in both securing a generation site, necessary monies to fund such a project, and to help enact laws that would permit such joint effects.

PARAGOULD AIRPORT

Paragould is a city of approximately 10,000 people that is the center of a trade and industrial area with 100,000 people within 25 miles.

Paragould has five major industries and several smaller ones that employ 3,500 people in industrial jobs. All of these major industries and several smaller ones fly in material, supplies, corporate people, maintenance people and customers. They also fly out a large quantity of products manufactured here.

Paragould has a 130 bed hospital that serves this area that is the best equipped and staffed with specialists of any hospital in the area from St. Louis to Memphis to Little Rock. Specialized physicians and equipment technicians for sophisticated equipment are flown in and out of Paragould quite frequently.

The larger aircraft and larger loads require longer and better runways and a better airport facility.

Correspondence is being carried in advance of an application to the Federal Aviation Agency for financial assistance to acquire additional land, lengthen and improve the runways and taxiways and improve the airport lighting.

The Federal Government would contribute substantially to the economic situation in this area by making available financial assistance for this project. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$150,000.

WATER AND SEWER

1. Wastewater treatment must be updated to meet requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency, New Lagoons or more treatments Plants, also

Extend sewer and water lines to every part of the city, including areas which will be annexed the next 10 years.

2. We must look at the E.P.A. Interim Basin Plan with regard to wastewater. This should include Center Hill and other small Communities around Paragould, also subdivisions already planned for our system. Projected cost of approximately 2 million dollars in the next 10 years. There are many needs to repair and maintain our present system to handle the new load.

3. With new cost requirements under E.P.A. and the Interim Basin Plan, more and bigger grants under PL 660, also new grants for small towns with the Interim Basin Plan.

PARAGOULD—CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT REDEVELOPMENT—CBD

"Bootstrap" is a favorite and familiar word and popular concept with both the public and private sectors of our country. The redevelopment of the central business district (CBD) of Paragould is the prime goal of the entire Paragould area and supported by all groups. The urgency and reasoning is as follows:

A. Paragould is unique in that the CBD is and has been in the past the most dynamic, vigorous, and vital focus point of the city. Paragould's trade area is vast. It extends to neighboring counties and Southeast Missouri. Paragould probably has more furniture stores, beauty shops, barber shops, and service and related businesses than Fayetteville, a town of almost three times this size.

B. The entire community and area would suffer if the central business is allowed to deteriorate such as has recently been seen in Jonesboro. The tax base for the Paragould Public Schools, the same school district being the smallest (six square miles) in the state would virtually spell economic doom for the schools and community. Attractive shopping areas developing in Missouri and Jonesboro have greatly hurt and damaged this community which has been the key servant of Northeast Arkansas.

C. Money spent in the redevelopment of the CBD of Paragould, Arkansas would thus be the "Bootstrap" of rural Northeast Arkansas.

D. Plans are well under-way and applications have been made for financial assistance. Paragould appreciates this opportunity

to acquaint our representatives of this plan and program and would welcome further opportunity to place it within its proper prime place in the goals of Eastern Arkansas. Our current plan is ambitious; and we feel will attract not only additional trade to the entire area, but additional tourists.

FINANCING DEVELOPMENT

The success enjoyed by our community through the utilization of Act 9 Bonds has been outlined in detail in another section of this document. Therefore, I shall merely refer to this success in urging that serious consideration be given to raising the limits placed on tax free bonds. The request is logical in nature, in our opinion, because of increased cost of construction and equipment. Many communities are experiencing difficulties within the present framework of the limitations of tax free nature of bonds, because the industries in question are requiring more financing than can presently be provided.

It is widely recognized by all authorities that Arkansas is seriously deficient in capital for expansion of existing industries, the development of commerce, and the orderly development of our natural resources. Thus, the majority of industrial bonds sold over the past ten years have been unrated bonds (bonds not rated by any recognized rating authority, i.e. Moody's or Standard & Poors). The reasons our bonds are unrated are many, primarily one of an expense, and one of Arkansas' bonds continuing to receive poor ratings. This emphasis is given to the fact to point out the urgency of retaining the advantage of tax free bonds in order to provide for capital to develop our area.

Banks in the immediate area and throughout Arkansas and the investing public have bought bonds for two primary reasons:

1. In order to aid and assist in the development of the State, and
2. Because of the tax free nature of the bonds and the yields that may be derived therefrom.

The interest rates bonds would sell for if they were not tax free would be exorbitantly high to the extent that it would render most industrial programs unfeasible.

We strongly urge that the limit of tax free bonds that may be issued for the purpose of financing industrialization be increased. With equal urgency we urge that any attempts to remove the tax free nature of the industrial revenue bonds be abandoned forthwith.

FINANCING DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Paragould Area Chamber of Commerce strongly recommends that some means be devised to finance the development of a broad area of resources (*The Crawley's Ridge Area*). These resources are rapidly becoming recognized as a most important facet of our society. That being the natural resources enjoyed throughout most of rural Arkansas.

We recommend that consideration be given to the establishment of a natural resources finance program similar to the present urban renewal programs utilized in many of the larger cities. If rural areas were permitted to adequately develop their facilities immediately, you would see substantial alleviation of the ghetto problem. We commend the Congress for its attention to the development needs of Arkansas, and we particularly commend the delegation representing us.

RÉSUMÉ OF PAST PROJECTS

Water and Sewer system

In 1964, the Paragould Water Works received a total of \$760,000 from two Federal Agencies—namely: Accelerated Public Works and Health, Education and Welfare. An equal amount of money was raised locally through a Bond Issue. The total amount of \$1,520,000 was spent to renovate the then existing

water and sewer systems and in extensions of both systems to better serve our Community.

Municipal airport

In 1955-56, the Industrial Development Committee of the Paragould Chamber of Commerce conducted a survey to ascertain the value of having a municipal airport in or near Paragould. Approximately 100 acres of land was purchased with funds solicited within the city of Paragould, Arkansas. Following the purchase of the lands and the appointments of a Municipal Airport Commission, an application was lodged with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Civil Aeronautics Commission.

On August 8, 1958, the Civil Aeronautics Commission awarded a grant to the city of Paragould in the amount of \$30,985 for the purpose of constructing and hard-surfacing runways, and general development of a municipal airport. The end results was that with this grant and matching funds one 2800 x 60 ft. hard-surfacing runway was constructed. Other improvements have been made from time to time in order that the facility could serve the Community.

City light and power

In 1939, the city of Paragould received a Federal Grant in the amount of \$90,000 to be used in the construction and development of a municipal electric facility. A Light Plant Commission was named and a \$110,000 matching fund was secured through a revenue bond issue.

The City Light and Power began serving our Community on December 13, 1939 and has continued to do so since that time with no further grants from any Government Source.

Industrial development

Paragould has neither applied for or received any Federal Grant to be used in securing and developing new industries. Our Community has had great success in its industrial development programs. Various methods of financing have been used for some industries, such as public subscriptions, bank loans, etc. Arkansas Act 9 and Arkansas approved method of municipal financing of industries have been used in some cases for a total of \$10 Million.

Public housing

In 1969, the city of Paragould received a \$180,000 preliminary loan to be used in the planning, development and construction of a public housing project. Recently the city of Paragould received approval through Housing and Urban Development a Federal Grant in the amount of \$1,823,000 for the purchase of lands and construction of 120 family dwelling units.

Some three or four residential builders have been building and selling homes under title No. 235. No exact count is available on the number of units or monies expended.

Community Methodist Hospital

Paragould has received a total of \$658,000 through the Hill Burton Act as follows: 1949—\$99,000, 1969—\$359,500, 1971—\$200,000. Matching funds for these grants were secured through municipal bond issues.

These grants have made it possible for Paragould to have a modern hospital in which to care for the entire population of Paragould and Greene County.

Community center

In 1969, Paragould received a grant in the amount of \$369,000 from the Federal Government to be used in the construction of a Community Center in which to serve Paragould and Greene County. Matching funds were solicited locally without bond issue. Thus, we now have a Community Center worth more than One Half Million Dollars, free of debt.

Community park

In 1971, the city of Paragoud received two grants from the Federal Government totaling \$111,000. Matching funds were raised locally without bond issue. All funds are being used to purchase 20 acres of ground and constructing facilities such as park lots, concession stands, four baseball diamonds, and several tennis courts. Additional plans call for play ground equipment for younger children.

Mr. Speaker, this is the 11th insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of testimony and other materials which I have gathered during my search for ways to assist community development in non-metropolitan areas. Other materials on this subject appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 117, part 25, pages 32740-32741; part 26, pages 34505-34506; part 27, pages 35409-35410; 36133-36135; part 28, pages 37358-37360; part 29, pages 38121-38123; part 30, pages 39156-39158; part 31, pages 40813-40817; part 32, pages 41882-41884; part 34, pages 44697-44699.

A TRIBUTE TO JACK ROSEN,
CARICATURIST EXTRAORDINAIRE

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like on this occasion to commend the work, the spirit, and philosophy of a great American, the internationally renowned cartoonist Jack Rosen of New York. Mr. Rosen's talent for caricature has involved him in direct contact with the great and the humble, rich and poor, the mighty and the meek. To people of every class and every kind, he has brought to bear the force of his abilities, with remarkable effect.

It is a notable fact that Jack Rosen has just completed his 100,000th caricature. In his long and distinguished career this brilliant artist has sketched wounded veterans, hospitalized kids around the world, orphaned kids and other victims of misfortune, as well as scores of dignitaries, from Presidents Eisenhower and Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Wendell Willkie to Moshe Dayan, Nikita Khrushchev, General Westmoreland, and at least 70 heads of state—not to mention the countless world leaders in all walks of life.

Jack Rosen has wisely utilized his vantage point while serving in the security department of the Waldorf-Astoria for 28 years by meeting with many of these leading world figures during their stay at the hotel. He has captured remarkable likenesses of about 400 notables, all of whom have recognized his skill by signing their own portraits, many by commenting laudably on the accuracy of his portrayals. The resulting signature collection is one of the most incredible in the world.

Since retiring from the Waldorf in 1959, Jack has been involved in many endeavors in behalf of those in need, touring hospitals around the world, drawing pictures of the patients, to their

delight. He has visited orphanages in 48 States and is a member of the 52d Association which works for veterans 52 weeks of the year. Upon returning from Vietnam, following a recent tour of hospitals in the vicinity of Da Nang, he received a personal citation from the President.

The value of humor and laughter in the world is self-evident, and as a humorist Jack Rosen has proven his abilities beyond question. Having charmed the important and the influential, on the one hand, and the unfortunate on the other, he has revealed a special understanding of the human spirit that renders him important to all mankind.

Through his efforts and good humor, laughter has found its way to the hearts of many thousands of Americans, and his performance is worthy of our fond best wishes and heartiest congratulations. Our hats are off to you, Jack Rosen.

ONE GIANT STEP FOR MANKIND

HON. JAMES F. HASTINGS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, today's passage of the House-Senate Cancer Conference report on the bill S. 1828, is the culmination of untold hours of effort by Members of Congress to develop an effective and comprehensive program to attack the Nation's most dreaded disease.

Cancer, the cruelest of killers, has stalked mankind bringing agony and despair not only to the victims, but also to their loved ones.

I commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. ROGERS) chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare, and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NELSEN) who untiringly worked to develop a bill to meet the needs of the Nation, the expectations of the public and give the necessary impetus to the scientific community for an expanded effort to find a treatment and cure for all forms of cancer.

Much progress has been reported in the early treatment of cancer, but the key to a cure remains tragically elusive. This legislation represents a major effort by the Federal Government to marshal all its resources to relocate that key.

In fact, it is the first time that such impressive resources have been unleashed in a single effort against a single disease.

The \$1.6 billion in program and research funds for the next 3 years will implement a program that will allow the President to monitor and optimize the national research and clinical efforts against cancer.

The primary thrust for the new program will be in the National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health. The NCI director, who will be appointed by the President, will have di-

rect budget and reporting access to the Chief Executive. Also, the NIH director will be appointed by the President. In addition, a three-member panel, composed of two distinguished cancer scientist-doctors and a layman of expert management background, will monitor the Institute's efforts and report its progress directly to the President.

This measure also provides for the establishment and funding of 15 new cancer centers throughout the United States which will bring the latest research breakthroughs immediately into the clinical setting to help those stricken with cancer.

Mr. Speaker, this is truly a giant, and humanitarian, step for all mankind.

WENATCHEE HAS TWO OF STATE'S
TOP FOOTBALL TEAMS

HON. THOMAS S. FOLEY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the city of Wenatchee has long been recognized by the people of the Fifth Congressional District as the apple capital of the world. This year, the city has the honor of being the football capital of Washington State, because two of its teams have become State champions.

The amazing Wenatchee High School Panthers, coached by Lee Bofito, completed a second straight undefeated season and were rated the No. 1 class AAA high school team in the State by both the Associated Press and United Press International. It was the second straight year the Panthers were the State's top high school team.

The community was further honored by having the No. 1 community college football team in the State—the hard-driving Wenatchee Valley College Knights, coached by Paul Seale.

The Knights won the State championship and have been rated the No. 10 community college team in the Nation.

I know that everyone in the community is extremely proud of these accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD at this point several newspaper articles which tell the story of these two outstanding football teams:

[From the Wenatchee Daily World,
Nov. 23, 1971]

PANTHERS HONORED AFTER BIG SEASON

Tackle Rebb Firman and linebacker Bob Simpson shared the inspirational award in Wenatchee High School football for the 1971 season.

Firman and Simpson were among those receiving special awards at the annual parents-organized banquet honoring the Wenatchee High School football team.

A huge throng packed the spacious lodge room of the Elks building to pay tribute to Wenatchee's second successive unbeaten football team and Big Nine Conference champions Monday evening. The attendance was estimated at 390, including football players.

The banquet hall was colorfully decorated. One wall was plastered with gold stars bearing the names of each Panther; another wall was decorated with symbols of the Panther

opponents, with a Panther in the middle, and the table decorations included gold, foot-high figure 1's, each bearing a cut-out of the state of Washington and signifying Wenatchee's claim to the mythical state championship.

In addition to Firman and Simpson, those receiving special awards were:

Honorary Captains: Rick Mitchell and Jim Pruss.

Ron Weeks Memorial award for most improved player: shared by Stan Bratton and Larry Duncan.

Scholarship award: Kurt Collyer with a perfect 4.0 grade point ("Burrelle Duvau-chelle was close behind with one 'B'." Principal Tom Byne said in making the presentation).

Oil Can award (goes to the player who keeps everybody loose): Rick Colwell.

Head Coach Lee Bofto and his staff received a standing ovation.

Bofto had special praise for each of his coaches: Gene Baker, Dale Skalsky, Dennis Esser, Paul Reasor and Brad Riggs. He acknowledged all the individuals and organizations who had a hand in making the season a success.

"It's all these people working at a unified effort," he said. Among those receiving plaudits from Bofto were volunteer trainer Jim Duck, team physician Dr. Phil Davenport, stats-man Manuel Diaz, films-man John Rutherford Jr., band director Gene Huber ("We probably have the best band in the league, if not the state," Bofto commented. "Our halftime performances are second to none"), veteran p.a. announcer Paul Pugh, custodian Coy McGaha, junior high coaches Bob Pell and Darrel Lee, the cheerleaders, Apple-ettes drill team and pep club.

"All these things together are what make the program a success," Bofto emphasized.

Bofto also had special praise for Managers Andy Barthol, Mike Reister and Gary Harris and student trainers Jon Pifer and Rick Mulligan.

Featured speaker Mel Thompson, a member of Jim Owens' coaching staff at the University of Washington, told the audience: "You've got something here that's very vital—you've got pride and you've got involvement." He was referring to Wenatchee High School's successful football program, along with the solid backing of the community.

Esser, in presenting the junior varsity players, noted that the JV teams played 18 games this fall and that the 105 boys in the program (including varsity) all had game action on the same night once during the season.

The football players serenaded the coaches with their own musical composition and then presented novelty awards. Bofto received a buddha statue, Baker a baker's hat symbolic of his position as head man of "Baker's Dozen," and Skalsky a gold-plated spittoon and a lifetime supply of sunflower seeds.

The players also gave plaques of appreciation to Duck Diaz and Dr. Davenport.

The football banquet was combined with a sprinkling of information on other Panther sports.

Bill Sauve, in reporting on the Panthers' 5-5 (wins and losses) year in cross-country, said of his boys: "They work very hard at what they do." He estimated that a cross-country man runs 250 to 300 miles per season.

Looking ahead to the winter sports seasons. Wrestling Coach Tom Black said: "I think we have the best potential that we've ever had—provided everybody performs up to his potential." The wrestlers open against Moses Lake Dec. 2.

"I'm really looking forward to it," commented newly-appointed basketball Coach Jack Brantner. "We're got some great kids."

The climax of the evening came when master-of-ceremonies Charles (Bud) Preston

presented each coach and his wife with reservations for a Jan. 1 Rose Bowl date.

Spearheading the banquet organization were Mr. and Mrs. Wally Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crollard, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Madiand, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Isaacson, Mr. and Mrs. Chuck McHoney and Wanda Skalsky.

[From the Wenatchee Daily World,
Nov. 23, 1971]

COACHES, WIVES HONORED WITH ROSE BOWL TRIP

The three members of the Wenatchee High School varsity coaching staff, and their wives, were stunned by a special presentation at the tailend of the Panther football banquet Monday evening.

Master-of-Ceremonies Charles (Bud) Preston, representing "Panther fans," presented each couple with airline reservations and all the other trimmings which will provide them with an all-expense paid trip to the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif.

The "Panther fans," in showing their appreciation for the dedicated efforts of Coaches Lee Bofto, Gene Baker and Dale Skalsky, in a week's time raised the necessary money to send the three and their spouses to the Rose Bowl.

Judging from the emotional reaction of the wives, the presentation, indeed, came as quite a surprise and provided a fitting climax to the banquet.

[From the Wenatchee Daily World, Nov. 30,
1971]

KNIGHTS FETED; McDONALD, COEN SHARE HONOR

Two record-breaking offensive stars, quarterback John Coen and split end Mark McDonald, shared the "most valuable player" award, a presentation which climaxed an evening of accolades for the Northwest JC football champion Wenatchee Valley College Knights.

Coen, the Knights' sophomore leader from Hawaii, and McDonald, the freshman will-of-the-wisp from Vancouver, B.C. were the key offensive players in the Knights' championship campaign. Coen passed for a school record 1,230 yards and McDonald shattered all WVC pass receiving records with 64 catches for 831 yards and nine touchdowns.

They were among eight Knights to receive special awards at the post-season banquet honoring the team at Roy's Chuck Wagon Monday evening.

The team's "most inspirational player" award was shared by two sophomores from West Seattle, linebacker Steve Adelson and fullback Tom Jensen.

Another former West Seattle griddler, sophomore defensive guard Rick Ritch, shared the "On the Spot" outstanding lineman award with center Vince Kauzlarich, sophomore from Issaquah.

Other major award winners were Ken McEachern, 18-year-old sophomore from Regina, Sask., outstanding defensive back, and Harry Knell, rugged wingback from Honolulu, outstanding offensive back.

The banquet had its moments of nostalgia, as the large gathering paid tribute to long-time line Coach Bill Penhalegon, who earlier had informed WVC President Dr. William Steward of his plans to retire from coaching.

As the banquet drew to a close, Penhalegon was presented with a plaque in recognition of his 18 years of dedicated service to the football program. Earlier, he and his wife Barbara were given a standing ovation.

"I feel that I have been rewarded by the boys who have gone on to play elsewhere," Penhalegon said in accepting the plaque. He called the 1971 team "the greatest group of boys since I've been here."

Head Coach Paul Seale, who once played under Penhalegon, commented: "He's just so invaluable to this whole program."

No player went home without a trophy. Each was awarded a small trophy symbolizing his participation on a championship team by the conference.

In giving out the awards to the defensive troops, defensive line coach Jim Norton said: "All the boys performed admirably, both in practice and in the games."

There was "real competitiveness in the secondary," defensive backfield Coach Sandy Coopridder said of his boys.

Other comments by the coaches:

Norton, on his 170-pound defensive terror: "Jim Carter, I believe, was the best defensive lineman we had all year."

Penhalegon, on center Vince Kauzlarich: "This guy started 19 games for us—which is a record."

Seale: "There's just not enough you can say about the best quarterback in the nation and that is John Coen—he took a loser and made it a winner. . . . A lot of the success of John Coen and our other backs goes to one tough son-of-a-gun—Tom Jensen (in recognition of the fullback's great blocking). . . . The toughest game of the year was in our practice (in paying tribute to the defense)."

In introducing the assistant coaches, Quarterback Club President Frank Kuntz said:

Of Norton—"I don't think anyone can overemphasize Jim's contribution to the team this year."

Of Coopridder—"I know he's going to go a long ways in coaching, but I hope he doesn't go anywhere for awhile."

Commented Athletic Director-basketball Coach Frank Mataya: "Coach Seale, you really are a tough act to follow."

Mataya mentioned some of the unheralded sophomores who played little, yet hung with the squad until the end: "The attitude of this ball club was exemplified by these young men."

In opening the program, livewire master-of-ceremonies Kuntz read congratulatory messages from Congressman Tom Foley, Governor Evans and State Rep. Stu Blensoe.

Seale gave special recognition to the many unsung people who helped make the season a success, including the Quarterback Club ("It's the real reason why we're here tonight"); Al Schuster, unofficial host at each of the WVC Quarterback Club's weekly meetings; veteran bus driver Roy Reinstra ("an extra coach"); the cheerleaders ("Tremendous job of support by the cheerleaders and also the Royal Squires"); the team doctors, John Jacobsen and Dale Peterson; student trainer Keith Kladnick and manager Barry Dollis ("A lot of long, hard hours").

COUNTDOWN '72

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, in order for the American political system to be a success, it must have the participation of all segments of society. Realizing this, it is extremely encouraging to note that an increasing number of young people are working seriously and constructively in politics.

The National Youth Caucus, formed in Chicago this past weekend, holds great possibilities for responsible student action.

Kansas has been one of the leading States in regard to student interest and involvement in political activity. On October 30-31, a statewide voter registra-

tion conference called "Countdown '72" was held on the campus of Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kans.

The conference drew 375 of Kansas' most able young leaders together for an in-depth briefing on the electoral process. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the staff of Young Kansans for Kansas who organized this excellent meeting.

I participated personally in the conference, and I can attest to the fine job done by the conference coordinators and the entire staff, and the enthusiasm shown by the hundreds of delegates.

For 7 weeks a staff of 14 student volunteers worked long hours and traveled many miles in an effort to develop a truly bipartisan conference. They set about this task not aiming at a student takeover of college communities, but because it is their conviction that the only avenue for responsible, positive change in our society is through the polls—not in the streets.

For too many years the young people of our country have been led down the primrose path in the name of some magical, mystical revolution in our streets. Now with the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1970 and the advent of the 26th amendment, the Congress of the United States and its people have offered our young citizens an alternative route.

Those two measures alone have done much to relieve a degree of the frustration felt by the young. But that in itself is not enough. It now becomes incumbent upon individuals of this body and public officials everywhere to help assure the exercising of this new right.

I believe participation in projects such as "Countdown '72" is one method to accomplish that. If conferences and follow-up programs such as our "Countdown '72" are carried on in a responsible fashion by responsible people, we can be sure that the 304,000 new voters in my State, and the other 24,821,000 in other States, will be motivated and educated as to the intricacies of the voting laws.

Once this great task is completed and we have registered the young laborer in Kansas City, the PFC at Fort Riley, the high school student in Wichita, the sophomore at Kansas State University, the housewife in Topeka, and the farmworker in Fredonia, we will have established these young people as a responsible and respected portion of the electorate.

Conscience demands no more than that we try—history will accept no less.

The "Countdown" in Kansas has begun, and I believe the coordinators of that conference have done the young people in my State a great service. I thank them.

SUMMER INTERN PROGRAM

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I am today refling along with 89 cospon-

sors, a bill which would extend the summer intern program as originally provided for by House Resolution 416 of the 89th Congress.

In 1966 when the House passed House Resolution 416, minimal funds were set aside enabling each Member to employ one summer intern. In order to qualify for the internship, a person must have been a bona fide student at a college during the academic year immediately preceding his employment. Each Member was allotted an allowance of \$750 for the 2½-month intern period, payable from the contingency fund of the House.

I have taken advantage of this opportunity for the past two summers and found the internship program a welcome addition to my office. More importantly, spending productive time in a congressional office affords a young person the opportunity to learn about his Government first-hand. It has been widely publicized that many young people are disenchanted with the Government and unsure about its responsiveness. In order to increase understanding of how our political system operates and to foster individual participation, I think it would be beneficial to expose more of our young people to the congressional system.

Unfortunately, many young people who want the opportunity to work within the congressional process are denied the chance because funding is not available. Today's high cost of university education coupled with the present state of the economy necessarily eliminates many qualified students of government from ever taking part in a congressional intern program.

Because the minimal intern program now in effect has worked very well and has even greater possibilities, I reintroduced with 41 of my colleagues in May an amended version of House Resolution 416 expanding the program to include two additional student congressional interns. Today I am reintroducing the legislation in a further amended version with my original 41 colleagues and with an additional 48 colleagues. The legislation we are reintroducing today would allow student interns to be employed here in Washington or in our local congressional offices, thereby enabling those students who may not be able to afford the living or moving expenses in Washington to participate in the program.

My colleagues and I hope this resolution will find widespread support in the House and will have a hearing in the near future. The resolution as proposed is a modest but important beginning for the establishment of a more meaningful intern program. The ensuing advantages to both the young people hired and the congressional office are enormous.

Those in the House who have lamented the lack of understanding of our processes on the part of many young people should welcome the chance to provide this experience to them.

I include the list of cosponsors and the resolution at this point:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. Abourezk, Mrs. Abzug, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, Mr. Aspin, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Bell, Mr. Begich, Mr. Biester, Mr. Brademas, Mr. Burke of Massachusetts, Mr. Chappell, Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Clay, Mr. Collins of Illinois,

Mr. Conte, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. Denholm, and Mr. Diggs.

Mr. Dow, Mr. Drinan, Mr. Dupont, Mr. Eckhardt, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Edwards of Louisiana, Mr. Ellberg, Mr. Esch, Mr. Forsthe, Mr. Frenzel, Mrs. Grasso, Mr. Gray, Mr. Halpern, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts, Mr. Helstoski, and Mrs. Hicks of Massachusetts.

Mr. Horton, Mr. Hungate, Mr. Keating, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Leggett, Mr. McCloskey, Mr. McCollister, Mr. McCormack, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. McKinney, Mr. MacDonald of Massachusetts, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Mazzoli, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Mikva, Mrs. Mink, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morse, Mr. Mosher, and Mr. Moss.

Mr. Pepper, Mr. Peyser, Mr. Podell, Mr. Powell, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Rees, Mr. Reid, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Rodino, Mr. Roe, Mr. Roncallo, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Roy, Mr. Runnels, Mr. Ryan, Mr. St Germain, Mr. Sandman, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Schwengle, and Mr. Shoup.

Mr. Steele, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Teague, Mr. Thone, Mr. Tiernan, Mr. Udall, Mr. Ullman, Mr. Vander Jagt, Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wolf.

H. RES. —

Resolution providing for two additional student congressional interns for Members of the House of Representatives, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and the Delegate from the District of Columbia

Resolved, That, until otherwise provided by law, each Member of the House of Representatives (including the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and the Delegate from the District of Columbia) is authorized to hire and pay not more than two additional student congressional interns (to serve as such within or outside the District of Columbia) in accordance with and subject to the provisions of H. Res. 416, Eighty-ninth Congress, adopted June 16, 1965, as enacted into permanent law by section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1967 (80 Stat. 369; Public Law 89-545; 2 U.S.C. 60g-2), which are hereby made applicable with respect to each additional student congressional intern hired and paid under authority of this resolution. The contingent fund of the House is made available to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 630

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if, at this late date, if any Member of Congress or any member of the executive branch would care to say he or she is willing, from this day forward, to give his or her life, limb, sanity, or freedom—POW even for another day—further to prop up the Saigon dictatorship.

Other Americans are being ordered to do so today.

Following is the language of House Resolution 630, which I introduced on September 30, 1971:

H. RES. 630

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

Whereas Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, chief delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-

nam stated on July 1, 1971, that the policy of her government is: "If the United States Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam in 1971 of the totality of United States forces and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities:

"A. Of the withdrawal in safety from South Vietnam of the totality of United States forces and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp;

"B. Of the release of the totality of military men of all parties and the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in North Vietnam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

"These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

"A cease-fire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the Armed Forces of the other foreign countries in the United States camp, as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of United States forces and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp."

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

SOVIETS SEEK CONTROL OF WORLD BEEF MARKET

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed the foreign aid bill and the Agriculture Committee held hearings on how the U.S. taxpayers have subsidized Soviet agriculture. It is a strange double standard that on one hand we arm the nations of the world to stop Russian expansionism and aggression while on the other we are not only trading with the enemy, but also discounting his purchases. I use the term "enemy" because it would seem that if the taxpayers are to put up \$552 million for defensive armament of our foreign aid "friends," there must be someone who is the bad guy. In the final analysis it is the Soviet Union.

The members of the Agriculture Committee heard testimony from Clarence D. Palmby, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, confirming the sale of oats and barley to the Soviet Union at prices far below any available to the American farmer.

The Department spokesman testified that in excess of 20 million bushels of oats were sold to the Soviet Union at prices ranging from 40 cents per bushel to 47 cents per bushel at a time when the market price in the United States stood at 60 cents a bushel.

Mr. Palmby also testified that 11½

million bushels of barley were sold at 91 cents a bushel at a time when the U.S. farmer was paying 10 to 12 cents a bushel higher.

Inasmuch as the sales came from the Commodity Credit Corporation, a taxpayer-supported Government agency whose purpose is to support farm prices, the losses suffered in the sale to Russia were at the expense of the U.S. taxpayers.

The Department representative testified that:

The Department's authority to sell CCC-owned commodities for export without limitation as to price stems from the Agricultural Act of 1949. That act specifically exempts sales for export from the requirement that CCC-owned grain may not be sold at less than 115 percent of the average loan rate plus carrying charges.

The same Department representative commented on significant herds of breeding cattle being purchased by the Soviet Union:

Also important in the long run is the significant number of beef breeding cattle Russia is buying from free world markets. This includes 300 head of U.S. cattle shipped from Richmond last September, nearly 1,000 head of Canadian cattle, and more than 100 Hereford bulls from the United Kingdom.

These purchases of breeding stock are thoroughly consistent with the ambitious goals the U.S.S.R. has set for itself in the production of animal products. Its latest 5-year plan projects a 27-percent increase from 1971 to 1975 in the case of both meat and eggs and a 19-percent increase in the case of milk.

Any doubt that the Russian goal is to enter the international beef market in competition with the U.S. cattleman is dispelled by an article entitled "Cyrus Eaton: The Communists Best Capitalist Friend," appearing in the Parade magazine, a Sunday supplement for December 4, 1971. We read:

KOSYGIN BUYS BEEF

Cyrus Eaton's most recent venture with the Soviets occurred a few weeks ago when he sold Premier Kosygin 350 head of choice beef cattle, 80 of which came from his own prize-winning stock.

This deal, Eaton points out, could lead to Soviet purchases of as many as 200,000 American beef and dairy cattle within the next two years.

"The Russians," he says, "are trying to expand meat consumption among their people. They want to change from their present dual-type of cattle, raised for meat and milk, to specialized breeds of fast-gaining beef cattle and high yielding dairy cattle which we raise in this country."

Eaton has urged U.S. authorities to allow giant transport planes to land in Illinois, Ohio, Colorado, and other states to load cattle and thereby avoid lengthy shipment by sea. He feels strongly that if a dollar can be earned by trading with the Soviets, the American farmer should get his rightful share. Why should the Soviets trade with France, England, West Germany, Japan, and other major capitalistic countries and not with us?

The Assistant Secretary's testimony contained many excuses in an attempt to justify the sale. He testified that—

First, it opens up a brand new market for U.S. feed grain exports in Russia at a time when that country and many of its East European neighbors have established huge goals for increased livestock production and

show signs of a swing to Western feeding practices.

Second, it paves the way for expanded future grain trade with Russia following the President's decision in reversing the earlier directive that required at least half of grain tonnage destined for the U.S.S.R. and certain other East European nations to be carried in U.S.-flag vessels.

Third, it provides for the export during the present marketing season of up to 80 million bushels of U.S. corn for which no market was otherwise in sight. This is approximately one-sixth of total U.S. corn exports during the 1970-71 marketing season.

Fourth, it cuts burdensome Government inventories of barley and oats, recovers almost \$45 million of public funds invested in these commodities, and saves storage costs in excess of \$9 million a year.

The Department official even went so far as to explain the sale as an indication that the Russians were interested in increasing their beef production to improve the Russian citizen's diet with more meat. If this assumption is true, then it would seem that the U.S. taxpayer is footing the bill for a new kind of international food stamp to improve the diet of the impoverished Russian people. No one would dare suggest that if the Communist power structure is able to improve their beef production and quality, the increase will be used as another item for export on the world market in competition with U.S. beef.

When has the Soviet ever placed its people before world domination?

If transactions such as these are allowed to continue unchecked, the American beef producer will soon find himself in competition with the Soviets at a distinct disadvantage because the Soviet beef has been raised on subsidized American grain available to the Russians at a much lower cost than to America's own farmers.

The simple truth is that only a few people in either country will profit by the grain sale. It is, on the face of it, trading with the enemy—not for profit, but at a loss to the U.S. taxpayers. Next we can expect the Ex-Im Bank, which was included in the Foreign Aid bill, to extend easy credit to assist the Russians in purchasing American grain at a price discounted far below the U.S. open market.

The Russian grain deal is comparable to the Federal Reserve Bank selling \$100 bills to the Soviets for \$80 with the explanation that such action is beneficial to the U.S. economy by spurring United States-Soviet trade.

A related newsclipping follows:

[From the Evening Star, Dec. 9, 1971]

STANS HOPEFUL RUSSIAN TRADE WILL MOUNT INTO THE BILLIONS

Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans today said he is "very hopeful" that the present small volume of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union can be expanded to billions of dollars a year.

Just returned from a 17-day trip to Russia, Poland and Sweden, Stans emphasized, however, that he made it clear to Soviet leaders that continued improvements of political relations is necessary for two-way trade to grow.

At present U.S.-Soviet trade totals about \$170 million annually. "As Chairman Kosygin said, that's no trade at all," Stans says.

The Commerce secretary, while declining

to name a specific target, said he thought U.S.-Soviet trade could total billions of dollars a year if political differences and problems facing businessmen are worked out.

"But, believe me, it's at a very preliminary stage," he said.

Stans rejected the idea that increased trade with the Soviet Union might contribute to Russia's warring capabilities.

"We put ourselves in a rather ridiculous position if we refuse to sell to the Soviet Union items of equipment which they can buy in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland or Britain," Stans said.

The secretary, who consulted with Premier Alexi Kosygin and many other Russian leaders during his trip, cited natural gas as one of many raw materials that the Soviet Union could export to the United States in exchange for U.S. technology and goods.

As the Russians see things, he said, American business interests would help develop gas fields, build a pipeline to a port and provide the ships to take the gas to the United States in liquid form.

This would cost billions of dollars, Stans said, but he noted that the Soviet Union appeared prepared to deliver \$1 billion worth of natural gas per year for many years under such an arrangement.

Asked about an outstanding World War II lend-lease debt owed the United States by Russia, Stans indicated this was one of the things that would have to be settled as part of increasing trade relations.

When negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union were broken off ten years ago, the Russians were offering a \$300 million settlement while the United States was asking \$800 million, Stans noted.

[From the Washington Post, Dec. 9, 1971]

FEW OBJECT TO SOVIET GRAIN DEAL

(By Murrey Marder)

Only scattered protests about "trading with the enemy" were raised yesterday over the U.S. sale of grain to the Soviet Union, which a Nixon administration official called a "history-making" event.

If the hearing before two House Agriculture subcommittees accurately reflects the national mood for expanding East-West trade, even while the Indochina war continues, a considerable shift of U.S. attitude has occurred.

Nixon administration officials, many of whom have reversed their own positions, are convinced there is such a national change of attitude. They believe these trade initiatives, now overshadowed by more dramatic international news, can be a more important long-term development in East-West relations.

"To call this transaction history-making is putting it mildly," testified Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence D. Palmby. "It is one of the most significant agricultural events in my public career."

An administration-negotiated deal with the U.S. maritime unions last month cleared the barrier to the sale of \$135 million to \$190 million worth of American corn, barley and oats to the Soviet Union. The unions dropped their insistence on shipping half of American commercial grain exports to Communist nations on higher-cost U.S. shipping. All foreign shipping can now be used for this sale, with the unions counting on an assured share for American shipping out of future U.S.-Soviet trade deals and government subsidies.

Continental Grain Co. of New York, and Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, both are handling the grain sale to the Soviet Union. It includes barley and oats from U.S. government stocks at world market prices below domestic prices, plus huge amounts of over-abundant American corn.

Grain traders recalled yesterday that

President Nixon, in private law practice, had an association with Cargill.

Political biographies of the President list Cargill among the many large corporations represented by the law firm which Mr. Nixon joined in 1963 and which became Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander and Mitchell.

Published accounts note that Mr. Nixon politically was personally opposed to such trade when Continental and Cargill in 1963-64 made the first and very controversial grain sale to the Soviets. The 50-50 U.S. shipping requirement ordered by President Kennedy blocked all intervening sales.

Palmby testified yesterday that there was no direct contact between the U.S. and Soviet governments for the current sale, initiated by Continental with Cargill coming in later and obtaining a "much smaller" contract. Palmby said "White House leadership" cleared the shipping obstacles to this sale.

A hearing, concluded in one day, was called on charges that use of government-owned oats and barley at lower world prices in the sale amounts to "subsidizing the Russians." Palmby disagreed, saying "the (U.S.) taxpayer benefits, on all counts."

Most of the congressmen present indicated agreement with him. However, Rep. John R. Rarick (D-La.) charged "that we are not only trading with the enemy at discount rate . . . some of these farmers have their sons in Vietnam" and "of course, it is Russian hardware that is being used to shoot at our men."

"Mr. Congressman, I have a son in Vietnam too," countered Palmby sharply. The issue is not whether the Russians will get grain, said Palmby, but whether the United States will continue to foreclose itself from world trade competition.

Rep. Robert D. Price (R-Tex.) said, "I have never advocated trade with Communist nations" and he said the Soviet Union supplies North Vietnam with the bulk of its weaponry. But if a decision has been made to trade with the Russians, said Price, "I feel that the American farmer should not be left out."

SALUTE TO COMDR. HUGH O. DEFRIES

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, at times we become so involved with the political issues at stake in the Vietnam war that we lose sight of some of the very real human problems which have arisen because of it. Specifically, I am referring to the extraordinarily large number of our soldiers who have suffered serious wounds which, a decade or so ago, would almost certainly have resulted in death, but who are now able to be saved because of the great advances in medical science. For these soldiers, the main question becomes one, not of life or death, but rather how they will adjust to life with the handicap imposed upon them by their disability. In this connection, I would like to pay tribute to the excellent work now being done by Comdr. Hugh O. deFries and his colleagues at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in treating soldiers who have suffered some form of serious facial wound.

Dr. deFries has evolved a new grafting technique which, in essence, provides a

new jawbone for those who have suffered a serious injury of this kind. Many soldiers have been the victims of such disfigurement in combat. However, because of the work of Dr. deFries, these wounds can now be repaired, and the soldiers will be able to return to a normal life. In addition, this technique reportedly may be used in treating cancer victims.

I salute Dr. deFries for his fine efforts which will, I am certain, immeasurably improve the lives of a great many people.

WILL THE FDA GET THE LEAD OUT?

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, each year some 400,000 children are the victims of lead-based paint poisoning. The effects of this disease can be devastating—mental retardation, cerebral palsy, convulsive seizures, blindness, learning defects, behavior disorders, kidney diseases, and even death.

The striking aspect of this disease, however, is that it is totally preventable. As Dr. Jane S. Lin-Fu, pediatric consultant, Division of Health Services, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, wrote in an article entitled "Childhood Lead Poisoning—An Eradicable Disease," *Children* magazine, January-February 1970, page 2, said:

In the history of modern medicine, few childhood diseases occupy a position as unique as lead poisoning. It is a preventable disease. The etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology, and symptomatology have all been well defined. Methods for screening, diagnosis, and treatment have long been available.

Yet, despite the fact that lead poisoning is preventable, this disease, as Dr. Lin-Fu writes, "exists in epidemic proportions in many cities."

The problem lies in the congruence of two factors. The first is the disposition in young children to eat foreign materials, a craving called pica. The second factor is the presence of lead in paint used on interior surfaces of many dwellings. These two factors combine to result in young children, most but not all living in decaying slum housing, eating lead-tainted paint and plaster chips fallen from the walls and ceilings of their apartments and hallways, and thus developing lead-based paint poisoning.

To combat this menace, I have joined with five child health advocates in petitioning the Food and Drug Administration to classify lead-based paint as a banned hazardous substance, under the provisions of the Hazardous Substances Act.

On November 2, the FDA published our petition in the Federal Register. At the same time, however, that agency also published a proposal of its own, which would merely require that paint with a lead content in excess of 5 percent bear a warning label. Interested persons have until December 28 to submit written comments on either or both of these proposals.

Unfortunately, the FDA-sponsored labeling requirement would be totally insufficient to protect the children of this Nation from the peril of lead-based paint poisoning. If we are to eradicate this disease, we must eliminate the lead from paint.

Joseph A. Page, associate professor of law at the Georgetown University Law Center, has written a compelling article on the hazards of childhood lead poisoning and the failure of the Food and Drug Administration to take decisive measures against this silent epidemic. This article appears in the December 10 edition of *Commonweal* magazine and I am including it in the *RECORD* at this point for the benefit of my colleagues:

[From *Commonweal*, Dec. 10, 1971]

WILL THE FDA GET THE LEAD OUT?

(By Joseph A. Page)

The timid regulations recently proposed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requiring cautionary labels on certain lead-based household paints typify the shameful refusal of officials at all levels of government to take decisive measures against the "silent epidemic" of lead poisoning that afflicts some 400,000 predominantly poor children annually.

Though city air, foods and water contain concentrations of lead, the ingestion of flakes of lead-based paint is by far the most common and dominant cause of lead poisoning among children. The disease has long been recognized as an environmental hazard. Yet it was not until 1970 that Congress finally acted, with the passage of the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act.

The law itself is limited in scope. It seeks to promote the removal of lead paint from existing homes and to curtail its use in federally assisted housing. The Nixon Administration tried to smother the Act at its birth by asking for an appropriation of only \$2 million for its implementation. The efforts of Congressman William F. Ryan of New York and others secured an appropriation of \$7.5 million, still only a fraction of what a meaningful attack on the "silent epidemic" would require.

The dimensions of the lead-poisoning problem are staggering. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) estimates that each year 16,000 victims of the disease need treatment, 3,200 incur moderate to serious brain damage, and 800 must have medical care for the rest of their lives. A recent study found that 30 to 50 percent of the babies born in the District of Columbia may be expected to develop undue body burdens of lead, producing effects ranging from nervous disorders to severe mental retardation.

Though the worst cases of lead poisoning result from children eating flakes of paint manufactured before World War II and containing a high content of lead, the human body can accumulate dangerous lead levels from the ingestion of paint with a low lead content. The paint industry itself recognized this 16 years ago when it adopted a voluntary standard limiting the lead content in household paint to 1 percent.

But the FDA, charged for more than a decade with responsibility for protecting the public against hazardous household products, has moved with glacial speed to utilize its legal authority to counter the lead-paint problem. On October 28, 1971, the agency finally proposed regulations under the Hazardous Substances Act dealing with lead-based paint. They provide for mandatory cautionary labeling of household paint containing more than 0.5 percent lead.

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

Association, which represents 90 percent of the paint industry, immediately applauded this proposal, as did the lead industry's trade association. On the other hand, the dictates of common sense suggest that warning labels remain with the containers, and are of no use after the paint is applied to a surface. A tenant will scarcely be in a position to know the lead content of the paint in the house or apartment he is renting.

This past summer, despite the paint industry's own voluntary standard, paints with up to 10.8 percent lead levels were found on the shelves of New York stores. The FDA regulations would not prohibit the sale of these paints so long as their containers bear warning labels.

The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, which went into effect on January 13, 1971, authorized the Secretary of HEW to take steps to prohibit the use of paint with 1 percent or more lead content in homes constructed or rehabilitated with federal funds. It was not until November 16 that the Secretary got around to implementing this mandate by publishing a regulation that calls upon other federal agencies to prohibit the use of such paint by means of clauses in contracts for the federally assisted construction or rehabilitation of houses or apartments. Experience with other forms of contract-compliance enforcement as a method of carrying out federal policies teaches that this approach is very often a sham, a classic "no-law law" in its de facto nonapplication.

An obvious way to prevent the sale and application of leaded household paints is to invoke provisions of the Hazardous Substances Act enabling the FDA to ban the marketing of dangerous products used in the home. Under the Act, the FDA can invoke such a ban after finding that no amount of cautionary labeling would be sufficient to protect the public health and safety from a serious, substantial hazard.

An ad hoc committee of doctors and scientists brought together by the Bureau of Community Management of the U.S. Public Health Service recently concluded that the maximum daily permissible intake of lead from all sources for children is 300 micrograms. Studies have shown that a child ingests 106 to 146 micrograms each day from food, water and air. An average chip of paint with 0.5 percent lead contains 450 micrograms of lead.

Despite these figures and increasing medical concern over the dangers of low levels of lead intake, the FDA has thus far eschewed an aggressive attack on the problem, preferring instead to keep the paint and lead industries happy. Its performance adds fuel to the fires of those supporting a bill later drafted by the Senate Commerce Committee to dismantle the FDA and build a new Consumer Safety Agency from scratch.

Congressman Ryan, *Village Voice* editor Jack Newfield, Dr. Edmund O. Rothschild of New York, myself and two Georgetown law students have filed their own petition with the FDA, calling for a ban of all household paints containing more than trace elements of lead. During the next month and a half, interested parties may file with the agency comments on both this petition and the FDA's proposed regulations. The FDA itself must then decide which route to take.

The Environmental Hazards Committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics has just taken a position favoring the petition filed by Congressman Ryan *et al.* The Committee has urged that the maximum limit of lead content in paints be set at minimum traces, or 0.06 percent.

It is, and has been for some time, technologically feasible to take the lead out of paints. Hence bureaucratic and Congressional lethargy must bear more than a small share of the blame for debilitating the health of countless children.

CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK, EDITOR
OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE, HONORED
AS COMMUNICATOR OF THE YEAR

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last night at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, Mr. Clayton Kirkpatrick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, was honored by the State of Israel as the "Communicator of the Year" for 1971.

Several hundred people assembled to pay tribute to Mr. Kirkpatrick, one of the Nation's most intuitive journalists, who in January 1, 1969 took a great newspaper and as its editor, made it even greater.

It was in 1969 that Mr. Kirkpatrick assumed the awesome responsibility of becoming editor of the Chicago Tribune—one of the world's greatest newspapers.

Through his good judgment and insight, Mr. Kirkpatrick has brought a new dimension of leadership to the Chicago Tribune.

He has made it one of the most objective publications in America and one of the most informative.

Clayton Kirkpatrick's influence is being felt throughout this beautifully edited publication.

The news stories have taken on a new and exciting scope of objectivity, accuracy, and thoroughness.

The layout has come alive and the photos literally breath excitement in depicting graphically the news events of the day.

The special features have taken on new and exacting meaning: The financial section is a storehouse of knowledge; the sports sections poignantly describe the living drama of American sport and the women's section is one of the best in the world.

The Chicago Tribune's editorials have taken on a new dimension of objectivity and are not only a chronicle of Tribune editorial opinion but a warehouse of facts and figures unparalleled in American journalism.

Mr. Kirkpatrick gives living meaning to the Tribune's credo that a free press provides for our Nation that guarantee of freedom no Constitution in itself could provide.

Significantly, Mr. Kirkpatrick was selected as communicator of the year by the State of Israel because both he and the Tribune have shown an inspiring degree of understanding of Israel's struggle for survival.

The Chicago Tribune has become one of the world's most impressive communicators in providing full coverage of Israel's enormous struggle for freedom.

Mr. Kirkpatrick will deserve the honor for himself and his newspaper.

The tribute to Mr. Kirkpatrick was announced by Harry Zaidenberg, general chairman of the greater Chicago committee for the State of Israel bonds.

Jack Mabley, distinguished columnist and associate editor of Chicago Today served as banquet chairman.

It was my privilege to participate in the tribute to Mr. Kirkpatrick last night and in brief remarks I was pleased to point out Israel's struggle is no longer a sentimental journey for the Jewish people alone—it is in the highest interest of all freedom-loving nations.

Israel is our first line of defense against Soviet colonialization of the Middle East. If Israel should ever fall, Russia would have an open field to take over the rich-in-natural-resources continent of Africa.

I was pleased to note that in a recent article by the Tribune's financial editor, Nick Poulos, it was pointed out not one dollar of American money loaned to Israel banks ever leaves the United States.

The tribute to Mr. Kirkpatrick made it possible to rekindle our determination that Israel must be given all the weapons she needs to protect her survival. There can be no equivocation on this subject.

Mr. Speaker, in his introduction of Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Zaidenberg paid high tribute to the honoree.

Mr. Zaidenberg asserted that Mr. Kirkpatrick is being honored "for bringing a new standard of excellence to the field of mass communications."

"Mr. Kirkpatrick is a man of wit and exceptional brilliance, a social commentator whose view of the news is colored only by his love of humanity," Zaidenberg said. "As editor of one of the most influential newspapers in the country, he has brought a new and vital leadership to the Chicago Tribune which has added another chapter of greatness to its proud history."

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who also serves as vice president of the Chicago Tribune Company, was appointed editor of the Tribune on January 1, 1969. He was elected to his fourth term as president of the City News Bureau in 1968.

During his journalistic career with the Chicago Tribune, which spans more than three decades, Kirkpatrick has worked at numerous reportorial and editorial assignments. He was appointed city editor of the Chicago Tribune in 1961, assistant managing editor in charge of local news in 1963, and managing editor in February, 1965. In 1967 he was elected a vice president of Chicago Tribune Company and promoted to executive editor.

Clayton Kirkpatrick joined the Chicago Tribune in October, 1938, as a reporter for the northwest neighborhood section. A year later, he was transferred to the newsroom as a general assignment reporter. In 1940 he was assigned to the federal beat where he remained until his enlistment in the U.S. Army in March, 1942.

Two of Kirkpatrick's three and one-half years in the army were spent in England in the intelligence section of the 100th bombardment group of the 8th Air Force. Discharged from the army in November, 1945, he returned to the Tribune and resumed work as a general assignment reporter. He won the Edward Scott Beck award in 1950 for a series of seven articles on the dictatorship of certain trade unions.

In 1954 he was assigned to the paper's local desk as a copy editor. He was named assistant make-up editor in July, 1954, and early in 1955 was assigned as chief of the Thursday neighborhood news section. In 1957, he returned to the copy desk as copy editor and relief slot man, where he served until he was named day city editor in 1958.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors; Associated Press Managing Editors Association; and a committee member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. He belongs to the Chicago Club, the Commercial

Club, the Executives Club, the Glen Oak Country Club, the Tavern Club, and is a member of Northwestern University Associates and of the Citizens Board of the University of Chicago.

Born in Waterman, Illinois on January 8, 1915, Kirkpatrick was educated at Waterman public schools and the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated with honors in 3½ years. He married Thelma DeMott of Chicago on February 13, 1943. They have four children; Pamela, born in 1946; Bruce, born in 1948; Eileen, born in 1952; and James, born in 1954.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. JOHN WARE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. WARE. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of Members of the House of Representatives the remarks made by Robert G. Dunlop, chairman of the board, Sun Oil Co., before the Wharton School Alumni Society, University of Pennsylvania, upon receipt of the Wharton Gold Medal on December 2.

I feel that the subject "Energy and the Environment" should be of particular interest at this time and I am pleased to share Mr. Dunlop's views with my colleagues:

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: BALANCING REQUIREMENTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

President Meyerson, Governor Shapp, ladies and gentlemen:

It would be difficult for me to express fully the deep sense of pride I feel in accepting the Wharton Gold Medal this evening.

I am proud because I am keenly aware of the extraordinary reputation for excellence that the Wharton School and its staff and graduates have achieved in the academic and business worlds. To be associated with that reputation for excellence and with the people who fashioned it, through the medium of this award, is an outstanding honor, indeed, and I thank you.

It is particularly a pleasure to receive the Gold Medal on the 50th Anniversary of the Graduate Division. I wish you a happy birthday, and at the same time extend my congratulations to the five distinguished alumni whom you are honoring on this memorable occasion.

Perhaps at this point I ought to share with you a personal story. In announcing my selection, the University said it was a break with the tradition of not considering Wharton alumni for the award. What it didn't say was that for some years now my voice has probably been the loudest and most persistent in pushing for precisely that—recognition of alumni. So I face you this evening with the lingering thought that maybe my selection was simply a means of finally shutting up Dunlop on the alumni issue.

If that is the case, I am only slightly embarrassed.

I want to add that the pride I feel this evening is tempered by an equally strong sense of humility. For I recognize that in honoring me you are really honoring many others who have contributed very directly to whatever measure of success I have achieved.

Among those in my thoughts tonight are my mother and father, who taught me early in life the importance of establishing personal goals and persisting in efforts to attain them. My wife, who has given me wise coun-

sel, honest but gentle criticism, and continuous encouragement. Mr. J. Howard Pew, who over a period of many years has shared with me his wisdom and knowledge and honored me with his confidence and trust. Other business associates who have given me unswerving loyalty and true friendship. And the Wharton School itself, which prepared me to take advantage of the opportunities that have made my career in business an unending source of challenge, satisfaction and enjoyment. I have much to be thankful for, and many to be thankful to, and I am intensely aware of both this evening.

Now I am going to ask you to consider with me briefly a matter that I feel is vital to the future well-being of our Nation and all of its people. I refer to the gathering storm over energy and the environment. I know the issues involved are not new to you, for they have been highly visible in the news media during the past year. But today the controversy is with increasing frequency being billed as energy vs. the environment. And the grave implications of those words point to a compelling national need to dig below the surface of day-to-day developments and to confront directly the basic issues we face—our requirements and our responsibilities—in the intertwined areas of energy and the quality of life.

The heart of the matter is that for the first time ever in peace-time we face the real possibility of a shortage in energy supplies, particularly petroleum supplies. In a sense we are faced with potentially starving in the midst of plenty. For the National Petroleum Council recently estimated that 55 per cent of the discoverable oil in this Country and 66 per cent of the discoverable natural gas are still in place waiting to be found.

We simply are not finding and developing those reserves at a rate commensurate with steadily rising demand. Since 1960, proved reserves of natural gas have dropped from a 20-year to a 13-year supply, and oil reserves have fallen from a 13-year to a 9-year supply (excluding Alaskan oil which is not now available for use). Our reserve oil producing capacity—the capacity that enabled our Country and our allies to weather such past emergencies as the Suez Canal closure in 1967—is steadily disappearing, and will be completely gone by 1975 if the present trend continues.

The result is that we are becoming increasingly dependent upon foreign oil. The National Petroleum Council has warned that if present policies are continued we will depend upon foreign nations for almost 60 per cent of our oil by 1985. That reliance would be heavily concentrated in the Middle East, where most of the oil is and where political considerations raise grave questions about continuity of supply.

The growing concern over energy supplies has been matched by a growing concern for preservation of the environment. And since both the development and use of energy have a relatively high pollution potential, much of the environmental anxiety has tended to focus on petroleum-related issues. Several accidental oil spills, particularly the major spill in the Santa Barbara Channel off California, have heightened tensions. As a result, strong opposition has developed to offshore exploration and drilling and to the location of transportation and processing facilities in what are regarded as ecologically-sensitive areas.

It is against this background that I want to direct your attention to the urgent need for rational discussion and reasoned judgment in working out policies that will effectively balance our environmental and energy requirements and responsibilities in the national interest.

The requirements are clear-cut, and quickly stated.

We depend upon petroleum for fully three-

quarters of all the energy we consume in this Country. And much of it is used in the form of transportation fuels for which there is essentially no substitute technologically available today. In brief, our military security and our economic productivity—and, therefore, our very existence as a Nation—are directly and inescapably tied to the availability of petroleum.

In the face of rising petroleum demand, environmentalists and others have argued eloquently for conservation of our energy supplies through more efficient use. I wholeheartedly support that objective. But I must say also that even maximum efficiency in use will not solve our energy supply problem. For energy requirements will steadily rise as our population grows, and as we produce more to meet the essential needs of people who are not now fully sharing in our economic progress. I suspect that there are few among us who would seriously opt for zero growth. Surely those who want improved educational and vocational opportunities for their children would not—nor, significantly, would those who realize what tremendous capital investments will be required to clean up our air and water.

Equally important as the need for fully developing our energy resources is the non-negotiable need to do so in a way that is not damaging to the environment.

The responsibilities that parallel these energy and environmental requirements are not quite so clear. So defining and accepting the responsibilities are the real challenges we face.

I acknowledge at the outset that the heaviest responsibility rests squarely upon the petroleum industry. I see this as a three-fold one.

First, our industry must improve its technical capability to find and produce efficiently conventional supplies of oil and gas. Concurrently, we must develop through continuing research and experimentation a new capability to produce at acceptable costs synthetic fuels from the coal and oil shale deposits which we have in abundance.

Second, we must accomplish this without damaging our air and water resources or otherwise harming the environment. This requires, first, that environmental impact be a priority consideration in all policy and operational decision-making. And it further requires continuous effort to build environmental safeguards into equipment and procedures and processes, and continuing research on new and more effective approaches to eliminating or controlling pollution.

Third, we must make our special knowledge of the energy business and its problems and prospects available to those in government who are charged with formulating energy policies that will effectively advance the national interest.

I will add very frankly that in my view we can and must improve our performance in each of these areas.

The responsibilities of government rank just below those of the petroleum industry in priority.

Over-riding all others is the direct responsibility of government to establish energy policies that will encourage and stimulate effective private development of our resources. This will require, above all else, policies that are based on minimal government interference with market processes.

To put it another way, to assure the energy this Nation needs for the future we must halt the trend toward public decision-making on energy matters and permit market forces to operate with the maximum degree of freedom consistent with military and economic security requirements. The outstanding example of counter-productive interference with the market is the natural gas price control our industry has lived with since 1954. It has played an important part in precipitating the energy problems we face

today, and will be equally damaging in the future if continued.

I realize that economic measures now being implemented by the Administration run directly counter to the free market concepts I have just espoused. Hopefully, they will be of short duration, for I am convinced that protracted interference with the market will have disastrous consequences.

Second, Government must provide leadership in the environmental improvement effort through the formulation of basic policies and the setting of standards. It is extremely important here that the policies established be directed toward the achievement of realistic goals, and that regulations be sufficiently flexible to permit varied and innovative responses to problem situations.

In my view, effective fulfillment of these responsibilities by government will require major changes in direction in energy policy and a much more objective and much less political approach to decision-making on environmental matters.

Next are the responsibilities of those who have chosen to assume leadership roles in the environmental improvement and conservation areas. I suggest that these people and organizations have two major responsibilities of equal importance.

The first is functioning in a watchdog role to assure that full consideration is given to environmental factors in resource development and other undertakings. This monitoring activity is a service to the entire Nation, and deserves the support of the entire Nation.

Second is a responsibility to provide objective evaluation of the environmental impact of proposed developments and reasoned recommendations that honor both environmental goals and other essential needs of people. And here, I think, many environmentalists have a considerable distance to go to reach a posture that is in the best interests of the American people.

The essence of the problem as I see it was caught very neatly in a recent *New York Times* review of a new book by Barry Commoner. The reviewer, who gave Mr. Commoner a high mark for objectivity, made the point that environmentalists usually speak in one of two voices: A high, thin hysterical shriek, or a deep rumbling anticipation of gloom. Both seem to reflect a complete preoccupation with the environment as an entity, to the exclusion of people and the processes that support people. A moderated voice of reason between the two extremes is heard far too infrequently.

But the need for reason and realism on all sides is essential if we are to deal effectively with the energy-environment issue. For it is a fact of life today that offshore and on-shore areas that are considered to be ecologically sensitive are the most promising for new petroleum discoveries. Atlantic Coast offshore areas and Alaska are key examples. Many environmentalists are opposing petroleum exploration and development projects in these locations on grounds ranging from unsightliness to disturbing wilderness areas to seriously upsetting ecological balances.

The primary example of the impact of these views is the Santa Barbara Channel, where the Federal Government recently refused to permit the placement of additional drilling platforms.

Perhaps an even more significant example is the opposition that is building to petroleum exploration offshore of the Atlantic Coast. No leases have yet been offered for sale, but the scheduling of an environmental impact hearing for next November has drawn sharp criticism from East Coast government officials and environmentalists. The nature and philosophy of the opposition came through clearly at a conference earlier this year sponsored by the New York Ocean Science Laboratory:

The Speaker of the New York General As-

sembly warned that (and I quote) "those who would like to find new energy sources are in for serious trouble" . . . representatives of Long Island conservation groups said they were preparing for (and I quote) "the biggest environmental lawsuit in history" . . . and another New York assemblyman promised to introduce legislation establishing a sanctuary and banning drilling.

The danger is that in this flood of rhetoric and charge and counter-charge the thread of the public interest is going to be completely lost. For there is an unfortunate tendency among environmentalists to take positions based on their perception of what is necessary to preserve the environment, with little or no consideration of the other needs and expectations of people.

What we desperately need today are objective analyses of the facts and reasoned judgments about how we can best protect our environment and meet our essential energy needs at the same time. To achieve this we must keep two points firmly in mind.

First, we need to realize that new legislation and new investments in facilities and research have set the stage for real progress in pollution abatement and control in the next five to 10 years. But time is required to get results, and in the interim we should avoid rash actions or reactions that could have dangerous implications for the future.

Second, we must consider environmental issues in the light of past performance and experience over time and not just on the basis of individual incidents. I submit, for example, that the petroleum industry's conservation record is a good one—not the best possible, not impossible of improvement, and not even as good as we would like it to be—but still a good one. There have been only six major mishaps, three spills and three fires, in the drilling of more than 14,000 offshore oil and gas wells up through 1971—and the fires involved little or no pollution. This is an accident rate of four ten-thousandths of one per cent. And we are working to do better.

What the issues boil down to, ultimately, are judgments about the acceptance of reasonable risks. And I think objective analysis will show that the environmental risks involved in offshore drilling are, indeed, reasonable and acceptable.

The final responsibility I want to mention is in some respects the most important of all. I refer to the responsibility of the academic community—a responsibility shared by many of you.

If there is one group to which we look above all others for objective analysis, intellectual honesty and reasoned judgments, it is you. Traditionally, you have carried a heavy responsibility to represent the general public interest, as a balancing factor in groups where others have special interests. I suspect that seldom in our history has the need for calm deliberation and wise judgment in the public interest been more vital than it is now in relation to energy and the environment. The issue literally demands your attention, your analysis, your deliberation, and ultimately, your policy recommendations in the public interest.

I am convinced that what we need most as a Nation today is a new commitment to cooperative effort in striving to reach common goals. And I think you can contribute much to building that commitment. For you who represent our great universities have a unique opportunity, through a combination of talent, and tradition to help develop the climate in which conflicting views can be reconciled, and to identify the common ground on which issues can be resolved.

Early in the preparation of my remarks for this evening, I faced the question of whether I should lay this heavy burden on your shoulders. I decided that I must because the security and economic well-being of our Country are at stake. Furthermore, time is

running out. So I urge you to become involved, to contribute your special capabilities to a shared effort to secure the future.

In asking this, I am reminded of these words of Albert Schweitzer:

"The development of civilization comes about, to put it quite generally, by individual men thinking out ideals which aim at the progress of the whole, and then so fitting them to the realities of life that they assume the shape in which they can influence most effectively the circumstances of the time."

THE RIGHT OF HANDICAPPED CITIZENS TO PARTICIPATE IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the treatment and regard for the rights of handicapped citizens in our country is one of America's shameful oversights. In an effort to provide increased assistance and equal opportunity for the handicapped of our Nation, I am today introducing legislation to provide equal treatment of the handicapped in all programs which receive Federal assistance.

More than 40 million Americans of all walks of life have been disabled in our wars, in our highway accidents, through disease, and by the ravages of poverty.

Twenty-two million people in the United States have a physically disabling condition severe enough to interfere with their major daily activity; one in 10 Americans has a mental condition severe enough to require psychiatric treatment; 6 million persons are mentally retarded; hundreds of thousands have been crippled in traffic accidents. Disabled war veterans from World War I and II, Korea, and Vietnam number several million. Two hundred thousand Vietnam veterans are receiving compensation from the Veterans' Administration for service-connected disabilities.

The number of handicapped is growing daily. Every year 100,000 babies are born with defects that will force them to use crutches, braces, or wheelchairs for all of their lives.

The masses of the handicapped live and struggle among us, often shunted aside, hidden and ignored. How have we as a nation treated these fellow citizens?

In this country we still have the snake-pit mental institutions—institutions for confinement without treatment, where brutality and unexplained deaths are common. We have 1 million handicapped children who are excluded from school. We have employers who fear to hire the handicapped believing that the handicapped are more likely to have accidents, thus raising the workmen's compensation rates and insurance costs. Our Governments tax these people, their parents and relatives, but fail to provide services for them. The parents of handicapped children pay school taxes—and cannot send their children to public school. They pay Federal taxes, but how much effort is made to help educate the ronschool handicapped child through

ESEA, impacted aid, and other programs. The armed services train hundreds of thousands for jobs—but have abandoned efforts to use slow learners and retarded persons in low skilled jobs. Where is there a Job Corps camp for the handicapped? The opportunities provided by the Government almost always exclude the handicapped.

Today, the handicapped are generally a hidden population. Only the most daring and brave risk the dangers and suffer the humiliations they encounter when they try to live normal, productive lives. But the time has come when we can no longer tolerate the invisibility of the handicapped in America. We can no longer ignore the fact that the U.S. Office of Education estimates that over 1 million handicapped children are excluded from school and exist in a no-man's land between school, the State institution, and home. The opening statement of the report of the Joint Committee on Mental Health of Children speaks of this cold reality:

We proclaim that we are a nation devoted to its young. We believe that we have made great strides toward recognizing the needs of children and youth. Yet we find ourselves dismayed by the sheer number of emotionally, mentally, physically, and socially handicapped youngsters in our midst. It is shocking to know that thousands of children are still excluded from our schools, that millions in need go untreated, and that many still suffer from hunger and malnutrition. . . . Unwillingly, we have failed to commit our vast resources to promote the healthy development of our young.

Education and vocation training is perhaps the great equalizer of employment opportunity in that it provides the individual with the most basic tools of any trade. Education of the handicapped is one of the most cost-effective endeavors the American educational enterprise has ever undertaken. It costs the State \$150,000 for the lifetime of a mentally handicapped person in an institution, but appropriate educational services for the handicapped can turn a negative societal contribution into a positive one for the individual and for the whole society.

Handicapped children, even the most severely handicapped, do learn when given the chance to participate in educational programs tailored to meet their special needs. The incredible number of mentally handicapped not receiving any educational services is one of the great tragedies in the American way of life. I discovered from the U.S. Office of Education that less than 40 percent of the 7 million handicapped children receive the educational services they need.

"Closer Look," a project funded by the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, receives 35,000 inquiries a year from parents seeking appropriate educational services for their children. The following cases are examples of the inquiries they receive:

(1) I have an emotionally disturbed son, one of five children. He is nine years old. I have tried to get him in special education for almost two years. I keep hearing he's on a list; wait. He had all tests, I talked to teachers, principals, psychologists. That does no good, if they go on ignoring the problem.

I am very concerned and wonder how many other children are neglected like this. You advertise on TV, in newspapers, then have no room for these children! Maybe it is only in my area. I hope it isn't a widespread problem.

(2) My son is very unhappy. I hear so often, "I want to die." I know his environment and also I am partly to blame. I am raising the children alone now. I'm on welfare out of necessity. I would like to work but with his problem plus the other children I feel I should be here to give him some kind of security. He had a tumor removed in June, and needs orthodontic work I can't afford and eye problems which also add to his inferiority feeling and depression. If only I knew who to turn to for help, I would. I would also like to help others with similar problems.

(3) If you can give me any information or help, it would be very much appreciated. Sometimes I wonder if you even know how little help is really given to the ones that need it. I've already been to Mental Health Services and Family Service which I go to regularly. Mental Health Services saw him once a week for a while but didn't seem to think it helped. I really don't mean to blame anyone, I'm just trying to find help.

Another letter from a California dentist indicates that the problem is not limited to financial means:

My wife and I have exhausted all local agencies in an effort to get schooling for our thirteen year old autistic son. With only two years of schooling (in private school) our son can read at eleventh grade level, and shows an interest in social and geographical subjects. He reads encyclopedias, and is knowledgeable in natural science. He is at home, and needs desperately to attend school.

The importance of education is being increasingly recognized by our citizens, educators, and employers.

Judge Wilkins of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah, in 1969, rendered a decision concerning the denial of admission to the regular school system to two trainable mentally retarded children:

Today it is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the right and opportunity of an education. In the instant case, the segregation of the plaintiff children from the public school system has a detrimental effect upon the children as well as their parents.

Recent decisions in various judicial jurisdictions have attempted to define and guarantee the rights of handicapped citizens. In the past, the reason for excluding these children from their right to an education has never been very clear. At times, handicapped children were seen as a physical threat or as uneducable. In one case a court ruled that a cerebral palsied child, who was not a physical threat and was academically competitive, should be excluded from public school, because his teacher claimed his physical appearance "produced a nauseating effect" on his classmates.

The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has just handed down an order which provides a revolutionary landmark decision respecting the rights of the handicapped and those who support them. The case entitled Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, involved a court

suit against the State for failure to educate all its retarded children. The parents of the children argued that the denial of such education was a violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment of the United States. The court noted that if education was provided for some it must be provided for all.

Cases like this one are developing across the country. The movement into the courts reflects the parents' frustration with the situation that exists in our present school systems and State and Federal aid programs.

There is a vital message in the decision for those in America who wish to protect the civil rights of the handicapped. Not only is exclusion from educational services a discriminatory practice, but it is a violation of due process rights. While implementation of full due process will be burdensome to the schools, it will serve the best interests of the children, which they are entitled to as U.S. citizens.

In response to an inquiry from my office, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Elliot Richardson, indicated:

In our view, the Court's decision in this case [P.A.R.C. v. Penna.] has no direct bearing on legislation now in effect in states other than Pennsylvania, since the action taken by the Court was predicated on the consent of both parties to the suit. However, it is hoped that other states will follow Pennsylvania's lead in inaugurating the important reforms represented by the Court's two orders.

My proposed legislation will insure equal educational and employment opportunities for the handicapped by making discrimination illegal in federally assisted programs and activities.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGES BY TAX-EXEMPT GROUP

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, there occurred over the weekend a so-called Emergency Conference on New Voters that was run by the Association of Student Governments, a tax-exempt group, and the Americans for Democratic Action under allegedly nonpartisan auspices, as it must by law. That the conference was never meant to be nonpartisan and was deliberately designed as an assault on the President and the Republican Party was clear from its choice of speakers, participants and its open exclusion of Presidential supporters. Well-known office holders and supporters of the President and spokesmen for the mainstream of Republican thinking were denied repeated requests to be allowed to appear.

It must be said that many of the participants there were shocked by the cavalier in which the leadership of the conference attempted to manipulate the young people for their own political ends. Indeed those who cynically try to exploit the new young voters by covert use of the cover of a nonpartisan tax-exempt group in order to attract well-meaning young people are deserving of only the

contempt and disgust of the young. The contrast between this way of reaching young people and that of our President who is proud of his record and quite prepared to defend it in the open political arena for all to see and judge is indeed a stark one.

STEF A CHAMPION AS A DELEGATE AND AS A MAN

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a resident of my congressional district whose life story offers an unmatched example of courage and of success despite overwhelming odds.

The man is Stefan Florescu, and to hear of his achievements and accomplishments you would never dream that he has been a quadriplegic, confined to a wheelchair, for the past 20 years.

Florescu, or Stef, never dreamed the path his life was to follow when he was graduated in 1951 with a degree in sociology from St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa. He was a four-letter man in track, and has been voted track athlete of the year.

Just 1 year later, after a diving accident, he was left paralyzed and his plans for a bright future appeared doomed. But his courage had not been affected. In the intervening two decades, Stef has won medals for athletic prowess; he has become a nationally known leader of the handicapped; he is a writer, editor, and publisher; and he is one of the most active Democratic precinct delegates in my district.

Some of Stef Florescu's accomplishments are outlined in an article which appeared in the November issue of the Michigan Democrat, and I would like to include the article in the RECORD at this point:

STEF, A CHAMPION AS A DELEGATE AND AS A MAN

Stefan Florescu is a Democratic delegate in the 4th precinct of the 15th District, Lincoln Park.

In 1951 he was graduated from St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa, with a degree in sociology.

Stef was a four-letter man in track. A champion. The St. Ambrose Monogram Club voted him "Track Athlete of the Year." That, too, was in 1951.

A year later, a diving accident left Stef "medically classified as totally and permanently disabled."

A quadriplegic but still a champion—as an athlete and as a man.

In the 1964 Tokyo Wheelchair Olympics he won a Gold Medal in table tennis. Silver and Bronze medals in swimming.

If there were any medals around today for champion precinct delegate, Stef would have to be up for a Gold.

He works at the job of precinct delegate.

Example: A questionnaire. Eight hundred distributed in his precinct. More than 100 returned, filled out. The questionnaire stated, in part:

"I am trying to do a good job in my first year as your elected precinct representative. Won't you please help me by taking a few seconds to fill out this brief questionnaire.

You don't have to answer these questions but at least give me your name and address so I can let you know what's going on."

Stef asked if the neighbor was registered, or "not certain." He asked for the names of "teens and pre-teens" in the family.

Comments and suggestions were sought: "How do you feel about state taxes, Lincoln Park schools, urban renewal, crime, the war?"

Taxes, Stef found, were the top concern. His quiz sheet ended with a thanks and noted:

"Now at the next political meeting I know that I will be representing somebody other than just myself. I am convinced that some form of grass root participation in the government of our country is necessary to preserve our democratic processes."

Stef followed up by inviting the 100 who replied to a meeting. It was a success. He reports:

"And now I have a nucleus group with whom to work and represent at 15th District meetings."

Invitation to the meeting was on a postage-prepaid return postal. His message said, in part:

"Thank you for the interest you have shown. The overall response was beyond my expectations and it may just be possible that our neighborhood will become a community-wide example of what grass root citizenship can do."

That meeting was at the Florescu home, 1466 Lafayette, on August 20. There have been meetings every month since. A "Fourth Precinct Caucus" of the 15th District has been organized and the District encouraged to:

"Appoint a standing education committee to provide information, instruction and help in guiding precinct delegates in effective and progressive participation" at the grass roots level.

In addition to being a precinct champion, Stef is a writer, editor, publisher, song leader, promoter of wheelchair athletic programs and competitions.

His wife, the former Caroline Tupper, is a graduate of St. Thomas Aquinas College and is an assistant Wayne County prosecutor. They met at a swimming party—he's the better swimmer.

Florescu is either founder, charter member, past president or active member of many local, state and national associations.

He is founder of the Annual Michigan Wheelchair Games; founder of the Michigan Paralyzed Veterans of America; founder of the Detroit area's Architectural Barriers Committee; past board member of the Michigan Rehabilitation Association; past member of the Executive Committee on the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; a member of the National Wheelchair Athletic Association; a member of the V.F.W. Davenport American Legion, past National President of the National Association of the Physically Handicapped.

Stef is currently editor and publisher of the "Wheelchair Competitor," the first magazine devoted exclusively to reporting and promoting wheelchair sports.

Slogans for Stef's magazine is:

"Minimize the Handicap and Maximize the Achievement."

For Stef it's a personal creed.

BUDGET WOES PLAGUE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FIELD OPERATIONS

HON. JACK H. McDONALD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there has been a sharp cut-

back in Immigration and Naturalization Service field operations against illegal aliens as a result of "strict budgetary limitations and shortage of available funds."

The quotation is from a teletype message sent August 27 by Leonard W. Gilman, INS southwest regional commissioner in San Pedro, Calif., to the Los Angeles district office.

Gilman's instructions were that only Mexicans here illegally who had money for their fares were to be loaded aboard buses for return to Mexico. "Voluntary departure" status would be granted aliens unable to pay. Previously, if an alien could not pay his way home, the Government bought his ticket.

The practical effect of this order was to cause the release of many Mexicans illegally in this country who claimed they could not buy a bus ticket.

Granted "voluntary departure," the Mexican is given a card bearing a green stamp that authorizes him to work until he leaves. This amounts to permitting him to stay in the country until he can acquire a wife or family or job skills that would entitle him to remain in the country under existing law and court rulings.

The same order also called for release of aliens held in jails for deportation because of the costs incurred.

In a subsequent August 30 letter to police officials, Donald T. Williams, acting district director in Los Angeles, said that:

Because of the shortage of funds we will no longer be able to authorize the booking of deportable aliens at Orange County or Los Angeles County jails, nor in any other facility which would result in detention expenses to us, except when approved in writing by this service. This condition will exist until further notice.

Similar letters went to police authorities throughout the Nation.

In Boston, police subsequently released eight aliens being held for deportation, one of whom had been convicted of armed robbery. Another had been arrested during a narcotics raid.

An alien convicted of a felony such as armed robbery often receives only a suspended sentence because he can be deported. In this instance, and possibly in many others, a shortage of money with which to carry out the law seems to be having the effect of circumventing justice.

**ED KING, HOST OF "PARTY LINE,"
DIES**

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, in mid-November, thousands of radio listeners in Pennsylvania and throughout the United States lost a man they had come to know as a warm, personal friend—Mr. Ed King.

Ed, along with his gracious wife, Wendy, hosted an audience participation program on radio station KDKA in

Pittsburgh for more than 20 years. "Party Line" premiered on January 1, 1951, and grew to be one of the station's most popular shows, solely because of the charm, intelligence, and personality of Ed and Wendy. The show was on six nights a week and in all that time Ed missed only two programs—until November 5, when he learned he had terminal, inoperable lung cancer.

Born in LaCrosse, Wis., Ed began his broadcasting career early. He was only 12 when he did a show for WKBH in his hometown. Later he worked for WSJW in Winston-Salem, N.C., and at WOWO in Fort Wayne, Ind. He left Fort Wayne to enter the service during World War II. Ironically, his place at the station was taken by the young lady he was destined to marry after the war. Ed returned from the service, met his wartime replacement and married Wendy in 1945. Six years later, at KDKA, Ed introduced "Party Line," which would have celebrated its 22d year next month.

Ed King's thirst for knowledge was unquenchable. He was a voracious reader and a veritable warehouse of facts and figures. KDKA listeners were amazed to learn Ed used no reference books on "Party Line," although the questions put to him and Wendy touched on any and all subjects.

Ed King made no secret of his pride and love for America. He was a student of history with a particular bent toward the Civil War. It was not surprising, therefore, that before his death he expressed the desire to be buried in a national military cemetery. He was—in Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa., where his grandfather and great-grandfather are also buried.

Mr. Speaker, Ed King died November 18, almost 108 years to the day after Gettysburg National Cemetery was dedicated by President Lincoln on November 19, 1863. He will be sorely missed by the thousands who knew him personally and the thousands more who knew him as the genial host of "Party Line."

**ALASKA NATIVE LAND CLAIM
SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION**

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask to insert the text of a letter which I have received, together with the text of a speech mentioned therein, dealing with Alaska Native claims legislation at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"THE OTHER 80%,"
Anchorage, Alaska.

Subject: Alaska native land claim settlement Legislation.

DEAR SIR: Please find a recent speech made to the public on television and to the Anchorage Press Club by an Alaskan Legislator, Mr. Earl Hillstrand to our Anchorage and Fairbanks audience during the first week of December.

We urge you, to please spend the short time it takes to read it, as it is felt, this represents the attitude of the great majority of Alaskans.

Possibly you will question, why Alaskans haven't spoken up before. It is because we did not know what kind of Bill was going to be passed by the House and Senate until two weeks ago. The average Alaskan is still unaware of the implications of this Bill. It is true, Alaskans spoke, saying "Settle the Native Land Claim". But we never meant at any price!

It is our fervent hope that this Bill will not pass at this time, so Alaska may re-assess the proper settlement of these claims on a less urgent and more rational basis.

Please, will you help us?

Very best regards,

RICHARD B. DAMEY,
Chairman, "The Other 80%."

EARL HILLSTRAND SPEECH

Good evening. Although I am an Anchorage Legislator, I speak to you about the native claims if you will let me, primarily as a father and a grandfather of Alaskans, wanting only one thing for them and the children of all races, living in Alaska, to live in a state under the accepted right of equal treatment for all people. Equal opportunity if you please, to work toward a satisfying, rewarding life where all are treated the same, none differently. In reviewing the buildup of the claims I remember that when I first came to Alaska no one really bothered, no one was concerned. The natives were using the land for whatever they wished in and out of the villages doing the things they chose to do. Then came oil. Oil was found in economic quantities in Cook Inlet followed shortly by the sale by the Tyoneks of this resource. The drums began to beat, people gathered to the cause of the native claims, little thought being given to whether or not they were truly native leaders, persons inside and outside of Alaska, native and non-native interested in securing the benefits of sudden wealth. The professionals joined the group and about that same time the politicians did likewise for the platform of both major political parties started having planks urging the early, equitable, just and generous settlement of the claim.

Now what was the Alaskan thinking about when this began? Just about like you do now, revelling in the good fortune anticipated by the natives. After all, who could find fault with equity and justice, much less the good fortune of your friends, your neighbors, and your brother?

Several years passed and Secretary Udall of the Interior comes to Alaska and offers to settle the claims by giving the natives approximately 170 million dollars out of revenues from Gulf of Alaska oil. The professionals, the politicians, the native leaders were joyous. But this did not last long for as you remember, the offerings and the demands led from four million acres to eight million acres to sixteen million acres and on up, money increasing all the time. And then we have Prudhoe Bay and the "lid" comes off the claims.

We are faced today, at this very moment, with measures being considered by the pre-conference committee in the House and the Senate that could very well affect the lives and the social and economic and political well-being of this state forever. We are told that these are good bills, good for Alaska and its people. But are they? Have our leaders really created a beneficent and just "Jolly Green Giant" or have they spawned a monster, destructive to the way of life as Alaskans know it, the desires of its people?

Let us review what the proponents say are the benefits of the measures and you judge for yourself. First of all it is claimed by the proponents that with this money and with this wealth of land the native will be brought victoriously and triumphantly into the 20th century, able to cope with the complexities and sophistications that exist. Now this is not true at all. For example, I will remind

you that since the turn of the century the homestead laws have permitted natives and non-natives to secure right title and interest to 160 acres of land. Cabin and homesteads have been available to all citizens together with the trade and manufacturing sites that have also been available to be secured by natives and non-natives. In addition to these we have "The Native Allotment Act" which permits the natives, a prerogative only shared by the natives, to secure up to 160 acres of land if they choose, any time, any place without doing all the things that the homestead laws require.

Then too, under the mineral leasing laws, every citizen of this state can go upon the land, discover an item of value, do his work and eventually prove up. The amount of land was unlimited. These are three basic avenues of acquisition of land that have not been taken advantage of except that in the last few years the native allotment plan has been activated coincidentally in the areas of the pipe line corridor. Now we are concerned with the second element that gives the lie to this being the answer. That is the one that the money will provide the means of transition. I will remind you, in case you've forgotten, that the American taxpayer, the Alaskan taxpayer, since the turn of the century has spent hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of millions and millions of dollars just for the natives, for his health and hospitalization, for his travel and transportation, for his welfare, for his education, yes even his housing and I am sorry to report, or at least confirm, that this has not been successful. It's availed the native not. And in the third part of this conjecture that shows the proponents are wrong in this point, is that the trouble with the white man, and the trouble with 20th century thinking, is that he believes he can equate all of the problems with money, and money most time is not the true answer. The truth of the matter is that to assist the natives to succeed in his lifetime you must do one thing, and one thing only, and that is to permit him to walk the pathways of his choosing, and at his own pace. Sure, assisting him and helping him wherever you can and wherever it is proper but as a citizen of the state, not as a Native, but as another human being.

Now, we are told that with the settlement of claims as proposed we will make redress for dislocation, mistreatment and exploitation.

Now all you have to do is ask yourself when, how, and where or by whom. Now it may be true in experience with the Russians and I understand through the Native history that it is true between native tribes, fighting and preying, one upon the other but as far as the American government is concerned and as far as the Alaskan government is concerned it is not true and has never been true.

Now we speak on the third point, or the proponents do, about extinguishing *aboriginal* claims. Yet just the other day, in his flap with Governor Egan, Don Wright, one of the leaders said concisely and clearly that the natives must be guaranteed the right to select first, those lands of *economic value*. Not lands of my father, not lands that I have reduced to use, not lands where I fish, not lands where I trap, not lands that I want to pass on to my sons, but lands of *economic value*. Everybody in Alaska today, knows that this economic value relates solely and simply to *oil*. It was on this admission that I said before the press club, the other day, that Don Wright speaks with a forked tongue.

In speaking with another leader, Mr. Harry Carter, the other day, I am told by him, that this measure confronting congress today, if passed, will forever ban discrimination. To this I say hog wash. Nothing could be further from the truth. Here in Alaska, the example of integration, where the color of a man's skin hasn't the meaning it has elsewhere. Congress proposes to establish what

could be the most divisive of measures, laws under which Alaskans will have to live. For it proposes to take lands that yesterday thought belonging to all, and give them to a few. It proposes to take five hundred million dollars out of the pockets of all Alaskans and give it to just some. What Mr. Carter has on his mind, when he says that this will end discrimination, I don't. But I say to you that this discrimination of the first order, because it establishes the power of a monarchy in the hands and for the benefit of those who qualifications for such privilege comes to them through blood lines and when we talk about the 20th century it is pretty hard to conceive of such a happening. Now we are told too, by those advocates of these measures, that with the passage of these bills that a permit to build the pipe line will issue.

The pipe line will be built and Alaska's economy will be assured. Now this could be, but let's think about it for a minute. You know that the gullible will believe anything and you people in Fairbanks know, as the people in the business community down here know, that the over inventoried business man, men with tremendous amounts of equipment in their yards rusting, and the bankers knocking on his door wanting payment, has got to believe this. The third group are what I term the, "game players". Now let us concern ourselves with the gullible, and consider the besieged business man. Now believe me, for what it is worth, that every person in Alaska sympathizes with you, that there is an answer, there is a way but certainly you will agree with this that it be not at the expense of the Alaskan way of life, and it should not result in a divisive measure visited upon the people of Alaska. Now as far as those that play games let me recount a little history. First of all we have one of the outstanding petroleum attorneys in the world, Mr. Wm. Block Jr., who wrote an opinion that states categorically that there is not legal right to the claims, but let's settle them anyhow because that will permit the unlitigated acquisition of the pipe line corridor route. Following this we have an expression by the head of the Alyeska Pipe Line who says, "you've got to settle the claims before the pipe line can be built". Now these men that are listened to by Alaskans and apply tremendous pressures because these are the things we want and yet the former Secretary of Interior, Wally Hickel, stated categorically that the technological advancement of the Americans' capability is such that they can build a suitable and safe pipe line any time, any where. Let me tell you, that the pipe line will be built and only built the minute the oil companies want it, not one minute before. So much for the proponents, saying what they think the bill will do. Let's look at the bills themselves and see if there is all sweetness and light.

For example I want you to think about this. There is not sufficient lands in Alaska to accommodate both the demands of the natives and the balance of the lands that remain for state selection. If you consider lands in Alaska under 2000 feet being of value. Now consider the alpine level which is beneath 2000 feet and then you really get in trouble selecting lands for all of Alaska after the Natives have selected theirs. Another shortcoming of the measure is that both measures repeal the native allotment act and this removes from the natives prerogative one more opportunity for being free and independent. Reading the bills causes one to shudder when one realizes that there is no protection for the little people from the power of economic control and manipulation that is engendered from such tremendous wealth. Can you imagine a native or non-native getting along without the approval of his masters, the kings of the funds and the land trusts. There is no protection against this tremendous power, and there should be.

One of the elements that has met the greatest storm of protest is the one where all public lands are withdrawn from use and that includes mining. You people in Fairbanks, as well as you miners throughout the rest of Alaska, should be real concerned because what this does is remove the lands and then put them back after some vague time and if classified for mineral purposes, the one who finds it, has the opportunity to compete in bidding for it. Now can you imagine a little prospector roaming the west lands of Alaska searching for something of value and then finding it only to become a loser because there was someone else able to bid more money for it. This is ridiculous because those that think this is smart believe they are going to increase revenues. And what it will do will be just the opposite. One of the heads of one of the largest mining combines in the world said recently that when they examined all the holdings they found that 80 percent of them stemmed from the search and the finding of the little prospector and Alaska, and its way of life will lose, will suffer by this.

Now we talk about taxes for a little bit and the bills do not provide much for taxing except on third party income and just the other night one of the leaders said we, the natives, ought to be free of property taxes for 20 years. Now, really, if there is anything in it, I would love to agree that this would be something, provided it applied to all people. But it doesn't, and this is a poor way of saying to us, or to anyone, to "pass these bills and we will come into the twentieth century where people are to be treated equally", not so.

It is doubtful too, that the natives will get all there is coming to them under these measures the way the proposal is structured. For example, you divide the number of natives into the acreage involved and you find that each and every man, woman and child that is of native extraction, will receive 700 to 800 acres each. Divide the number of natives into the money involved and you find they will get \$18,000 to \$20,000 for each man, woman and child. And yet just the other day Mr. Willy Hensley said on TV "I do not know what all the flap is all about, it only means a couple hundred dollars to each of us". And this started me thinking, and looking into the bill we find where this may be true, because the structures that are established, spread throughout 7 to 12 corporations and 200 villages are so staffed and so programmed as to wear out the money by the time it would normally reach the truly proper recipient.

Another thing that is bad is that no time has really been provided within which to study these measures. Very few, you can count them on the fingers of one hand, have had a chance to study the senate bill. How in the world would you expect Alaskans to understand the effect of the measure? But yet we are told to shut up, don't say anything, don't rock the boat, you've had plenty of time and you should be informed, we are told that this is a good measure, good for Alaska. Even the right to contest it is removed from the province of the citizen, only an official can correct it.

My time is about up and if you believe that these bills could be destructive of Alaska's way of life and divisive amongst its people, I want you to do one thing, I beg you to do it. Write or wire Governor Bill Egan no later than tomorrow, a night letter will do better, it is a little bit cheaper, and if you will do this you will be doing two things by this one simple act and that is you will be reaffirming to Governor Egan your faith in Alaska and you will be impressing Congressman Wayne Aspinall of the fact that you are concerned enough to care.

Do this, not because I have asked you really, but do it because you love Alaska. Do it because you have hopes for children of all races in Alaska's tomorrow.

In closing, I want to thank the "Other 80 percent", a group of non-political, non-partisan people interested solely in the welfare of their state as they see it, who have distributed cards like this, that are to be signed and sent to Wayne Aspinall, so send in your cards, tell our leaders what you think. Thank you and good evening.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO ABORTION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the terrible paradoxes of the current abortion-on-demand movement is that while abortion proponents have been arguing that women should not bring unwanted and unloved children into the world, thousands of couples, many of them childless, have been frustrated time and time again in their efforts to adopt a child, because no children are available.

Thus the abortion-on-demand movement is not only denying the unborn child his constitutional right to life but also is denying both the child and his potential adoptive parents the chance to participate in loving family life.

This is an unconscionable price to pay, simply because some women are unwilling to endure the inconvenience of carrying a child until his birth.

As Dr. L. Nelson Bell points out in an article which appeared in *Christianity Today*, the solution to the problem of unwanted pregnancies is not killing unsuspecting innocents in the womb, but rather persuading women to carry their children to term and then place them for adoption.

Dr. Bell, who has spent his entire working life trying to save lives, is deeply concerned about the abortion-on-demand trend, and I insert his article in the *RECORD* at this time:

AN ALTERNATIVE TO ABORTION

Coming out of a restaurant where I had had lunch I met a young couple I have known for a long time. They have been married six years, and I knew they were childless. But in his arms there was one of these "punkin' seats" and in it a precious baby, sleeping quietly with a cherubic smile on its face.

These young people told me about their search for a baby and how this one had come to them through an adoption agency when he was only twelve days old. He is now in a home where the warmth of love surrounds him, and he has brought to that home great joy.

As we talked they told of another couple, also known to me, living in one of our large Northern cities. They too have been searching for a child to adopt but have been frustrated again and again.

As I walked away there swept over me the feeling that here is the answer to the problem of unwanted babies, the alternative to the burgeoning abortion mills of our land! Tens of thousands of couples would gladly welcome these babies into their hearts and homes.

Not in years have I been as shaken as now, as I realize the widespread indifference to the implications of abortion on demand and the commercialization of this destruction of life.

Although I have retired from the practice

of medicine, I am still on the active rolls of some medical societies, and as a result I receive solicitations from organizations that have sprung up like mushrooms in New York State, where abortion on demand is legal. So far I have received letters from six apparently unrelated groups that say they are prepared to handle the whole matter safely and conveniently for those who are referred to them.

That we have embarked on this new approach to the termination of pregnancies bodes ill for America as well as for those churches that have become active in this. It evidences a callous disregard for the realities of the unwarranted termination of life, which sears the souls of all concerned.

There are, obviously, two groups of women who ask for abortions, married and unmarried. The married woman may feel she already has as many children as she wants, or may cite poverty or any one of a number of other reasons, while the unmarried woman may ask for an abortion because she wishes to rid herself of her guilt.

In both cases, how much better to accept the consequences of pregnancy and then permit the babies to be welcomed into the hearts and homes of the childless! This may be "inconvenient," but I believe it is the "Christian" way out of a difficult situation.

I write from neither ignorance nor inexperience, for I have performed abortions in cases where, after full consultation, it was decided that termination of pregnancy was necessary. But I find the brazenness and coldness of approach among some ministers and politicians—and now the "abortion expeditors"—unbelievable.

Some of the same people who are urging the abolition of capital punishment are taking the lead in advocating abortion on demand. Has the willful murderer more rights than the unwanted child?

The current movement toward abortion on demand can have disastrous results, for not infrequently abortion leads to a psychological trauma. The feeling of guilt can rise up again and again to plague those who have compounded one grave mistake with another.

Another effect of abortion on demand is to give added impetus to the growing trend toward sexual laxity. Young people—confused by the modern interpretations of "love," distracted by church and college leaders who have fallen for either the pagan philosophy of free love or situation ethics, hooked on the assurances of "the pill," and lacking biblically based moral and spiritual values—are highly susceptible to the abortionist's promise of temporary release from the problem of biological cause and effect. The fact that some official church departments have become agents of abortion on demand, and have assigned persons to carry out this program, adds greatly to the confusion.

What is the "Christian" solution to an unwanted pregnancy? I do not believe that it is abortion. Those who seek counsel should be pointed to a better way out. They should be told that the *life* of the unborn is at stake, that it too has "rights" that must be preserved. If the woman is unmarried, the second step should be to recommend a Christian home for unwed mothers, of which there are many, where she will find love, compassion, and sorely needed spiritual help. Finally, those involved in the decision should be led to face up to the rightness of releasing the child for adoption.

I admit that "trouble" and "waiting" are involved, but I insist that this course of action is infinitely better and, I believe, more in accordance with God's will than the wanton destruction of life, which is what abortion on demand really is.

As a physician I well know that there are times when an abortion is necessary, but the reasons then are basically medical, and it is physicians in consultation who alone are competent to determine this matter.

The Christian minister increasingly finds himself called upon for counsel by pregnant unmarried girls. It is a responsibility he cannot shirk. But it is disturbing to see that many ministers are meeting this situation by referring the girls to the various abortion services now available through church agencies.

As a physician and a Christian, one who can well understand the emotional agonies involved for parents and daughters, I urge all concerned not to accept what seems to be the easy way out but to face up to the fact that a human life is involved—a life that cannot defend itself and is in no way responsible for its plight.

Confronted with what is, sad to say, a growing problem in the life of America, where Christian convictions and moral standards are on the wane, Christian parents and ministers must look for the solution that most clearly conforms to God's will for us sinners.

The consequences of sin cannot be avoided, but they must not be compounded by a further step in the wrong direction. I urge that parents and ministers encourage the unmarried mother-to-be to let the pregnancy continue, while she spends the waiting period in one of the available homes for unwed mothers where an atmosphere of Christian love and care can bring healing to the spirit. Then do whatever possible to pave the way for the child's adoption into a loving home. That baby who is unwanted by some is yearned for by others.

This can be the "Christian" way out of a tragic predicament.

BILL KISER—COLUMNIST

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, during a recent meeting of the North Carolina Rehabilitation Association at Raleigh, N.C., I had the privilege of meeting a remarkable man named Bill Kiser.

Afflicted with cerebral palsy since birth 44 years ago, Bill Kiser has climbed a long and lonely road, but now, through his syndicated newspaper column, dispenses helpful information to some 40 million other handicapped Americans, and their families and friends.

Born in Greenville, S.C., Bill was unable to attend public schools. Taught at home by his parents, he received a State High School Certificate, and subsequently audited over 50 credit hours of college work at Greenville's Furman University.

Bill had limited use of his hands, a severe speech impediment and was confined to a wheelchair; surgical attempts were made to help him, but without success. Bill was fortunate, however, in having a former professor who also served on the board of directors of the Winston-Salem Goodwill Center, and Bill received a program of evaluation through the center. He has also been sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the North Carolina Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Two years ago, working with his mind to overcome his handicapped body and showing the kind of determination to be useful and to give of himself that is so often found in the handicapped, Bill be-

gan writing a weekly newspaper column called the "Handicapped Mailbag" in the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel. Bill's column was subsequently syndicated, and is now carried in the Asheville Citizen-Times, the Easley Progress, the Kannapolis Independent, the Anderson Independent-Daily Mail, the Columbia Record and the Charlotte Observer.

The idea of the column was to present information about the handicapped that would be helpful both to them and to people in a position to help them. Bill reasoned that a general audience would profit from such information since all of us come into contact with handicapped people through our business, professional and social lives, and, therefore, all of us should have accurate information about the abilities and the limitations of the handicapped.

Bill has also found time to serve as the news director for the Goodwill Center of Winston-Salem and as editor of the Tarheel News, the newsletter of the United Cerebral Palsy organization of North Carolina. With some professional help, he organized the Bill Kiser News Service, Inc., to increase the circulation of his column and to provide brochures and related publication services on the handicapped for businessmen.

Bill Kiser has justifiably received numerous accolades for his work in helping other handicapped people to be better understood and helped. Harold Russell, for example, Chairman of the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped, said that:

Bill Kiser's "Handicapped Mailbag" column fills a great need. Not only the handicapped, but their families, friends and co-workers can benefit from the solid, practical advice Bill dispenses.

I am privileged to have met Bill Kiser, Mr. Speaker, and to learn a little more about the spectacular results that individual fortitude and a generous spirit can bring in the handicapped. I am especially pleased to bring his weekly syndicated column to the attention of this House and the readers of this RECORD. His column certainly deserves the widest readership possible, and those interested in evaluating or using it can write to Bill Kiser at 2701 North Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27105.

ARCHBISHOP IAKAVOS: 1971'S MAN OF CONSCIENCE

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, Archbishop Iakovos, primate of the vast Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, was honored in New York last night by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation—an interfaith organization of leading Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

The foundation, formed in 1965 to promote religious liberty, named Archbishop Iakovos its Man of Conscience for 1971. Long in the vanguard of what is now

called the "ecumenical movement," ever since its first tentative gropings in the 1950's, Archbishop Iakovos helped bridge the doctrinal gaps among the world's major religions during two terms as president of the World Council of Churches.

Just a few weeks ago the Archbishop was honored in my home city of Springfield, Mass., at a dinner held by the St. George Greek Orthodox Church there.

I had the pleasure of taking part in this dinner and of speaking briefly about Archbishop Iakovos' role in ecumenism.

Among guests at the dinner were the Most Reverend Christopher J. Weldon, bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Springfield; the Reverend Emerson Smith, executive secretary of the Council of Churches of Greater Springfield; Rabbi Herman E. Snyder of Sinai Temple, Springfield; the Reverend Eugene Rianovitch, pastor of St. Peter and St. Paul Russian Orthodox Church, Springfield; and three Greek Orthodox priests, the Reverend Harry Bulopas of Holyoke, the Reverend Athanasios Chameeras of Thompsonville, Conn., and the Reverend Peter Katopis of Chicopee.

With permission, Mr. Speaker, I put in the RECORD a Springfield, Mass. Union article about the Archbishop's talk at this dinner and a New York Times article about his award last night:

GREEK PRIMATE SEES R.C. PRIESTS' MARRYING
(By Arthur Gould)

The Roman Catholic Church will allow its priests to marry, the spiritual leader of nearly 2 million persons in the Greek Orthodox Church said last night.

"The Roman Catholic Church will come to a point when it must appreciate the reality of human nature and allow priests to marry," Archbishop Iakovos, primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, said.

Archbishop Iakovos attended a banquet in his honor given by the congregation of St. George Greek Orthodox Church of Springfield at the Highpoint Motor Inn, Chicopee.

Women, however, should not be priests, he said.

"When women are ordained priests, it indicates lack of interest on the part of men to enter the priesthood. I cannot accept that situation," he said.

"I believe women should be given equal rights in society, but many oppressed people in the world have equal rights to declare wars of liberation," Archbishop Iakovos, who has served as copresident of the World Council of Churches for eight years, said.

The church must stand for freedom, the dignity of man and the responsibility of the individual in society, he said.

He would make no comment about the political situation in Greece.

The country has been ruled by army officers under Col. George Papadopoulos since a preelection coup d'etat April 21, 1967.

He said he is not happy with the moral condition of the world, but the church should not change its traditional beliefs because men change their ideas about life.

"Of course, man-made rules must always be changed to make institutions serve men in better ways," he said.

In the Greek Orthodox Church priests may marry before they are ordained, but married men in the church cannot ascend to the ranks of bishop and archbishop, he said.

"This is a rule that may be changed. A man who has served the church loyally for many years and is a good leader should not be denied ascendancy to the rank of bishop only because he is married," he said.

"Marriage is not part of man's lower na-

ture. It is a serious element in his whole nature," he said.

According to Iakovos, when the war in Vietnam is over, the U.S. may have a "happier day."

"The war is not the bankruptcy of America, but of a philosophy in foreign policy that made America the policeman of the world," he said.

He told 500 persons at the banquet a new society of men is coming to the world and it is the church's responsibility to bring up the new generation.

"There are a number of views about the new man. Some persons think he will be a socialistic man, others a rationalistic man.

"The young believe he will bring a new civilization.

"Christians believe the new man will be spiritually pure. I believe in the ecumenical man, someone with a general concern for all men," he said.

Guests at the banquet included the Most Rev. Christopher J. Weldon, bishop of Springfield Roman Catholic Diocese; the Rev. Emerson Smith, executive secretary of the Council of Churches of Greater Springfield; Rabbi Herman E. Snyder of Sinai Temple.

Other guests were the Rev. Eugene Rianovitch, pastor of St. Peter and St. Paul Russian Orthodox Church, Springfield; and Greek Orthodox priests, the Rev. Harry Bulopas of Holyoke; the Rev. Athanasios Chameeras of Thomasville, Conn., and the Rev. Peter Katopis of Chicopee.

Also at the banquet were U.S. Rep. Edward P. Boland and Springfield Mayor Frank H. Freedman.

Gregory Contos, St. George congregation president and Mrs. Katherine Krokidas, president of the Ladies Philoptopps Society of the Church, represented the congregation at the head table.

James P. Danalis, president of the St. George Church building fund committee, was toastmaster.

INTERFAITH UNIT HONORS IAKOVOS

(By George Dugan)

Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America and spiritual leader of 1.5 million churchgoers on two continents, was named Man of Conscience for 1971 last night by an organization of leading Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews.

The honor was conferred on the Greek prelate by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation at its annual award dinner at the Pierre Hotel.

Rabbi Arthur Schneier, president of the interfaith organization, made the presentation to Archbishop Iakovos, who recently served two terms as president of the World Council of Churches and who is a high-ranking leader of Eastern Orthodoxy over the world.

The rabbi, who is also spiritual leader of the Park East Synagogue, called the Archbishop "one of the great ecumenical figures of our time—a man of charity and righteousness who has actively led and supported moral causes throughout the world."

BUSH IS SPEAKER

George Bush, United States Representative to the United Nations, was the principal speaker at the award dinner.

Mr. Bush told the dinner guests that for all its "short-comings," the United States was a "nation of conscience."

"I do not pretend that our policies have always been right or wise, or that we alone know the truth," he declared.

"But I do know that out of our national experience we have learned a decent respect for mankind and a willingness to compromise, not on principle but on methods for inching the world a bit closer toward peace and community."

Mr. Bush said the United States had no

desire to be the world's policeman, "but we recognize a responsibility to alert the world's conscience and carry our share of the burden of deterrence and peace-keeping."

The Appeal of Conscience Foundation, founded in 1965, is an organization committed to the search for religious freedom for all faiths throughout the world.

Following the presentation of the award to Archbishop Iakovos, Rabbi Schneier read messages from President Nixon and Governor Rockefeller praising the prelate as one of the world's most effective religious leaders.

The Rev. Dr. Harold A. Bosley minister of Christ Church, Methodist, and the Rev. Thurston N. Davis, former editor of the Jesuit weekly America, are vice presidents of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation.

LCI (L) FLOTILLA II REUNION ASSOCIATION HOLDS CEREMONY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 9, 1971

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the LCI (L) Flotilla II Reunion Association is an organization of proud and patriotic veterans of World War II. Mr. L. M. Moye, a constituent from Stewart County, Ga., is the vice president of the association. Recently he called to my attention a ceremony held in Washington, D.C., on October 21, 1971, in which a ship model was presented to the Department of the Navy. I found the account of the presentation ceremony very impressive and commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

The articles follow:

LCI (L) FLOTILLA II

U.S. Navy ships numbering from 30 to 34 commissioned vessels were commissioned in the Fall of 1942 and embarked for the European theatre early in 1943.

By way of Bermuda and Arzu, North Africa this Flotilla activity engaged the enemy

across North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and later served the allied forces both British and American in the invasion of Normandy. In the spring of 1945 the American ships that survived were lend-leased to the British in Scotland and the crews were returned to the United States to prepare for the invasion of Japan.

After the war the men of Flotilla II have periodically convened for reunion and salutation to the men and cause which was such an important milestone in their lives. These conventions have been held in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Jekyll Island, Georgia, and Coronado Beach, California. The 1973 reunion is scheduled for London, England.

Reaffirmation of a Coronado presentation took place at the Washington Navy Yard October 21, 1971. The Vice President of LCI (L) II Association is a resident of Lumpkin, Georgia, a former reserve officer and a distinguished American. Mr. L. M. Moye participated in this presentation and we are privileged to report it to this record.

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF DEAN T. HELM, PRESIDENT, LCI (L) FLOTILLA II REUNION ASSOCIATION

Admiral L. S. Sabin (Ret.) presented Flotilla II background and record including special tribute to Capt. E. N. Wilson (deceased) successor Flotilla commander. He also introduced William L. Anderson the ship model craftsman. Subsequently Rear Admiral Hooper USN accepted the presentation for the Navy department.

Mr. Helm: Admiral Sabin, Mrs. Sabin, Admiral Delaney, Admiral Hooper, distinguished friends in the Navy, Flotilla II comrades and their families:

American history has volumes written of famous battles, of naval victories at sea but little of the success of the Navy men against great odds. The men and ships of LCI (L) Flotilla II waged war not only against a skillful and cunning enemy, but also against difficult physical elements with ship facility as a war strategy untried.

Flotilla II represented men of the Navy and their performance, the legends of Americans and their finest hour. The civilian amateurs showed that courage and determination teamed with professional leadership were proper ingredients to subdue a vicious enemy on foreign soil. Further this combination

could effectively serve and live with the armies of all nations on land and sea. In practice the American dream of victory and peace with honor was a fact not a blueprint.

Today special tribute is directed to our absent Comrades, to our beloved Admiral Sabin (who forever in naval history represents the spirit and vision of the amphibious force), and to those who continue the tradition, where we had a part. No American effort has labored harder in war and in peace with firmer dedication than the men of Flotilla II.

This presentation is not only of the skill and genius of William L. Anderson who crafted this beautiful model of his own ship, but it is also the symbolic transfer of a spirit—it is a reaffirmation to the Navy Department of the hearts and hopes of our men and their families and it is our prayer that the resolve of Flotilla II will find a firm pocket in the American Navy.

Also we would salute Admiral Hooper for the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Jack Shanahan for his adoption and inspiration when this moment was conceived. Admiral Hooper on behalf of these comrades, for the deeds they performed, for the meaning of their lives, for a world at peace and our Navy we give thanks and pass to you for posterity Flotilla II.

DIRECTOR OF NAVAL HISTORY AND
CURATOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT,
October 28, 1971.

DEAR MR. HELM: It was a distinct privilege last Thursday to accept from you, on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, the scale model of Landing Craft Infantry (Large) No. 10 presented by the Flotilla II Reunion Association.

The model has been accessioned into the records of the Curator as historical property and has been assigned USN Accession Number 71-482-A.

I want to express again my heartfelt thanks to you and to all members of the Association for donating this fine model to the Department of the Navy. It is a highly significant addition to our collection and one which will be seen and appreciated by a great many people in the years ahead.

We shall send you pictures when they are ready.

Sincerely yours,

EDWIN B. HOOPER,
Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, December 10, 1971

The House met at 10 o'clock a.m. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near.—Isaiah 55: 6.

Almighty and Eternal God, whose blessings are for the good of men and whose benediction is the glory of life, grant that through the hours of this day we may feel Thy presence near and in the assurance of Thy spirit receive wisdom to make wise decisions and power to be true to the high principles of our American democracy.

Inspire us with a faith that never falters and a fortitude that never fails as we endeavor to be loyal to the royal within ourselves and to labor for the highest good of our beloved land.

Help us to walk along the way toward a growing national unity in which we shall be one people with liberty and justice for all.

In the spirit of Christ we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10947) entitled "An act to provide a job development investment credit, to reduce individual income taxes, to reduce certain excise taxes, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the

House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2042. An act to provide for the apportionment of funds in payment of a judgment in favor of the Shoshone Tribe in consolidated dockets Nos. 326-D, 326-E, 326-F, 326-G, 326-H, 366, and 367 before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes; and

S. 2887. An act authorizing additional appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive river basin plans for flood control, navigation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 602) entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of judgments, when appropriated, recovered by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont., in paragraphs 7 and 10, docket No. 50233, U.S. Court of Claims, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints