

viet Union to revise its official policies concerning the rights of Soviet Jewry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WYDLER:

H. Con. Res. 223. Concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to take affirmative action to persuade the Soviet Union to revise its official policies concerning the rights of Soviet Jewry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. WIGGINS):

H. Res. 337. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 115; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

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

73. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to continuation of the FHA section 235 interest subsidy program; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

74. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the treatment of Soviet Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

75. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Montana, relative to dust abatement on the Canyon Ferry unit, Helena-Great Falls division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program of the Missouri River Basin project, Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

76. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of the Virgin Islands of the United States, relative to qualifications of candidates for public office in the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

77. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, relative to the Arcadia Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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

By Mr. COLMER:

H.R. 6503. A bill for the relief of Capt. Claire E. Brou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 6504. A bill for the relief of Margarida Aldora Correia dos Reis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 6505. A bill for the relief of Joseph T. Polesz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONAGAN:

H.R. 6506. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hind Nicholas Chaber, Georgette Hanna Chaber, Jeanette Hanna Chaber and Violette Hanna Chaber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 6507. A bill for the relief of Maria I. Gomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H.R. 6508. A bill for the relief of J. B. Riddle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

46. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Democratic Town Committee, Scarsdale, N.Y., relative to U.S. war crimes and press censorship in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

47. Also, petition of Clarence Martion, Sr., Washington, D.C., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PARKS AND HIGHWAYS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the RECORD an excellent editorial appearing in the Washington, D.C., Post of Sunday, March 7, 1971, entitled "Parks and Highways," on the decision in the case of Citizens To Preserve Overton Park, Inc., et al., against Volpe, Secretary, Department of Transportation, et al., case No. 1066, argued December 7, 1970, and decided March 2, 1971.

Both the editorial and the very fine decision of the Supreme Court of the United States merit careful reading by all concerned with the preservation of their environment and the amenities of life in this Nation today:

PARKS AND HIGHWAYS

It should have been self-evident all along that a nation civilized enough to create public parks so as to give beauty to its cities and provide them with lungs, as it were, would also hold these parks inviolate. But it was only after a good many parks, recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges and historic sites were lost to or badly damaged by highways, that Congress, in 1966 and again in 1968, set out to curb such irreparable incursions by federally financed bulldozers.

Well, surely at that point, you would think it should have been self-evident that public parkland cannot be taken for public roads, unless, as the law commands, "(1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park." But in several places, notably Overton Park in Memphis, Brackenridge Park in San Antonio, and the parkland affected by the proposed Three Sisters

Bridge in Washington, the dispute continues. It is still not self-evident, it turns out, just what constitutes a "feasible and prudent" alternative to the destruction of parkland. In the end, legal and administrative technicalities aside, the highway builders and the conservationists still differ on whether the public interest demands efficient roads or inviolate parks.

The recent Supreme Court decision in the Memphis dispute does not settle this issue because it cannot be settled categorically. As the law prescribes, disputes over the question of whether alternatives to taking a park are "feasible and prudent" can only be decided in each instance by the Secretary of Transportation. In the case of Memphis, the Supreme Court simply told the District Court to review the Secretary's decision and see whether he made it properly and in good faith.

This will hardly cheer either the proponents or the opponents of more freeways. Yet, we believe the decision important. For one thing, the highest court in the land has affirmed that government now must take seriously the complaints of concerned citizens (in this case the "Citizens to Preserve Overton Park") who only a few years ago were often dismissed as mere "beautniks" and troublemakers. Secondly, the court has stated quite clearly that it is entirely "prudent" to save a park even if that means spending more money.

"There will always be a smaller outlay required from the public purse when parkland is used," the decision says, "since the public already owns the land and there will be no need to pay for right-of-way. And since people do not live or work in parks, if a highway is built on parkland no one will have to leave his home or give up his business." Yet the court continued, protection of parkland must be given paramount importance. It interprets the intent of Congress to mean that "the few green havens that are public parks were not to be lost unless there were truly unusual factors present in a particular case or the cost or community disruption resulting from alternative route reached extraordinary magnitude." In other words, environmental benefits are to have priority over cost benefits. That is news in some quarters.

[In the Supreme Court of the United States]

SYLLABUS: CITIZENS TO PRESERVE OVERTON PARK, INC., ET AL. v. VOLPE, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ET AL.

(Note: Where it is deemed desirable, a syllabus (headnote) will be released, as is being done in connection with this case, at the time the opinion is issued. The syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader. See *United States v. Detroit Lumber Co.*, 200 U.S. 321, 337.)

CERTIORARI TO THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

[No. 1066. Argued December 7, 1970—Decided March 2, 1971]

Under § 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 and § 138 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968, the Secretary of Transportation may not authorize use of federal funds to finance construction of highways through public parks if a "feasible and prudent" alternative route exists. If no such route is available, he may approve construction only if there has been "all possible planning to minimize harm" to the park. Petitioners contend that the Secretary has violated these statutes by authorizing a six-lane interstate highway through a Memphis public park. In April 1968 the Secretary announced that he agreed with the local officials that the highway go through the park; in September 1969 the State acquired the right-of-way inside the park; and in November 1969 the Secretary announced final approval, including the design, of the road. Neither announcement of the Secretary was accompanied by factual findings. Respondents introduced affidavits in the District Court, indicating that the Secretary had made the decision and that it was supportable. Petitioners filed counter affidavits and sought to take the deposition of a former federal highway administrator. The District Court and the Court of Appeals found that formal findings were not required and refused to order the deposition of the former administrator. Both courts held that the affidavits afforded no basis for determining that the Secretary exceeded his authority. *Heid*:

1. The Secretary's action is subject to judi-

cial review pursuant to § 701 of the Administrative Procedure Act, Pp. 6-10.

(a) There is no indication here that Congress sought to limit or prohibit judicial review. P. 7.

(b) The exemption for action "committed to agency discretion" does not apply as the Secretary does have "law to apply," rather than wide-ranging discretion. Pp. 7-10.

2. Although under § 706 of the Act *de novo* review is not required here and the Secretary's approval of the route need not meet the substantial evidence test, the reviewing court must conduct a substantial inquiry and determine whether the Secretary acted within the scope of his authority, whether his decision was within the small range of available choices, and whether he could have reasonably believed that there were no feasible alternatives. The court must find that the actual choice was not "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law," and that the Secretary followed the necessary procedural requirements. Pp. 10-13.

3. Formal findings by the Secretary were not required in this case. Pp. 14-16.

(a) The relevant statutes do not require formal findings, and there is no ambiguity in the Secretary's action. P. 14.

(b) Although a regulation requiring formal findings was issued after the Secretary had approved the route, a remand to him is not necessary as there is an administrative record facilitating full and prompt review of the Secretary's action. Pp. 14-16.

4. The case is remanded to the District Court for plenary review of the Secretary's decision. Pp. 16-17.

(a) The lower courts' review was based on litigation affidavits, which are not the whole record and are an inadequate basis for review. P. 16.

(b) In view of the lack of formal findings, the court may require the administrative officials who participated in the decision to give testimony explaining their action or require the Secretary to make formal findings. P. 17.

432 F. 2d 1307, reversed and remanded.

Marshall, J., delivered the opinion of the Court, in which Burger, C. J., and Harlan, Stewart, White, and Blackmun, JJ., joined. Black, J., filed a separate opinion, in which Brennan, J., joined. Blackmun, J., filed a separate statement. Douglas, J., took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

[In the Supreme Court of the United States]

CITIZENS TO PRESERVE OVERTON PARK, INC., ET AL., PETITIONERS v. JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ET AL.

[No. 1066.—October Term, 1970: On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, March 2, 1971]

Mr. Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court.

The growing public concern about the quality of our natural environment has prompted Congress in recent years to enact legislation¹ designed to curb the accelerating destruction of our country's natural beauty. We are concerned in this case with § 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966² and § 138 of the Federal Aid to Highway Act of 1968.³ These statutes prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from authorizing the use of federal funds to finance the construction of highways through public parks if a "feasible and prudent"⁴ alternative route exists. If no such route is available, the statutes allow him to approve construction through parks only if

there has been "all possible planning to minimize harm"⁵ to the park.

Petitioners, private citizens as well as local and national conservation organizations, contend that the Secretary has violated these statutes by authorizing the expenditure of federal funds⁶ for the construction of a six-lane interstate highway through a public park in Memphis, Tennessee. Their claim was respected by the District Court,⁷ which granted the Secretary's motion for summary judgment, and the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit affirmed.⁸ After oral argument, this Court granted a stay that halted construction and, treating the application for the stay as a petition for certiorari, granted review.⁹ — U.S. —. We now reverse the judgment below and remand for further proceedings in the District Court.

Overton Park is a 342-acre city park located near the center of Memphis. The park contains a zoo, a nine-hole municipal golf course, an outdoor theatre, nature trails, a bridge path, an art academy, picnic areas, and 170 acres of forest. The proposed highway, which is to be six-lane, high-speed, expressway,¹⁰ will sever the zoo from the rest of the park. Although the roadway will be depressed below ground level except where it crosses a small creek, 26 acres of the park will be destroyed. The highway is to be a segment of Interstate Highway No. I-40, part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.¹¹ I-40 will provide Memphis with a major east-west expressway that will allow easier access to downtown Memphis from the residential areas on the eastern edge of the city.¹²

Although the route through the park was approved by the Bureau of Public Roads in 1956¹³ and by the Federal Highway Administrator in 1966, the enactment of § 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act prevented distribution of federal funds for the section of the highway designated to go through Overton Park until the Secretary of Transportation determined whether the requirements of § 4(f) had been met. Federal funding for the rest of the project was, however, available; and the state acquired right-of-way on both sides of the park.¹⁴ In April 1968, the Secretary announced that he concurred in the judgment of local officials that I-40 should be built through the park. And in September 1969 the State acquired the right-of-way inside Overton Park from the city.¹⁵ Final approval for the project—the route as well as the design—was not announced until November 1969, after Congress had reiterated in § 138 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act that highway construction through public parks was to be restricted. Neither announcement approving the route and design of I-40 was accompanied by a statement of the Secretary's factual findings. He did not indicate why he believed there were no feasible and prudent alternative routes or why design changes could not be made to reduce the harm to the park.

Petitioners contend that the Secretary's action is invalid without such formal findings¹⁶ and that the Secretary did not make an independent determination but merely relied on the judgment of the Memphis City Council.¹⁷ They also contend that it would be "feasible and prudent" to route I-40 around Overton Park either to the north or to the south. And they argue that if these alternative routes are not "feasible and prudent," the present plan does not include "all possible" methods for reducing harm to the park. Petitioners claim that I-40 could be built under the park by using either of two possible tunneling methods,¹⁸ and they claim that, at a minimum, by using advanced drainage techniques¹⁹ the expressway could be depressed below ground level along the entire route through the park including the section that crosses the small creek.

Respondents argue that it was unnecessary for the Secretary to make formal findings and, that he did, in fact, exercise his own independent judgment that was supported by the facts. In the District Court, respondents introduced affidavits, prepared specifically for this litigation, which indicated that the Secretary had made the decision and that the decision was supportable. These affidavits were contradicted by affidavits introduced by petitioners who also sought to take the deposition of a former federal highway administrator²⁰ who had participated in the decision to route I-40 through Overton Park.

The District Court and the Court of Appeals found that formal findings by the Secretary were not necessary and refused to order the deposition of the former Federal Highway Administrator because those courts believed that probing of the mental processes of an administrative decisionmaker was prohibited. And, believing that the Secretary's authority was wide and reviewing courts' authority narrow in the approval of highway routes, the lower courts held that the affidavits contained no basis for a determination that the Secretary had exceeded his authority.

We agree that formal findings were not required. But we do not believe that in this case judicial review based solely on litigation affidavits was adequate.

A threshold question—whether petitioners are entitled to any judicial review—is easily answered. Section 701 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 701 (Supp. V.), provides that the action of "each authority of the Government of the United States," which includes the Department of Transportation,²¹ is subject to judicial review except where there is a statutory prohibition on review or where "agency action is committed to agency discretion by law." 5 U.S.C. § 701 (Supp. V). In this case, there is no indication that Congress sought to prohibit judicial review and there is most certainly no "showing of 'clear and convincing evidence' of a . . . legislative intent" to restrict access to judicial review. *Abbott Laboratories v. Gardner*, 387 U.S. 136, 141 (1967). *Brownell v. We Shung*, 352 U.S. 180, 185 (1956).²²

Similarly, the Secretary's decision here does not fall within the exception for action "committed to agency discretion." This is a very narrow exception.²³ *Berger, Administrative Arbitrariness and Judicial Review*, 65 Col. L. Rev. 55 (1965). The legislative history of the Administrative Procedure Act indicates that it is applicable in those rare instances where "statutes are drawn in such broad terms that in a given case there is no law to apply." S. Rep. No. 758, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 79th Cong., 1st Sess., 26 (1945).

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act and § 138 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act are clear and specific directives. Both the Department of Transportation Act and the Federal-Aid to Highway Act provide that the Secretary "shall not approve any program or project" that requires the use of any public parkland "unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park . . ." 23 U.S.C. § 138 (Supp. V); 49 U.S.C. § 1653(f) (Supp. V). This language is a plain and explicit bar to the use of federal funds for construction of highways through parks—only the most unusual situations are exempted.

Despite the clarity of the statutory language, respondents argue that the Secretary has wide discretion. They recognize that the requirement that there be no "feasible" alternative route admits of little administrative discretion. For this exemption to apply the Secretary must find that as a matter of sound engineering it would not be feasible to build the highway along any other route.²⁴

Footnotes at end of article.

Respondents argue, however, that the requirement that there be no other "prudent" route requires the Secretary to engage in a wide-ranging balancing of competing interests. They contend that the Secretary should weigh the detriment resulting from the destruction of parkland against the cost of other routes, safety considerations, and other factors, and determine on the basis of the importance that he attaches to these other factors whether, on balance, alternative feasible routes would be "prudent."

But no such wide-ranging endeavor was intended. It is obvious that in most cases considerations of cost, directness of route, and community disruption will indicate that parkland should be used for highway construction whenever possible. Although it may be necessary to transfer funds from one jurisdiction to another,²⁵ there will always be a smaller outlay required from the public purse²⁶ when parkland is used since the public already owns the land and there will be no need to pay for right-of-way. And since people do not live or work in parks, if a highway is built on parkland no one will have to leave his home or give up his business. Such factors are common to substantially all highway construction. Thus if Congress intended these factors to be on an equal footing with preservation of parkland there would have been no need for the statutes.

Congress clearly did not intend that cost and disruption of the community were to be ignored²⁷ by the Secretary.²⁸ But the very existence of the statute²⁹ indicates that protection of parkland was to be given paramount importance. The few green havens that are public parks were not to be lost unless there were truly unusual factors present in a particular case or the cost or community disruption resulting from alternative routes reached extraordinary magnitudes. If the statutes are to have any meaning, the Secretary cannot approve the destruction of parkland unless he finds that alternative routes present unique problems.

Plainly, there is "law to apply" and thus the exemption for action "committed to agency discretion" is inapplicable. But the existence of judicial review is only the start: the standard for review must also be determined. For that we must look to § 706 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706 (Supp. V), which provides that a "reviewing court shall . . . hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings and conclusions found" not to meet six separate standards.³⁰ In all cases agency action must be set aside if the action was "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law" or if the action failed to meet statutory, procedural, or constitutional requirements. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) (A) (B) (C) (D) (Supp. V). In certain narrow, specifically limited situations, the agency action is to be set aside if the action was not supported by "substantial evidence." And in other equally narrow circumstances the reviewing court is to engage in a *de novo* review of the action and set it aside if it was "unwarranted by the facts." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) (E) (F) (Supp. V).

Petitioners argue that the Secretary's approval of the construction of I-40 through Overton Park is subject to one or the other of these latter two standards of limited applicability. First, they contend that the "substantial evidence" standards of § 706(2) (E) must be applied. In the alternative, they claim that § 706(2) (F) applies and that there must be a *de novo* review to determine if the Secretary's action was "unwarranted by the facts." Neither of these standards is, however, applicable.

Review under the substantial evidence test is authorized only when the agency action is

taken pursuant to a rulemaking provision of the Administrative Procedure Act itself, 5 U.S.C. § 553 (Supp. V), or when the agency action is based on a public adjudicatory hearing. See 5 U.S.C. §§ 556, 557 (Supp. V). The Secretary's decision to allow the expenditure of federal funds to build I-40 through Overton Park was plainly not an exercise of a rulemaking function. See K. Davis, *Administrative Law Treatise* § 5.01 (1958). And the only hearing that is required by either the Administrative Procedure Act or the statutes regulating the distribution of federal funds for highway construction is a public hearing conducted by local officials for the purpose of informing the community about the proposed project and eliciting community views on the design and route. 23 U.S.C. § 128 (Supp. V). The hearing is nonadjudicatory, quasi-legislative in nature. It is not designed to produce a record that is to be the basis of agency action—the basic requirement for substantial evidence review. See H. Rep. No. 1980, 79th Cong., 2d Sess., reprinted in Senate Judiciary Committee, *Legislative History of The Administrative Procedure Act* 279.

Petitioners' alternative argument also fails. *De novo* review of whether the Secretary's decision was "unwarranted by the facts" is authorized by § 706(2) (F) in only two circumstances. First, such *de novo* review is authorized when the action is adjudicatory in nature and the agency factfinding procedures are inadequate. And, there may be independent judicial factfinding when issues that were not before the agency are raised in a proceeding to enforce nonadjudicatory agency action. H. Rep. No. 1980, 79th Cong., 2d Sess., reprinted in Senate Judiciary Committee, *Legislative History of The Administrative Procedure Act* 279. Neither situation exists here.

Even though there is no *de novo* review in this case and the Secretary's approval of the route of I-40 does not have ultimately to meet the substantial evidence test, the generally applicable standards of § 706 require the reviewing court to engage in a substantial inquiry. Certainly, the Secretary's decision is entitled to a presumption of regularity. See *e. g.*, *Pacific States Box & Basket Co. v. White*, 296 U.S. 176, 185 (1935); *United States v. Chemical Foundation*, 272 U.S. 1, 14-15 (1926). But that presumption is not to shield his action from a thorough, probing, in-depth review.

The court is first required to decide whether the Secretary acted within the scope of his authority. *Schilling v. Rogers*, 363 U.S. 666, 676-677 (1960). This determination naturally begins with a delineation of the scope of the Secretary's authority and discretion. L. Jaffe, *Judicial Control of Administrative Action* 359 (1965). As has been shown, Congress has specified only a small range of choices that the Secretary can make. Also involved in this initial inquiry is a determination of whether on the facts the Secretary's decision can reasonably be said to be within that range. The reviewing court must consider whether the Secretary properly construed his authority to approve the use of parkland as limited to situations where there are no feasible alternative routes or where feasible alternative routes involve uniquely difficult problems. And the reviewing court must be able to find that the Secretary could have reasonably believed that in this case there are no feasible alternatives or that alternatives do involve unique problems.

Scrutiny of the facts does not end, however, with the determination that the Secretary has acted within the scope of his statutory authority. Section 706(2) (A) requires a finding that the actual choice made was not "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2) (A) (Supp. V). To make this finding the court must consider whether the decision was based on a

consideration of the relevant factors and whether there has been a clear error of judgment. L. Jaffe, *supra*, at 182. See *McBee v. Bomar*, 296 F. 2d 235, 237 (CA6 1961); *In re Josephson*, 218 F. 2d 174, 182 (CA1 1954); *Western Addition Community Organization v. Weaver*, 294 F. Supp. 433 (ND Calif. 1968). See also *Wong Wing Hang v. Immigration & Naturalization Serv.*, 260 F. 2d 715, 719 (CA2 1966). Although this inquiry into the facts is to be searching and careful, the ultimate standard of review is a narrow one. The court is not empowered to substitute its judgment for that of the agency.

The final inquiry is whether the Secretary's action followed the necessary procedural requirements. Here the only procedural error alleged is the failure of the Secretary to make formal findings and state his reason for allowing the highway to be built through the park.

Undoubtedly, review of the Secretary's action is hampered by his failure to make such findings, but the absence of formal findings does not necessarily require that the case be remanded to the Secretary. Neither the Department of Transportation Act nor the Federal-Aid Highway Act requires such formal findings. Moreover, the Administrative Procedure Act requirements that there be formal findings in certain rulemaking and adjudicatory proceedings do not apply to the Secretary's action here. See 5 U.S.C. § 553(a) (2) (Supp. V); 5 U.S.C. § 554(a) (Supp. V). And, although formal findings may be required in some cases in the absence of statutory directives when the nature of the agency action is ambiguous, those situations are rare. See *City of Yonkers v. United States*, 320 U.S. 685 (1944); *American Trucking Assn. v. United States*, 344 U.S. 298, 320 (1953). Plainly, there is no ambiguity here; the Secretary has approved the construction of I-40 through Overton Park and has approved a specific design for the project.

Petitioners contend that although there may not be a statutory requirement that the Secretary make formal findings and even though this may not be a case for the reviewing court to impose a requirement that findings be made, Department of Transportation regulations require them. This argument is based on DOT Order 5610.1,³¹ which requires the Secretary to make formal findings when he approves the use of parkland for highway construction but which was issued after the route for I-40 was approved.³² Petitioners argue that even though the order was not in effect at the time approval was given to the Overton Park project and even though the order was not intended to have retrospective effect the order represents the law at the time of this Court's decision and under *Thorpe v. Housing Authority*, 393 U.S. 268, 281-282 (1969), should be applied to this case.

The *Thorpe* litigation resulted from an attempt to evict a tenant from a federally funded housing project under circumstances that suggested that the eviction was prompted by the tenant's objections to the management of the project. Despite repeated requests, the Housing Authority would not give an explanation for its action. The tenant claimed that the eviction interfered with her exercise of First Amendment rights and that the failure to state the reasons for the eviction and to afford her a hearing denied her due process. After denial of relief in the state courts, this Court granted certiorari "to consider whether [the tenant] was denied due process by the Housing Authority's refusal to state the reasons for her eviction and to afford her a hearing at which she could contest the sufficiency of those reasons." 393 U.S., at 272.

While the case was pending in this Court, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued regulations requiring Housing Authority officials to inform tenants

Footnotes at end of article.

of the reasons for an eviction and to give a tenant the opportunity to reply. The case was then remanded to the state courts to determine if the HEW regulations were applicable to that case. The state court held them not to be applicable and this Court reversed on the ground that the general rule is "that an appellate court must apply the law in effect at the time it renders its decision."

While we do not question that DOT Order 5610.1 constitutes the law in effect at the time of our decision, we do not believe that *Thorpe* compels us to remand for the Secretary to make formal findings.²⁰ Here, unlike the situation in *Thorpe*, there has been a change in circumstances—additional right-of-way has been cleared and the 26-acre right-of-way inside Overton Park has been purchased by the State. Moreover, there is an administrative record that allows the full, prompt review of the Secretary's action that is sought without additional delay which would result from having a remand to the Secretary.

That administrative record is not, however, before us. The lower courts based their review on the litigation affidavits that were presented. These affidavits were merely "post hoc" rationalizations, *Burlington Truck Lines v. United States*, 371 U.S. 156, 168-169 (1962), which have traditionally been found to be an inadequate basis for review. *Burlington Truck Lines v. United States*, *supra*; *SEC v. Chenery Corp.*, 318 U.S. 80, 87 (1943). And they clearly do not constitute the "whole record" compiled by the agency: the basis for review required by § 706 of the Administrative Procedure Act. See n. 30, *supra*.

Thus it is necessary to remand this case to the District Court for plenary review of the Secretary's decision. That review is to be based on the full administrative record that was before the Secretary at the time he made his decision.²⁴ But since the bare record may not disclose the factors that were considered or the Secretary's construction of the evidence it may be necessary for the District Court to require some explanation in order to determine if the Secretary acted within the scope of his authority and if the Secretary's action was justifiable under the applicable standard.

The court may require the administrative officials who participated in the decision to give testimony explaining their action. Of course, such inquiry into the mental processes of administrative decisionmakers is usually to be avoided. *United States v. Morgan*, 313 U.S. 409, 422 (1941). And where there are administrative findings that were made at the same time as the decision, as was the case in *Morgan*, there must be a strong showing of bad faith or improper behavior before such inquiry may be made. But here there are no such formal findings and it may be that the only way there can be effective judicial review is by examining the decisionmakers themselves. See *Shaughnessy v. Accardi*, 349 U.S. 280 (1955).

The District Court is not, however, required to make such an inquiry. It may be that the Secretary can prepare formal findings including the information required by DOT Order 5610.1 that will provide an adequate explanation for his action. Such an explanation will, to some extent, be a "post hoc rationalization" and thus must be viewed critically. If the District Court decides that additional explanation is necessary, that court should consider which method will prove the most expeditious so that full review may be had as soon as possible.

Reversed and remanded.

Mr. Justice Douglas took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

FOOTNOTES

¹ See, e.g., The National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4321; Environmental

Education Act, 20 U.S.C. § 1531; Air Quality Act of 1967, 42 U.S.C. § 1857 *et seq.*; Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4372-4374.

² "It is hereby declared to be the national policy that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites. The Secretary of Transportation shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the States in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed. After August 23, 1968, the Secretary shall not approve any program or project which requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance as determined by the Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction thereof, or any land from a historic site of national, State, or local significance as so determined by such officials unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use." 49 U.S.C. § 1653 (f) (Supp. V).

³ "It is hereby declared to be the national policy that special effort should be made to preserve the natural beauty of the countryside and public park and recreation lands, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites. The Secretary of Transportation shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the States in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed. After the effective date of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968, the Secretary shall not approve any program or project which requires the use of any publicly owned lands from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance as determined by the Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction thereof, or any land from a historic site of national, State, or local significance as so determined by such officials unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site resulting from such use". 23 U.S.C. § 138 (Supp. V).

⁴ 49 U.S.C. § 1653 (f) (Supp. V); 23 U.S.C. § 138 (Supp. V).

⁵ 49 U.S.C. § 1653 (f) (Supp. V); 23 U.S.C. § 138 (Supp. V).

⁶ See 23 U.S.C. § 103.

⁷ The case originated in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. On application of the Secretary of Transportation it was transferred to the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, which entered the summary judgment.

⁸ — F. 2d — (CA6 1970).

⁹ The Court ordered the case to be heard on an expedited schedule.

¹⁰ The proposed right-of-way will be 250 to 450 feet wide and will follow the route of a presently existing, nonaccess bus route, which carries occasional bus traffic along a 40- to 50-foot right-of-way.

¹¹ See 23 U.S.C. § 103 (d).

¹² I-40 will also provide an express bypass for east-west traffic through Memphis.

¹³ At that time the Bureau of Public Roads was a part of the Department of Commerce. The Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 1651 *et seq.* (Supp. V), which be-

came effective on April 1, 1967, transferred the Bureau to the new Department of Transportation.

¹⁴ The Secretary approved these acquisitions in 1967 prior to the effective date of § 4(f).

¹⁵ The State paid the City \$2,000,000 for the 26-acre right-of-way and \$206,000 to the Memphis Park Commission to replace park facilities that were to be destroyed by the highway. The city of Memphis has used \$1,000,000 of these funds to pay for a new 160-acre park and it is anticipated that additional parkland will be acquired with the remaining money.

¹⁶ Respondents argue that the only issue raised by petitioners' pleadings is the failure of the Secretary to make formal findings. But when petitioners' complaint is read in the revealing light of *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41 (1957), it is clear that petitioners have also challenged the merits of the Secretary's decision.

¹⁷ Petitioners contend that former Federal Highway Administrator Bridwell's account of an April 3, 1968, meeting with the Memphis City Council given to the Senate Subcommittee on Roads of the Senate Committee on Public Works supports this charge. See Hearings on Urban Highway Planning, location, and Design before the Subcommittee on Roads of the Senate Committee on Public Works, 90th Cong., 1st and 2d Sess., pt. 2, at 478-480 (1968).

¹⁸ Petitioners argue that either a bored tunnel or a cut-and-cover tunnel, which is a fully depressed route covered after construction, could be built. Respondents contend that the construction of a tunnel by either method would greatly increase the cost of the project, would create safety hazards, and because of increases in air pollution would not reduce harm to the park.

¹⁹ Petitioners contend that adequate drainage could be provided by using mechanical pumps or some form of inverted siphon. They claim that such devices are often used in expressway construction.

²⁰ Petitioners wanted to question former Highway Administrator Bridwell. See n. 17, *supra*.

²¹ In addition, the Department of Transportation Act makes the Administrative Procedure Act applicable to proceedings of the Department of Transportation. 49 U.S.C. § 1655 (h) (Supp. V).

²² See also *Rusk v. Cort*, 369 U.S. 367, 379-380 (1962).

²³ The scope of this exception has been the subject of extensive commentary. See, e.g., Berger, Administrative Arbitrariness: A Synthesis, 78 Yale L. J. 965 (1969); Saferstein, Nonreviewability: A Functional Analysis of "Committed to Agency Discretion," 82 Harv. L. Rev. 367 (1968); Davis, Administrative Arbitrariness is Not Always Reviewable, 51 Minn. L. Rev. 643 (1967); Berger, Administrative Arbitrariness: A Sequel, 51 Minn. L. Rev. 601 (1967).

²⁴ See 114 Cong. Rec. 19915 (Statement by Rep. Hollifield).

²⁵ See n. 15, *supra*.

²⁶ See 114 Cong. Rec. 24037 (Statement by Sen. Yarborough).

²⁷ See, e.g., S. Rep. No. 1340, 90th Cong., 2d Sess., 18-19; H. Rep. No. 1584, 90th Cong., 2d Sess., 12.

²⁸ The legislative history indicates that the Secretary is not to limit his consideration to information supplied by state and local officials but is to go beyond this information and reach his own independent decision. 114 Cong. Rec. 24036-24037.

²⁹ The legislative history of both § 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 1653 (f) (Supp. V), and § 138 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act, 23 U.S.C. § 138 (Supp. V), is ambiguous. The legislative committee reports tend to support Respondents' view that the statutes are merely general

directives to the Secretary requiring him to consider the importance of parkland as well as cost, community disruption, and other factors. See, e.g., S. Rep. No. 1340, 90th Cong., 2d Sess., 19; H. Rep. No. 1584, 90th Cong., 2d Sess., 12. Statements by proponents of the statutes as well as the Senate committee report on § 4(f) indicate, however, that the Secretary was to have limited authority. See e.g., 114 Cong. Rec. 24033-24037; S. Rep. No. 1627, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 22. See also H. Conf. Rep. No. 2236, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 25. Because of this ambiguity it is clear that we must look primarily to the statutes themselves to find the legislative intent.

³⁰ "To the extent necessary to decision and when presented, the reviewing court shall decide all relevant questions of law, interpret constitutional and statutory provisions, and determine the meaning or applicability of the terms of an agency action. The reviewing court shall—

"(1) compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed; and

"(2) hold unlawful and set aside agency action, findings, and conclusions found to be—

"(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

"(B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;

"(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitations, or short of statutory right;

"(D) without observance of procedure required by law;

"(E) unsupported by substantial evidence in a case subject to sections 556 and 557 of this title or otherwise reviewed on the record of an agency hearing provided by statute; or

"(F) unwarranted by the facts to the extent that the facts are subject to trial de novo by the reviewing court.

"In making the foregoing determinations, the court shall review the whole record or those parts of it cited by a party, and due account shall be taken of the rule of prejudicial error." 5 U. S. C. § 706 (Supp. V).

³¹ The regulation was promulgated pursuant to Executive Order 11514, dated March 5, 1970, which instructed all federal agencies to initiate procedures needed to direct their policies and programs toward meeting national environmental goals.

³² DOT Order 5610.1 was issued on October 7, 1970.

³³ Even if formal findings by the Secretary were mandatory, the proper course would be to remand the case to the District Court directing that court to order the Secretary to make formal findings. See R. Robertson & S. Kirkham, *Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States* § 446, at 929 (Wolfson & Kurland, ed., 1951). Of course, the District Court is not prohibited from remanding the case to the Secretary. See *infra*, at —.

³⁴ The Solicitor General now urges that in order to avoid additional delay the proper course is to remand the case to the District Court for review of the full administrative record.

[In the Supreme Court of the United States] CITIZENS TO PRESERVE OVERTON PARK, INC., ET AL., PETITIONERS, v. JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ET AL.

[No. 1066.—October Term, 1970: On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, March 2, 1971]

Separate opinion of Mr. Justice Black, with whom Mr. Justice Brennan joins.

I agree with the Court that the judgment of the Court of Appeals is wrong and that its action should be reversed. I do not agree that the whole matter should be remanded to the District Court. I think the case should be

sent back to the Secretary of Transportation. It is apparent from the Court's opinion today that the Secretary of Transportation completely failed to comply with the duty imposed upon him by Congress not to permit a federally-financed public highway to run through a public park "unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park. . . ." 23 U.S.C. § 138; 49 U.S.C. § 1653(f). That congressional command should not be taken lightly by the Secretary or by this Court. It represents a solemn determination of the highest law-making body of this Nation that the beauty and health-giving facilities of our parks are not to be taken away for public roads without hearings, fact-finders and policy determinations under the supervision of a Cabinet officer—the Secretary of Transportation. The Act of Congress in connection with other Federal Highway Aid legislation, it seems to me, calls for hearings, hearings that a court can review, hearings that demonstrate more than mere arbitrary defiance by the Secretary. Whether the findings growing out of such hearings are labeled "formal" or "informal" appears to me to be no more than an exercise in semantics. Whatever the hearing requirements might be, the Department of Transportation failed to meet them in this case. I regret that I am compelled to conclude for myself that, except for some too-late formulations, apparently coming from the Solicitor General's Office, this record contains not one word to indicate that the Secretary raised even a finger to comply with the command of Congress. It is our duty, I believe, to remand this whole matter back to the Secretary of Transportation for him to give this matter the hearing it deserves in full good-faith obedience to the Act of Congress. That Act was obviously passed to protect our public parks from forays by road builders except in the most extraordinary and imperative circumstances.² This record does not demonstrate the existence of such circumstances. I dissent from the Court's failure to send the case back to the Secretary, whose duty has not yet been performed.

FOOTNOTES

¹ See 23 U.S.C. § 128 and regulations promulgated thereunder, 24 Fed. Reg. 727-730 (1969).

² See also *Named Individual Members of the San Antonio Conservation Society v. Texas Highway Department*, — U.S. —, (1970) (dissents from the denial of certiorari).

[In The Supreme Court of the United States] CITIZENS TO PRESERVE OVERTON PARK, INC., ET AL., PETITIONERS v. JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ET AL.

[No. 1066.—October Term, 1970: On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, March 2, 1971]

Mr. Justice Blackmun.

I fully join the Court in its opinion and in its judgment. I merely wish to state the obvious: (1) The case comes to this Court as the end product of more than a decade of endeavor to solve the interstate highway problem at Memphis. (2) The administrative decisions under attack here are not those of a single Secretary; some were made by the present Secretary's predecessor and, before him, by the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Public Roads. (3) The 1966 Act and the 1968 Act have cut across former methods and, here, have imposed new standards and conditions upon a situation that already was largely developed.

This undoubtedly is why the record is sketchy and less than one would expect if the project were one which had been instituted after the passage of the 1966 Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT THREAT

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, periodically I learn from the news media where someone, somewhere on high within the administration and equipped with a special gift for reading the trend of the Nation's economic problems, issues glowing reports that all is well on the job front. We are winning the fight on all fronts, including unemployment.

You can imagine, therefore, how disheartening it is for me to learn that the working men and women, those most concerned with jobs and wages, do not share the optimism exuding from the pundits on Pennsylvania Avenue.

I am inserting into the RECORD an article written by Charles Kerns for the UE News, a publication of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America. Mr. Kerns discusses in detail the unemployment threat with the men and women who live with it from day to day. I believe my colleagues will find its contents interesting and enlightening.

The article follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT THREAT

(By Charles Kerns)

Coming into Pittsburgh from the airport in the winter the hills are drab, occasionally scarred by strip mining, but pretty much as you remembered them from four years ago. Then the airport bus emerges from the tunnel under Mt. Washington and makes its way across the new six-lane bridge over the Monongahela River.

Ahead is the Gateway Center, a complex of modern office buildings which has become as much of a landmark as the three rivers themselves, the blast furnace at Jones & Laughlin Steel, the old Fort Pitt, or blockhouse, which the complex now overwhelms.

It is only when you get into places like Braddock, Sharpsburg, Wilmerding, Swissvale, East Pittsburgh, out Butler Street to "goat hill" that Pittsburgh shows little or no sign of change. Pittsburgh is full of "goat hills," the hillsides sloping down to the plants in the valleys where the people who work in the mills live. They haven't changed in four years, fourteen years, or more than half a century.

Many workers have, of course, moved out to suburban areas, but all the houses in "mill town," with decades of dirt and dilapidation added to them are still occupied by the people who man the giant industries.

Today, in spite of more than a quarter century of prosperity, the people who live in these houses feel the same insecurity that their original occupants did. They have more comforts than the earlier tenants, but the relationship between "goat hill" and Gateway Center is the same as it was when the Frick Building dominated the Golden Triangle.

Downtown Pittsburgh in 1971 is a monument to corporate prosperity and power.

In February, 1971, Pittsburgh is haunted by growing unemployment, a monument to corporate policy.

On February 9, Pennsylvania became the 15th state to extend unemployment compensation to 39 weeks. Statewide the jobless rate is 5.5 percent.

How deep the recession has become is reflected by the fact that the recent pick up

in employment in the steel industry didn't reduce the unemployment claims at all.

Thomas Farr, a machine operator at Westinghouse Airbrake with 35 years service and the UE Local 610 assistant chief steward there, explained the steel situation this way: "The steel mills are only working to build up a stock, anticipating a strike."

Statistics are not too much different from one industrial center than another, and don't reflect the real nature of the current recession. This is reflected in the attitudes and words of the people who are facing layoffs.

Rose Shylock, another long-service worker at Air Brake and a division steward of Local 610, sees this recession as "about the worst we've had" since the end of World War II. "Everybody's worried, really. When layoffs came before, people really didn't care too much. They'd say, 'I'll go east to Pittsburgh (Westinghouse) and get a job, or somewhere else. Nobody's talking like that now. They're frightened.'"

One is bound to run into Switch and Signal workers at the unemployment office in Braddock, for everyone is working part time—three weeks on one week off in order to divide up what work is left in the plant.

That's where we found Harry Regrut, a section steward at Switch and Signal with 32 years' service with the company, signing up since this was his week off.

"This place is in bad shape," he said. He showed, as did many other long service workers, particular concern for the plight of the young worker. "A young person today doesn't have a chance to get in any time there. Kids come in and work six months or a year and they're dead."

Other workers in their fifties strongly advocate improved pension plans with early retirement and medical insurance so that older workers can retire to make way for the young workers. They propose these adjustments both in contracts with the company and in Social Security amendments.

"During the 24 years I've worked at Switch, this seems to be the worst I have ever witnessed," said steward Walter Robinson from the store room who worked as a truck driver and brick layer before.

Steward Stu Getz from the Electric Plating Dept., whose daughter was completely laid off from Switch in December, agrees with Brother Robinson. In his 29 years with the company he has never seen it worse. "We've had short time before, but they always had work coming in that you could see in the future, but right now it doesn't look good with the railroads not buying."

Local 610 Chief Steward "Chuck" Brush gave figures that summed up the seriousness of the situation at Switch:

"We have close to 1200 people and right now we have in the neighborhood of 650 . . .

"If we have another layoff, we will be up to about 26½ years (of service). Right now everybody up to ten years is laid off.

"We've also been faced with 100 salaried people laid off. So you're talking in the neighborhood of close to 700 people."

Tom Quinn, business agent for the local which represents workers in both the Switch and Signal at Swissvale and the Airbrake division at Wilmerding, also cited these figures. He noted, too, a small but significant sign of the times—a sign posted on a washroom door in the office building which read, "Please use washroom on the next floor."

"When they're closing down the washroom there," Quinn said with a smile, "they're really cutting back." He wasn't smiling when he told of the union's continuing struggle to get the company to agree to the three weeks on and one week off work cycle, rather than greater layoffs.

The union is aware that other measures are needed to stop the layoffs and put people back to work.

The Legislative Committee of District 6, which covers all the plants in Western Penn-

sylvania, is meeting to work out a program of mass political action to present to the next District Council, for all plants in the area have been hit with layoffs. The Sylvania plant in Emporium, north of Pittsburgh, for example, is down from better than a thousand workers to about 700.

"We must organize all the people to bring pressure on the politicians," said Brush. "We hope to get the locals in District 1 (in the eastern part of the state) to cooperate in a caravan to Harrisburg (the state capital)."

"I think we all should take a page for the black people in this country. This is what we need to get the right things for the working people of this country."

All the workers the UE News talked with came to the conclusion that major political action is necessary, for the bargaining table has its limitations.

Rose Shylock put it this way: "The union can do only so much because we don't run the place."

As layoffs grow, the workers recall the glib promises made on TV during last fall's election campaign. Said Sam Saula millwright and chief steward at Air Brake:

"Sen. Scott in his election commercials had this little boy, taking him through a steel mill, patting him on the head and telling him he'd never have to worry. When he came of age there'd always be jobs in the state of Pennsylvania. He'd make sure of that."

"We should stop the money that's being invested overseas and spend it here. Some of the money that the government is spending overseas on defense and things like that should be turned around and spent here. I'm sure the Senator could do something about that."

This idea was echoed by many other workers. Local 610 President John George, as did others, laid the responsibility squarely on the Administration's doorstep:

"I think, actually, this period might even be worse than the other recession, because when Nixon went in he said he had to have unemployment to stop inflation, but they never stopped the unemployment and the inflation has never stopped . . . and it doesn't look like they're doing anything about it."

Brother George went on to say, "One of the main things is the money they're spending on going to the moon (mention of the moon shot brought derisive snorts from a number of workers) and even the war. Nixon's talking about stopping the war and bringing the boys home, yet they're increasing the flights over Cambodia."

Beyond the general economic slump, the situation at Air Brake and Switch is worsened by the crisis in mass transportation and every worker we talked with was of the opinion that the government should subsidize the railroads.

They argue persuasively that tax money goes to the highways and airports, so why not to mass transport. All defense industry, they say, is really subsidized with tax money and for a far less worthy purpose.

"Maybe my reasons are selfish," said Thomas Farr, "but at the same time, it's my tax money and if it's going to give the people we represent work, then I'm all in favor of it."

The workers feel deeply that subsidies to the railroads are necessary but they don't think they should be an unqualified gift to the privately owned railroads. Many see it as a part of the larger problem of the mass transit crisis in the country and all believe that better services and a more efficiently run system should be a prerequisite of subsidies.

Attitudes on the proposition of private railroads making profits on taxpayer's money varied. Nobody liked that idea.

Brother Regrut allowed that the railroads "have to live, but let's not go overboard with this deal where they get hundreds of thousands in profits and the working man gets nothing."

Some workers felt that if the taxpayers are supporting the railroads, perhaps the government should take them over. Bob Borgo, a division steward at Air Brake, thought it over and decided "maybe that would be the best thing to do. On the basis that private companies are making profits and the taxpayers are paying for it, the government should take it over. Yes! Let the government take it over and let the profits come back to the taxpayers."

Brother Borgo, as some others had, then took off on a proposition that is nagging at the guts of many men who have seen constant cycles of depressions and recessions.

"The time is past due that the government should step in and control big business a heck of a lot better than they've been doing."

"It seems to me all they've been doing is reaping their harvest on the human being and when he can't produce anymore for some reason or other, they just bounce him out to pasture and say we no longer need you and that's it."

Brother Borgo had some pointed thoughts on Nixon's policies. "As far as I'm concerned," he said, "all he's doing is making a lot of noise and it's making noise for the rich man and not for the poor man. Anymore, it's coming back to the point where working man is just getting the crumbs that are falling off the table of the rich man and we deserve a lot more than just crumbs . . ."

James Nesta, a steward with seven years service at Air Brake, is 23 years younger than Bob Borgo, but he sees many things the same way.

"The company uses you to make their money," he declared, "and when they don't need you, it's goodbye. We don't need you anymore. That's it. They don't care what happens to you. You're just another number that's all you are."

The layoffs have brought better understanding between the generations in the plant, he thinks.

"Before, at one time, an old man just couldn't see a young man coming in and taking his job . . . Now we see the company as the common enemy . . ."

The constant uncertainty, the insecurity that both old and young men live with brings forth many reactions.

John Cowans is also 27 years old and has five years in the machine shop at Air Brake. He expressed the young workers' position very directly.

"I look for a layoff every week. It's hard to plan a future because I'm young and haven't got much service on my job. I'm afraid to buy anything because I'm afraid I can't pay for it."

"The reason a lot of men want overtime," Brother Nesta said, "is because they want to get a little ahead, because eventually they know they're going to get laid off. If you can get a few extra bucks, get it while you can. That's the way the company operates. What are you going to do?"

It's just a few miles from the Gateway Center to the "goat hills" of the industrial valleys surrounding Pittsburgh and the suburbs where workers live but in many ways they are as far apart as the moon and the earth.

PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, when man enters into conflict with his fellow man a certain amount of tragedy has always resulted.

And indeed our own conflict in South-

east Asia has produced its share. But, no tragedy can be as great as that of the men described as "prisoners of war or missing in action." Imagine if you can the young mother trying to tell her child of the father it has never known. Still hoping and wondering, is he alive? Is he dead? And always getting the same answer, "We have no information at this time."

One such young woman is Mrs. Susan Mastin, of Overland Park, Kans., whose husband is held prisoner by the north. There are many Susan Mastins in this country and we must not break faith with them.

We must now take action. We can no longer leave our men in enemy hands under the present conditions. Pressure must be brought against the North Vietnamese to give satisfactory prisoner lists and to abide by the Geneva Convention. We must see that our men receive proper nutrition, medical care, and the other rights afforded prisoners of war.

All Americans must unite in the cause of our POW/MIA.

THE COMMUNITY OF NOVO DIVEEVO: A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

Mr. Speaker, on December 20, 1620 a small group of men, women and children, totaling in all 102, landed on a large rock in Plymouth Harbor in what is now Provincetown, Mass., and brought to an end a long pilgrimage in search of religious freedom. Unable to reconcile themselves with the established church of England and unwilling to abandon the worship of God as their conscience dictated, they had forsaken the land of their fathers and departed for Holland. Although they were welcomed there and permitted to exercise their religion freely, they decided not to accept this place of refuge as their permanent home but to set off to the new world there to establish a new and permanent home for themselves and their children. Since that historic December day, Plymouth Rock and the United States itself have become symbols of religious freedom throughout the world.

Three centuries after this small group of people started from the western part of Europe on their pilgrimage in search of freedom, another small group of people started from the eastern part on a remarkably similar pilgrimage for freedom and like them found their ultimate home and haven on the eastern coast of what is now the United States.

As Plymouth was a small city in England, so Diveevo was a small village in Russia. There during the early part of the 19th century, a saintly leader of the Russian Orthodox Church, Father Sera-

phim, built a church and a convent, which for 100 years enjoyed serenity and tranquility. Then came the Revolution and the Bolshevik state's war against religion. The church and convent at Diveevo came under the leadership of a young, tall priest named Father Adrian who had given up a promising future as economist and engineer to devote his life to care for the spiritual needs of the Diveevo community.

For a while the church was permitted officially to remain open, but attendance involved grave risks. Members of the Communist Youth Organization would surround it and throw stones at those who entered. Services would be interrupted by such actions as cutting the electric wires leaving the congregation in darkness except for the dim flickering lights of votive candles. As time went on, persecution of the churches and of those who attended them grew in intensity. Increasingly large numbers of churches were closed, either by direct governmental order or by governmental action making their continued operation practically impossible, and many of these were demolished by dynamite. Father Adrian's church at Diveevo was one of those which were closed, but he continued at great personal risk to conduct religious services secretly in his apartment. Persons known to or suspected of attending found reprisals such as loss of employment to come quickly and surely. Father Adrian himself was imprisoned; other priests, less fortunate, lost their lives.

In 1941 came World War II and the German invasion. The flour from the fertile wheat fields of the Ukraine was expropriated by Hitler's armies and sent to Germany, leaving millions of Russians to face starvation. Teenagers too were torn from the families and exported to Germany to work in prison camps. Jews were rounded up and slaughtered. In this carnage Father Adrian stood out as a beacon of hope. He organized his followers to feed, protect, save lives and to do everything to help. He converted a hospital into a haven for hunted Jews, and on one occasion stood in the doorway and literally used his body and the cross he was carrying to bar entrance to a gun-waving SS trooper.

Life in occupied Russia became unbearable, and Father Adrian and his small congregation of 40 began their long pilgrimage westward. The first stopping place was Berlin, where a Russian Orthodox cathedral was still standing although in constant danger of destruction in allied bombing raids. There they stayed for a while combining religious services with help to the slave laborers from the East. The intensification of the bombing and the approaching armies of the Soviet threatening the destruction of Berlin made it necessary for Father Adrian and his flock again to move west, this time to a small village called Westerheim in the southwestern mountains of Germany. An inn was taken over and its hall, used for wedding parties, converted into a church.

In April of 1945 the war came to Westerheim. American and German

tanks duelled in its streets with the Diveevo congregation in the middle. Again life became impossible and the pilgrimage had to be resumed. A sympathetic American army lieutenant, perhaps exceeding somewhat this legal authority, removed Father Adrian and his flock to a safer place, the village of Wendlingen-am-Neckar, not far from Stuttgart.

Here the congregation took up quarters in an abandoned school building, waiting the end of the war and the opportunity to cross the Atlantic and settle in the United States, the long-sought land of liberty. But it was not until 1949 that Father Adrian was allowed to bring his congregation here. Arriving in the fall, without money, unable to speak English, with but few friends, he set out in a search for a final and permanent resting place for his people, a place where they could worship their God in peace, freedom, and security.

Providentially, Father Adrian, soon to be elevated to the episcopacy as Bishop Andrei, heard that a convent of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy located in Spring Valley, Rockland County, a short distance north of New York City, was planning to move and that its land was available for sale. The price was modest, only \$30,000, but far beyond the capacity of the small congregation. Providence intervened; the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States, the leading Protestant Church organization, offered to help finance the purchase. With great hopes and excited anticipation Father Adrian exerted almost superhuman efforts to raise the additional sums necessary to complete the transaction. Almost miraculously he finally succeeded, when disaster approached: a private business firm offered the Sisters \$60,000 for the property, exactly twice what Father Adrian was so painfully able to raise.

But again Providence intervened, this time in the form of a decision by Francis Cardinal Spellman. Approached by the Sisters of Mercy for advice, Cardinal Spellman replied:

It was a Christian Church and it should remain a Christian Church.

In a few days the sale was closed and the congregation ended its long pilgrimage and started a new life and a new freedom in the land of freedom, the United States of America.

The land acquired was not large—a mere 33 acres. But on it Father Adrian, now Bishop Andrei, settled his community. He gave it the name Novo Diveevo—New Diveevo—just as the region where the Plymouth Pilgrims settled three centuries earlier became known as New England. A church was built; so too were houses for the sisters and monks and houses for the aged and infirm—and a cemetery. It was the cemetery which became the focal point of interest for all the Russian Orthodox in the United States. Here were buried those who had engaged in the long and arduous struggle for freedom to worship God as conscience dictated. Former members of the Russian nobility and of the czarist fam-

ily were laid to rest alongside poor peasants and small tradesmen sharing with each other little but a passionate commitment during their lifetime to worship God in accordance with their conscience.

It is therefore hardly surprising that annually hundreds of thousands of Russian Orthodox and their non-Orthodox friends make pilgrimages to this small, obscure cemetery in Rockland County, N.Y., to pay tribute to those who struggled so manfully for religious freedom and to the Nation which gave it to them. So long as freedom of worship remains embedded in our Constitution and our tradition, so long will the little cemetery of Novo Diveevo remain a memorial to those who made the first pilgrimage for religious freedom in 1620 and to all those who in the years that followed made and will forever make the same pilgrimage. I feel that all Members of the House should be aware of this brave struggle and the way in which its memory lives on.

ECONOMIC WORRIES GREATER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1958

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the American people are concerned about the state of the economy. After the longest sustained period of economic growth in our history, we have suffered the first recession in almost a decade. Last year, the gross national product declined for the first time in 12 years. Consumer prices have risen 5.5 percent, the second largest increase in a 19-year period, and even worse, almost 6 percent of our work force, 5.4 million Americans, are now out of work.

On Friday, the Gallup poll reported that next to the war in Vietnam, the state of the economy was the topic of greatest concern to the American people. Following is the poll, as reported in the Baltimore Sun of March 19, 1971:

THE GALLUP POLL: ECONOMIC WORRIES GREATER THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1958

(By George Gallup)

PRINCETON, N.J., March 17.—Public concern over economic problems is greater today than at any time since the 1958 recession, when unemployment was named the nation's top problem.

The Vietnam war continues to be named the nation's most important problem (by 28 per cent of the people in the latest survey), but economic worries are now a close second, named by 24 per cent.

This is twice the percentage of persons who cited economic troubles in the previous survey dealing with the public's top concerns, conducted in September.

"JOB SECURITY"

Included under the heading of "economic worries" are the "high cost of living" (named by 17 per cent in the latest survey, compared to 9 per cent in September) and "job security" (named by 7 per cent now compared to 2 per cent in the earlier survey).

Named third most often as the top concern (by 12 per cent) are international problems other than those related to Indochina. Under this heading are responses such as, "the

threat of world communism," "trouble in the Middle East."

Interviewing for the latest survey was conducted February 19-21. A total of 1571 adults were interviewed in person in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation.

This question was asked (with no list given the respondent):

What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?

Following are the top concerns recorded in the latest survey, compared with the September figures:

	[In percent]	
	Now	September
Vietnam, Indochina.....	28	26
Economic.....	24	11
Other international.....	12	15
Crime, lawlessness.....	7	5
Race relations.....	7	11
Pollution, ecology.....	7	6
Drug addiction.....	6	8
Division in America, polarization of views.....	6	3
Poverty, welfare.....	5	2
Education.....	2	2
Lack of religion, moral decay.....	2	7
Other responses.....	6	4
No opinion.....	2	4
Total.....	114	107

1 Tables add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.

OTHER POLLS

The growing financial problems facing American families have been documented in other recent Gallup surveys.

The Gallup Poll's cost of living index in January showed that a family of four, on the average, needs a record \$126 per week to make ends meet—\$6 higher than the amount specified last year and \$25 higher than the public's estimate of four years ago.

Further evidence of economic worry is seen in another current Gallup survey, in which all persons were asked to appraise the state of business in their own communities.

The percentage of people who say that local business conditions are "very good" or "good" is 44 per cent, while 49 per cent say they are "not too good" or "bad."

The comparable percentages in August were 54 per cent and 39 per cent.

Still further evidence of growing concern over economic conditions in this country is seen in survey results, reported Sunday, showing support for wage-price controls at the highest point in five years.

Forty-nine per cent in the survey expressed support while 38 per cent were opposed.

REPORT TO NINTH DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I include the following: A commentary on the negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement.

REPORT TO NINTH DISTRICT CONSTITUENTS

(By Congressman Lee Hamilton, 9th District, Indiana)

The negotiations for a Middle East peace settlement are at a crucial stage. The confrontation between Israel and the United Arab Republic (UAR) is being viewed with a mixture of restrained optimism and growing concern.

The formal cease-fire of August, 1970, which brought an end to some three years of border clashes, commando incursions and retaliatory raids, has lapsed, renewing the threat of conflict. At the same time, however, both Israel and the UAR are beginning to define their positions and their conditions for a settlement.

President Nixon has said that the Middle East represents the most dangerous problem in U.S. foreign policy because of its potential for drawing Soviet and American policy into an uncontrollable collision.

The United States has sought to achieve serious, substantive talks between the Arab Nations and the Israelis as the key to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The participation of the Big Four—the U.S., Soviet Union, France and Great Britain—has always been, in our view, supplemental to direct negotiations between the principals.

Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations intermediary in the Middle East, has been attempting to get the UAR and Israel to define their conditions for a peaceful settlement. From the UAR he has sought a commitment to a peace settlement with Israel, with the UAR spelling out clearly the specifics of that agreement.

From Israel, he has not sought a total withdrawal from occupied Arab territory—as has sometimes been reported—but withdrawal to international boundaries with the understanding that satisfactory arrangements are made for demilitarized zones, especially in the Sinai Peninsula, the security of Sharm el Sheikh, the strategic fortress town overlooking the Tiran Strait, and freedom of passage through the Suez Canal.

Breaking new ground in the negotiations, the UAR has replied that it would enter into a peace agreement and would commit itself to ending all claims of belligerency; respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Israel; assure Israel that acts of hostility would not originate from the UAR; guarantee freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran; and accept a U.N. peace-keeping force in Sharm el Sheikh.

While Israel has said the UAR response to the Jarring proposal represents a step forward, it has insisted on controlling Sharm el Sheikh; the establishment of a mixed force, including Israeli troops, to guarantee demilitarization of the Sinai Peninsula; the control of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem. Israel also says it will negotiate over the control of the West Bank.

If a political solution is not reached soon, the voice of radicalism—e.g. the Palestinian fedayeen organization—will become more powerful in the Arab Nations, sharply increasing the possibility of renewed fighting and endangering the present moderate leadership in the UAR. If negotiations falter, the hand of the Soviet Union in the Middle East will be strengthened, and if the USSR chooses to exploit the situation, it may bring the Soviet Union and the U.S. to the point of confrontation.

The U.S. believes, however, that the Soviet Union will accept a political settlement as being in its best interests to protect its investment in the United Arab Republic.

NATIONAL FHA WEEK, MARCH 28-APRIL 3, 1971

HON. TOM BEVILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. BEVILL. Mr. Speaker, during the week of March 28 through April 3, 1971, Future Homemakers throughout America will be observing National FHA Week.

The theme for the week is "FHA Cares." National FHA Week projects and activities related to this theme will provide the opportunity to let others know and understand that the youth who belong to Future Homemakers of America do care. They care about self-improvement, family unity, and community service. They care about citizenship, good health habits, future jobs and careers, the effects of litter and pollution, the underprivileged, elderly, and handicapped, improving communication and morals, good human relations, consumer responsibilities and other concerns of today's youth.

In my congressional district, there are 69 FHA chapters and 4,686 members of the Future Homemakers of America. In Alabama, there are more than 22,000 FHA'ers and 600,000 in the Nation.

I am proud to offer my support to this fine organization. These outstanding young people are contributing a great deal toward enhancing and preserving the American way of life.

OPPOSITION TO SST FUNDING SUCCESSFUL

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on March 18, 1971, I joined 217 of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to oppose further funding for development of the SST. We were successful. We in the House have done our part to rescue the \$290 million extra which would have been used for this potential boondoggle.

You might ask, "How can the Representative of a district which contains the Lockheed-Georgia Co. vote against further spending on the SST?" We all know that an artificially inspired advertising campaign has been mustered in favor of further Federal support for this research program. A group called American Labor and Industry for the SST has contrived a massive national campaign to drum up public sentiment for the SST. They have taken a number of radio and television spots. They have purchased space in our magazines and newspapers, and have tried to raise a hue and cry among our citizens about a loss of jobs and loss of international prestige. They have rallied around the slogan "SST, Which Will It Be, Ours or Theirs?"

So-called American Labor and Industry for the SST has attempted to panic the people of the seventh district, the State of Georgia, and the Nation into blind, Federal financial support for a project to build two SST prototypes which are of doubtful commercial benefit. They say that the American SST will provide jobs for 150,000 American workers. They say that it will establish a revenue tax base worth up to \$7 billion. They say that it will produce export sales to foreign airlines of up to \$10 billion, to help our balance of payments. They an-

nounced that the SST would keep world aviation leadership here in America. And overriding all of this they hinted at the ominous prospect of the American dollar having to compete with the Russian ruble for world trade and prestige.

This is simply not true. The American dollar will remain the world standard so long as it is strengthened by prudent action such as the House of Representatives took on March 18. Consequently, I would like to take this opportunity to reply to the claims of Labor and Industry for the SST.

First, that 150,000 jobs will be lost if the SST program is curtailed. Some of the most illustrious economists in America—among them Dr. Paul Samuelson, a Nobel Economist Laureate and the first American to achieve that distinction—pointed out that the amount of money we would spend on the SST would provide no more jobs than if that amount of money were spent on any other Federal project. Drs. Walter Heller, Milton Friedman, and Arthur Okun, men of widely different political persuasions, all concur.

Today, some 5,500 people are employed at Boeing-Seattle on the SST project. There are 2,500 employed at General Electric and subcontractors throughout the country list several thousand more. Nationally, only about 13,000 people are at work on the SST. Employment on the SST prototype by the end of this year is expected to have peaked at 20,000. By the mid-1970's it would have declined drastically to just a handful of jobs. The SST production stage, slated for the late 1970's or early 1980's would employ about 50,000 persons nationwide. We must bear in mind that this is 8 to 10 years away, and depends not only on a final go-ahead decision in 1974-75 but also on a marketplace demand for the construction of no less than 500 SST's. The 150,000 jobs held up so often by SST promoters as jobs that will be lost, are nothing but arbitrary figures arrived at by taking the speculative figure of 50,000 SST jobs at the end of this decade and arbitrarily tripling it.

We must keep the jobs issue in perspective: 13,000 people currently work on the SST program nationwide—a far cry from the 150,000 jobs cited as lost if we do not go ahead with the program.

Second, SST promoters say the plane will create a revenue tax base worth up to \$7 billion and that the plane will produce export sales to foreign airlines of up to \$10 billion. This figure is representative of wishful thinking. With the enormous cost of SST development, the Government stands to lose money no matter what happens. Each SST will cost about \$40 million at 1971 prices. Based on this assumption and on the plane's load factor, the estimated number of planes sold would be 139. At that number, the Government would lose \$1.183 billion on the project. If one assumes more planes sold, the Government comes out a little better. But the claim of \$7 billion in additional revenue is based upon the erroneous assumption that the SST will create 150,000 jobs. Again, these jobs simply do not and will not exist, under any set of conditions.

The next point I wish to explore is

the issue of foreign competition and the reputed loss of American leadership in the world aircraft industry if we do not continue development of the SST. In 1951, the U.S. Senate authorized a subsidy to develop the first commercial jets. The Senate was told that the British and French were already underway with their programs and that the United States would lose the world aircraft market if we failed to subsidize our own industry. The House wisely refused to support the subsidy.

Have we lost our position of aircraft leadership and excellence throughout the world? Not at all. The private sector moved in, took over the U.S. aircraft industry and went on to make it the greatest in the world—without direct Government subsidy. Now the United States dominates the world's commercial aviation. I am convinced that if the economic facts support the value of the SST, the private sector will again respond and the project will be financed by private banks at no cost to the American taxpayer.

To return to the current issue. What are the prospects for the economic success of the American SST? After all, it is on this question that the House of Representatives' present rejection of the SST program must stand. Frankly, recent dispatches from London tend to confirm doubts about the British-French plane, the Concorde. British Overseas Air Corp.—BOAC—recently reported to the British Government that the Concorde cannot be operated in an economic fashion. BOAC's calculations show that it will cost twice as much per seat-mile to operate the Concorde as it now costs to run the much larger Boeing 747. The American SST will have a larger capacity—but it is far more expensive than the Concorde. Additionally, Air France, in a recent study, showed the Concorde to be an even greater financial disaster than the BOAC study. We have also heard much about the options a number of airlines hold on the Concorde. I doubt, however, that it can be made competitive with the 747, and apparently the airlines agree. No airline has yet placed a firm order for a Concorde. And I might add, the deadline for exercising options has been extended.

Now, a great deal has been said about the Russian TU-144 prototype. First of all, the Russians have never been known for their sound economics. In the unreal world of their planned economy it does not matter if the Russian SST costs a mint and provides a small return because the Russian taxpayer has neither a voice in the decisionmaking nor a choice as to alternatives. And the Soviet economy suffers accordingly with many unsound economic schemes whose cost can only be measured fully in terms of opportunities for investment lost as well as the cost in rubles. Frankly, the Russians have never sold commercial aircraft to the West on a large scale and no Western airline has yet shown any interest in the TU-144. The problem of obtaining spare parts and service would be serious, indeed, if Russian planes were purchased by the West.

But above all, let us consider the reality of the current status of air travel

and the proper priority for investments to improve the quality of air service for the people of this Nation. Earlier I stated that prominent economists—some of the finest in the United States—have said that the funds proposed for the SST would provide no more jobs than a similar amount invested in any other project. I would like to elaborate on that train of thought and say that if the SST were not economically successful—and we have every indication that it would not be—no jobs would be lost by cutting off Federal support for the program. Let us be honest. You cannot lose jobs which never existed. These jobs would never have materialized. They are a myth.

But I would like to go further here and say that the money we in the House of Representatives voted against spending on a doubtful project must not be hoarded in the Treasury. It must be spent—on projects which promise a sure return for the taxpayer's dollar in terms of good ground transportation, improved air traffic control, better passenger and freight facilities, and new runways for the Nation's air transport system. Who among us has not experienced the frustration, inconvenience—and yes—even real economic loss of traffic jams and delays en route to work, to shopping, to home, and to and from the Nation's airports, bus stations, and other traffic terminals?

It is sheer folly to invest more and more money in ever larger and faster aircraft—assuming SST promoters are correct in their estimates of the craft's value—if we are already in a situation where it often takes longer to go from the office or home to the local air terminal than it takes to go from the Seventh District of Georgia to Washington, D.C., Dallas, Houston, Chicago, or Miami. If the SST is so big and so fast that it would carry two or two and a half times the number of passengers as the giant 747 in the same amount of time, will our ground facilities be able to handle the additional traffic? Or will they become so crowded that it will take us as long to go from our seats on the plane to our front door, with normal delays for luggage collection and crosstown traffic, as it now takes to go from Atlanta to Los Angeles?

We must not allow this to happen. Our first priority is here on the ground. Toward this end, I have joined a number of my colleagues in sponsoring House Resolution 335 to make mass ground transportation a prime national priority. I also plan to introduce legislation to commit the same funds which would have built the two SST prototypes to investment, instead, in ground transportation research and production of ground transportation equipment. By meeting this massive transportation need, a lucrative national and international market could be fully recaptured for American industry by Lockheed-Georgia and similar companies with invaluable experience if they are given the proper assistance from Government in transition, and, above all, the proper market through public investment in the future.

If we are able to put a man on the moon within 10 years of making a firm commitment and a concerted national effort toward that end, then certainly we can solve the problems of transportation, housing, health services, and the environment while we create jobs during the decades to come. I see the future of American industry and technology as brighter than ever and without parallel, so long as we are willing to distinguish a good investment from a bad one, and make public and private commitments to effectively meet our needs.

I view my vote against funding the SST as being fully consistent with my concern for the health of the American economy. I know that my position is in full accord with the goals of my Conversion Research and Education Act of 1971 and with my legislation to provide for a conversion loan program for scientists and engineers so they will not suffer financially in their transition from defense work to socially oriented efforts. I believe that my vote is in the best interests of American aerospace and other high-technology industries. Do not mistake my position as being detrimental to the aerospace industry or as a flagging of my interest in high speed transportation. To the contrary, interpret it as a commitment to turning the efforts of the Lockheeds, Boeings, and others increasingly to new endeavors so that they may once again flourish, expand, and prosper. With a greater commitment by Government and an increasing interest and awareness of our problems and the solutions available to us on the part of every individual, we can again hope to see this accomplished.

THE VALUE OF THE VIETNAMESE OPERATIONS IN LAOS

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to point out the value of the Vietnamese operations in Laos, and our appropriate support of these operations. The Republic of Vietnam armed forces have been successful in a manner that is even more important than the number of weapons or the tons of supplies that have been captured. I refer to the psychological impact of the successes, making the South Vietnamese more confident—and the North Vietnamese less so.

The principal intent of the South Vietnamese was to disrupt the enemy flow of supplies and personnel from North Vietnam over the "Ho Chi Minh Trail," rightfully reacting to that intrusion of the sovereignty of Laos which is itself a long-time Communist violation of the Laotian Accords. And the very knowledge of the ARVN capability to attack them in their own lairs had an immense impact on the intruders from the North. The resultant loss of huge quantities of materiel and devastating numbers of men set the North Vietnamese off balance. Knowledge

that those very Vietnamese whom they once preyed upon in the Southern homeland have risen from the ashes and can now operate successfully beyond their own borders, cannot help but be persuasive in pointing out to would-be intruders that negotiation and cease-fire could be more sensible than invasion and aggression.

Moreover, the successful ARVN air force operations against the enemy in itself gives the South Vietnamese air force a combat initiative which cannot be denied. And the initiative itself has had an almost magical effect on raising the spirits of the struggling new nation, in a way that even their recent successes in defending their own internal areas from the aggressors could not give. Current interpretations suggest that the results will, for example, allow more peaceful and considered balloting in this year's elections.

Finally, the South Vietnamese are getting at their tormentors on grounds and at times of their own choosing, rather than his. That they have viewed the results of our support of their own air force in aerial interdiction assistance, and that they take comfort from our U.S. artillery support, does give them assurance that partners have not forsaken them. But, we must also remember that they are following their own plans—not allied direction.

The true heart of "Vietnamization" is the Vietnamese belief in their own capabilities to succeed in being masters of their own fate. The added confidence built up as a result of the Laos activities invigorates the will of the ARVN troopers and their families and neighbors at home to handle their own defense and development.

THE LATE THOMAS E. DEWEY

HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, the late distinguished former Governor of New York, Thomas E. Dewey, is especially well remembered in the city of his birth and boyhood, Owosso, Mich. A good many of his Shiawassee County neighbors still reside there and easily recall many illuminating details of Governor Dewey's early training and character which served him so well in later life and reflect credit as well upon his native city. The Owosso Argus Press in an editorial Thursday, March 18, 1971, in its warm appreciation of the man, stresses particularly the importance of these outstanding human qualities and traits and I am pleased to make it a part of the RECORD as the Nation expresses its mourning at his sudden passing:

THOMAS DEWEY

From all walks of life there are mourners at the passing of Thomas Edmund Dewey.

He was born in Owosso and went on to worldwide fame as a prosecutor who was firm enough of spirit to aspire to choose between right and wrong and strong enough

of mind and conviction to do something about it.

Thomas E. Dewey's mind was one of the nation's most priceless resources and we are all in his debt that he turned his brilliance toward lofty goals.

He was said to have lacked the "flair" which brings out votes at the polls, and thus he just missed the presidency. But to say this about Thomas Dewey is not an honest assessment of the situation. Perhaps it should better be said that he was a giant of a man among too many of us who prefer that illusive thing called "color" to the mature judgment of a Thomas Dewey.

There are accolades pouring out of typewriters in the offices of statesmen and politicians. This is a deserving tribute to the memory of a truly great man.

But we are also mightily impressed by the earthy comments of those Owossoites who knew Thomas Dewey at those times when he was a participant on the local scene. Their observations show us an insight into the character of the young man who was destined to rise to the top, presidency or no presidency.

As we know, Dewey was a gifted vocalist and debater, an enterprising young businessman and a brilliant student.

Then comes a classmate who observes that Dewey never missed a football practice. "He had a lot of stick-to-itiveness." That he did.

Another comments that Dewey was a student "from the word go." He relentlessly pursued knowledge and a key word in his make-up was "go."

And: "He was fun to be with and very bright but a little serious."

Another of Dewey's youthful associates recalls that "Tom was kind of high-toned but underneath he was an ordinary guy."

And that young Thomas Dewey turned out to be a very extraordinary guy indeed.

His kind is sorely missed. There aren't nearly enough of them to go around.

FREEDOM FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, many times throughout our history, we as Americans have expressed our sympathy and support for oppressed citizens of other countries. While it is true that at home we have not always lived up to our deeply held ideals of freedom, opportunity, equality, cultural diversity, and justice under law, we have, nevertheless, done much to insure a greater enjoyment of these rights by people in other lands.

Today, I and 46 of my colleagues are introducing a resolution which is completely consistent with this history and our beliefs. The resolution calls upon the President to take appropriate action to reaffirm this Nation's commitment to basic human freedoms and to persuade the Soviet Union to grant its Jewish minority the freedom to worship as they choose, to enjoy and preserve their cultural heritage, and to emigrate freely from that country.

I have held a number of conversations with Jews who have recently left the Soviet Union. These individuals indicate

that the Soviet Union is sensitive to world opinion and that lawful, peaceful expressions of concern can have a beneficial effect.

The substance of the conversations has been confirmed by reports that an increasing number of exit visas are being granted to Soviet Jews. For example, the New York Times reports that an average of about 15 Jews a day are emigrating from the country, as compared to about two a day in January and six in February. Many of us are gratified and greatly encouraged by these developments.

These signs of progress must not cause us to relax our efforts in behalf of Soviet Jews. For if we do, I am convinced the Soviet Union will revert to its old emigration practices and Jews within the Soviet Union will continue to be denied their freedom to worship and the right to preserve their cultural heritage.

I hope that the Congress will seriously consider this resolution and that efforts will not cease until the Soviet Jewry as well as people in other lands are granted the full rights enjoyed by citizens in all freedom-loving nations.

A LETTER FROM THE TRENCHES

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record a letter, "from the trenches" as it were, from a young Marine lance corporal in Vietnam. The letter is not very long but it is eloquent in its own way—it speaks for itself and I ask Members to read it.

As for myself, I feel it represents another side of one of the tragedies of the Vietnam war.

We have sent our sons to fight a war that is opposed by a strident, vocal section of American society. This group is afforded such wide press and television coverage one would think the entire Nation is convinced that our own Armed Forces are the real enemy in Vietnam. They do not dwell on the atrocities, the aggression, and the savagery of the real enemy to the north.

Such an atmosphere was bound to result in the incredible events detailed in the letter of Lance Corporal De Pasquale. Our military has been cowed by the wallings of our neo-appeasers to the point where we have seriously hampered not only the capability of the American soldier to fight but to survive.

I hope those in this body who were hoodwinked by Pogo when he said, "We have seen the enemy and he is us," will separate reality from the tragi-comic. I hope they will read this fightingman's letter because if those who wish to see our military slowly disintegrated by an onslaught of destructive publicity keep on succeeding, there will be many more Corporal De Pasquales writing to many more Members of Congress.

The letter follows:

MARCH 1.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: My name is Lance Corporal Salvatore DePasquale. I am a squad leader with an 81 MM Mortar Platoon in Vietnam. Presently I am with the 2nd Battalion, 5th Marines at Landing Zone Baldy. During this coming week I will be leaving the 5th and going to the 1st Marines because the 5th is pulling out.

The reason I am writing to you is because of the way things are going since this Lt. Calley incident. The Marine Corps is afraid to fight because of it. Its gotten so bad that the hierarchy is afraid to allow us to fight back for fear of hurting an innocent civilian. For instance, last week we were catching sniper fire. We spotted the sniper and we radioed COC to get permission to shoot. Our request was denied. One of the men from the 106 platoon requested most. He was told that we couldn't get permission to shoot because the hierarchy was afraid of another My Lai incident.

Sir, I am proud to be here in Vietnam so that I can fight for my country. But, if my country expects me to come here and be pinned by a sniper and not allow me to fight back, then I want no part of Vietnam. If my country is more concerned about the Vietnamese than they are about me then what am I fighting for? Am I just another fool that's been sent here to die?

My complaints don't only come from the incident that I've already mentioned. There's more. From October 20-November 5, I was on hill 845 in the Lue Son Mountain. Its better known as LZ Rainbow. It was during the monsoon season and while we were there we were hit with a typhoon. We had ten straight days of heavy, miserable rain. Myself and three other people from my section come down with emersion foot. The corpsman checked everybody's feet, on the hill, and was going to medevac the worse cases. I was one of them. Well, the corpsman came back about two hours later and told us that we couldn't get medevaced because the civilians in the valley were getting flooded and had to be evacuated before us. Who means more to my country? A Vietnamese civilian, who is nine times out of ten a Viet Cong or a United States Marine?

Back in December, while I was on watch, myself and the people in my hole spotted some gooks about 200 meters outside our wire, after curfew. They had rifles but they weren't going to attack us. They were just checking out our area to more or less see how alert we were. Well, the officer of the day wouldn't allow us to shoot at them because they weren't inside our wire. Am I supposed to wait until I see the slant in their eyes?

The Lt. Calley trial is the most ironic thing I have ever heard in my life. I can't believe that they could court martial a man for killing some gooks in Vietnam. It's really sad that a Lieutenant could be court martialled because he cared more about his men than he did about his enemy. I'd do anything to have a Lieutenant like Lt. Calley. I'd feel a lot safer.

The President said that he will take any steps necessary to protect the remaining troops in Vietnam. Is he talking about the local Viet-Cong or the American fighting men?

Sir, I don't know what you can do or what I can do. I'm turning to you as more or less a last resort. I have four months left over here. I'm short and I want to get shorter. I also came here with the intent to fight. If I'm not allowed to fight then please get me out of here.

If you would care to answer my letter you could contact me through my parents address. As I said before I'm being transferred this week and I won't have my new address until I get to my new unit. My parents would be glad to forward any reply you may have

for me. The address is Mr. and Mrs. DePasquale, 236 92 St. Brooklyn 9, N.Y. 11209. Thank you sir, for taking the time to read my letter.

Yours truly,
Lance Cpl. SALVATORE DePASQUALE,
U.S. Marine Corps.

CUTBACKS IN SERVICES TO THE AGING

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, last year we saw a growing awareness of the problems facing the nearly 20 million Americans who are 65 or older. We listened to discussions of these problems in the White House Conference on Aging. We followed the reports on hearings conducted by the Senate Select Committee on Aging as it traveled across the Nation. And we were shocked by its report that 1 in 4 of our elderly citizens is living below the poverty level.

That was a time in which we sought the answers to the problems of poverty, loneliness, isolation, and lack of transportation and adequate medical care which are the daily facts of existence for far too many of our elderly citizens. And there were promises then, and hope for a national commitment to ease the burdens of the elderly.

Today, much of that hope has been replaced by shock and disillusionment.

The administration has failed to follow through with its rhetoric. Its budget shows how much concern it has for the elderly. It has requested only \$25.8 million for the Administration on Aging. That is \$7.8 million less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year—\$7.8 million less concern for the elderly. The bubble of rhetoric and false promises has burst. We see the facts and we cannot accept them. We must increase this appropriation.

Under the appropriation requests for the Administration, community programs would suffer the sharpest cutback—from \$9.2 to \$5.3 million. This 40-percent cutback is especially shortsighted for this appropriation makes possible special outreach programs, senior centers, the training of persons working with the elderly and the development of housing programs for the rural elderly.

I feel a special urge to speak on behalf of the elderly, for my home State of West Virginia and many of the areas in my district have a high concentration of elderly residents. Across the Nation, 9 percent of the population is over 65. In West Virginia, a State that is losing many of its young people, over 11 percent of the population is over 65, and this is an increase of 2 percent over the 1960 census. Now, in my district, Doddridge County has 16.5 percent of its population over 65; Calhoun County, 14.2 percent; and Gilmer County, 13.2 percent.

These are rural counties where many elderly people are isolated by poor roads and lack of transportation. These are

counties which have a shortage of physicians, in a State where officials are predicting a severe crisis in medical care.

But the problems of the elderly are also acute in the urban counties of Harrison and Ohio. In Ohio County, where the city of Wheeling is located, elderly citizens constitute 13.5 percent of the population.

Let me give this example of the kind of optimism and concern generated for the elderly over the recent months. This is from a letter from the Children and Family Service Association in Ohio County:

Prior to receiving the grant, little attention was given in our community to the serious social, psychological and physiological problems that confront the elderly. Isolation, poor housing, transportation and low income are serious concerns that the elderly must grapple with daily. Through our agency's Out-Reaching Program we have also helped the community to be more consciously aware of the unmet needs of our senior citizens. Volunteers have been galvanized to effectively intervene in meeting some of these needs through friendly visiting, telephone visiting, shopping, contributions, etc. Certainly these senior citizens presently receiving services would find themselves in a position similar to that prior to the establishment of this program if funds were not forthcoming.

The executive director of that association, Manuel J. Viola, says his association is reaching 750 elderly persons and the demand is increasing, but, if the 40-percent reduction in appropriations for community programs is allowed to slip by, he says it would eliminate all services performed by his association.

If this reduction in community programs spending occurs, my State's share of Federal funds for such programs would drop from \$129,181 to \$76,745. The executive director of the West Virginia Commission on Aging, Louise B. Gerrard, has said about this contemplated reduction, "We are alarmed."

Recently I received a letter from another member of the West Virginia Commission on Aging, Thorold S. Funk, who is director of the State division of vocational rehabilitation. I could not agree more wholeheartedly with his words:

If we are to improve the quality of our national life, we must give much more attention, not less, to the welfare of older people. One of the most depressing aspects of American society is that we treat older people callously. We deny them opportunity for full participation in many activities of normal life, including employment. We do not make adequate provision for their special needs. We are even allowing inflation to rob them of their savings. To cut back at this time on our modest efforts on behalf of the aging would be tragic.

I cannot impress upon my colleagues too strongly the concern over this reduction. The bulk of my mail comes from elderly citizens or others concerned with social security and other such programs. I cannot urge my colleagues too strongly that this is an issue which must be resolved, a shortsighted cutback in sorely needed spending which must be corrected.

I would also like to submit an article and editorial which appeared in the Wheeling News-Register on March 8.

They further demonstrate the growing public concern over this issue.

The above-mentioned material follows:

CONFERENCE ON AGING OPENS TUESDAY

(By Al Molnar)

They are lonely . . .
Without cars, they have difficulty getting around . . .

They need eyeglasses and hearing aids but can't afford them . . .

They are afraid of losing something . . .

But at the top of the list of problems is the need for more money and someone to help them get around and enjoy their final days of life.

These are only a few of the hundreds of problems facing the elderly of Wheeling and the Northern Panhandle. Their problem and ways of solving them will be the topic of a five-county conference tomorrow from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Wheeling Electric Co. building in Wheeling.

A five-member staff, headed by Miss Patricia Trainor, in the modest and somewhat cluttered "Outreach to Aged" office at 166 Sixteenth St. has spent a year checking into the problems that face the aged of Ohio County. The project is sponsored by the Children and Family Services Association, a United Fund agency.

"Loneliness is a chronic problem but income is the greatest problem," explained Miss Trainor, supervisor of the program which is financed by the state and federal funds as well as the United Fund.

"If they had sufficient income, many of the problems they now face would be solved," she continued.

What the office needs more than anything, however, is volunteers.

"We need volunteers to take the elderly to the doctor's office or to town shopping. Many of them can't read the labels and therefore have difficulty shopping by themselves. Then, too, they want company," Miss Trainor noted.

Since the office in the converted two-room barber shop at Sixteenth and Wood streets opened a year ago, the staff has contacted a total of 750 elderly persons, most of them by going to their homes.

"Everyone of them has a problem of some kind," explained Miss Trainor.

These problems and needs will be outlined and discussed at the conference Tuesday in the Wheeling Electric Co. auditorium.

Representatives of public and private agencies, civic organizations, churches, older persons themselves and other individuals will meet to plan ways to meet the needs of the elderly in the region which embraces Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel counties.

The conference is one of nine being held throughout the state and the results of these will be considered at the White House Conference on Aging in Washington, D.C., on May 4.

From the contacts made in Ohio County, Miss Trainor said the greatest problem area is the elderly who receive \$77 to \$120 monthly from Social Security.

"This is not enough to get along on, especially for those who might have cataracts and need special glasses or those who must be on special diets—but they don't qualify for more," Miss Trainor went on. "If they receive over \$76 they cannot qualify for welfare."

Even though there are low-rent housing projects in the city, housing remains a critical problem. "Some of the rents are ridiculous," Miss Trainor declared.

She cited the case of an elderly man, who just recently was discharged from the intensive care section of a hospital following a heart attack. "He has to climb a flight of stairs to get to his apartment for which he

pays too much rent," Miss Trainor observed. "And he's about 280th on the list for elderly housing."

This is a case where the volunteers are needed. Since the elderly man cannot keep climbing up and down the stairway, someone was needed to get him his medicines, get his food stamps and his groceries and virtually all his outside needs.

"I can't emphasize enough the importance of volunteers. Right now we have a Wheeling College social studies student out doing volunteer work. He just took an elderly woman to the doctor's office and then took another one shopping," she noted.

But men are the biggest problem, she observed. "They don't know how to take care of themselves. But we have more elderly women than men, and they are lonely."

As evidence of the loneliness among the elder citizens, Miss Trainor noted that out of the 750 contacts she made at their homes or apartments, only two closed the door in her face.

"They just want someone to talk to. They are afraid by themselves. After all," she noted, "there are not too many things around here geared for the elderly."

TH. AGING DESERVE BETTER

Surely there is enough "fat" in the military budget that could be cut out to prevent a proposed sizeable reduction in the 1971-72 budget for the Administration on Aging.

President Nixon has proposed a \$7 million cut in funds to continue various federally assisted programs for our elderly citizens. The slash would come at a time when the needs of our older Americans are increasing. Since 1968, the number of persons 60 and over falling below the poverty line has increased by nearly 200,000.

West Virginia Senator Jennings Randolph has taken the lead in opposing a reduction of funds for the Administration on Aging for he has heard first hand the problems of the elderly. He had a chance to get an intimate picture of their plight last year while conducting hearings in West Virginia on the transportation problems of the elderly for the Senate Select Committee on Aging.

"Too often the needs of the elderly have been overlooked or ignored," Senator Randolph said. "Too often old age brings loneliness and frustration, when it could be a time for continued self-development."

In Wheeling we have a special interest in these programs designed to benefit our older citizens since a large segment of our population falls in the senior citizen category. Many of these citizens have their backs to the wall today because of inflation. They live on fixed incomes and find that their few dollars barely cover their essential needs. They are deserving of all the compassion we can show them.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. As in many other nations of the world, agriculture is this Nation's biggest industry. Yet, unlike other countries, America's giant technological steps now show that 1 hour of farm labor produces nearly seven times as much food as it did in 1919-21.

FASCELL NOTES SUCCESS OF MY LADY FAIR

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, with the recent advent of large numbers of women entering and returning to the labor force, a project of the Miami-Dade Junior College Council for the Continuing Education of Women is gaining nationwide attention.

The project is My Lady Fair, an annual exposition of career opportunities for women, young and old. It is designed to motivate women's interest in business and industry and demonstrate what types of employment are available.

Representing the Federal Government at this year's fair, held over this last weekend at Dade County's Dinner Key Auditorium, were Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and Assistant Secretary of Labor William Ussery. Also in attendance was Mrs. June Wakeford, regional director of the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the attention of our colleagues to an article which appeared in the Miami Herald concerning the national interest in the 1971 My Lady Fair.

The article follows:

MY LADY FAIR GROWS IN NATIONAL PRESTIGE

(By Jo Werne)

The U.S. Department of Labor is looking at Dade County's My Lady Fair as a possible "pilot program" for other communities in the country.

"The Department of Labor has recognized that the fair has evolved into something that is not only one of its kind in the nation, but provides a very exciting spectrum of opportunities to the widest possible audience," said Mrs. June Wakeford, regional director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor in Atlanta.

Mrs. Wakeford said that her office has received so many inquiries about My Lady Fair that "we have reason to believe that many other areas of the nation will have similar fairs."

She said the fair's growing national importance is indicated by the appearance of Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, at this year's fair. A Presidential appointee, Mrs. Koontz is director of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Another "name" attending the fair will be Assistant Secretary of Labor Bill Ussery.

An international visitor from Bangkok, Thailand will add another dimension to the fair. Miss Thongterm Valgarsl will be an observer and special guest at the fair during a visit to this country under the auspices of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor.

As chief of The Women's and Minors' Center of the Department of Labor in Bangkok, Miss Valgarsl is visiting the U.S. to study and make reports on special problems of female and minor workers.

Sponsored by the Council for the Continuing Education of Women of Miami-Dade Junior College's Downtown Campus, My Lady Fair will be held Friday and Saturday at Dinner Key Auditorium. The hours are 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Friday and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Saturday.

Mrs. Wakeford, interviewed by telephone, said she also plans to attend the fair and

added that "we are extremely proud that it is in our region."

"My Lady Fair appeals to both young people and to mature women returning to the labor force, and to older people who are going into new careers," she said. "I think the fair has a tremendous affect on modifying attitudes on the part of women and girls, as well as changing the attitudes of business and industry."

"The result is that we are making better use of the community's talent," she said.

This year's fair will expand to include a Career Demonstration Area covering 6,000 square feet and divided into eight occupational fields—communications; hotels and restaurants; general business; government and education; retail and food stores; medical and hospital; careers in finance; and cooperative vocational education.

The job of filling the space—and without funds—fell to Bobbie Caraher, a personnel specialist for First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Miami.

"The idea is to motivate students and women to show them what types of jobs are available," said Miss Caraher, adding that the employment area will include two information centers, staffed by counselors from Florida State Employment Service and Lindsey-Hopkins Adult Education, who will assist interested persons in their job and education selections.

Miss Caraher said she worked with 35 industries and all of Dade's educational institutions which provided 200 photographs and 320 slides showing women on the job.

Each employment booth will have a display of photographs pertaining to that particular field as well as a live demonstration of one facet of the employment area, she reported.

The latest in IBM and NCR equipment will be demonstrated and, in some instances, fairgoers will be able to take lessons on the machines.

Special emphasis will be placed on "non-traditional jobs—jobs that are not usually open to women, but are now opening," said Miss Caraher. These jobs include loan officer, an operating manager for a department store, and a traffic manager for the telephone company.

My Lady Fair will also show that there is growing communication between schools and industry, said Mrs. Helen Woodriddle, chairman of the employment committee for the fair.

"In the past, schools and industry have sometimes been at each other's throats . . . because each felt it wasn't understood. But I think we are now having an adventure in communication on behalf of schools and industry, with CCEW acting as the catalyst to bring the two together to determine the employment needs of the people and to program curriculum to suit these needs," said Mrs. Woodriddle.

She said My Lady Fair also points out all the opportunities available for people who could not, or chose not to, go to college.

"The fair also helps mature women who want to return to work but think that their skills are below par. In many cases those rusty skills are on a par with those of young people just coming out of school," she said.

"And women who have been managing home and family for many years have really been employed all along," Mrs. Woodriddle added. "They just don't know it."

PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION WEEK

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, as one of the original cosponsors of the legislation

to proclaim this week Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Week, it is with a great deal of sincerity that I salute these brave men on the first day of this week.

These stalwart heroes deserve the highest recognition for the measure of devotion which they have given in service of their country.

It is an honor and a privilege for me to pay national homage to these brave men.

TOTAL ENVIRONMENT

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, recently I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech by Mr. David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, calling upon industry to cooperate in the development of new cities in the less heavily populated sections of our Nation.

Today I should like to call the attention of my colleagues to another speech, by the Honorable Francis T. Purcell, presiding supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, a large portion of which is included in my Congressional District on Long Island. Mr. Purcell, who presides over a community with a population larger than that of many States, called decentralization of population the key to the survival of over-populated areas like New York City and its suburbs. Like Mr. Rockefeller, he has advocated the development of new cities, recommending Federal and State tax incentives to encourage business and industry to locate there, and to city residents to enable them to move to new areas.

Supervisor Purcell spoke to a convention of the New York State Association of Towns. I commend his remarks to the attention of this body:

SPEECH BEFORE THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS, FEBRUARY 8, 1971, HOTEL COMMODORE

Gentlemen: "Total environment"—what more appropriate keynote for a convention of this kind. I'm here to tell you the story of one municipality—Hempstead Town—which has compiled a solid record in the environmental field. Local government has a lot that it can do to improve the lives of its constituents. Don't downplay its role.

Hempstead Town has been taking meaningful steps to help insure that our life style would not be endangered by greedy developers and unconscionable industrialists for many years.

In the battle to protect the quality of life of our residents, we have pitted ourselves against the giants of the aviation industry, numerous state and federal agencies, land speculators and multi-million dollar corporations, with one goal in mind—saving the land, the air and the water for future generations to walk upon—to breathe—and to drink.

Too often government has been criticized for acting too late. Well, it isn't too late to take a stand to save the environment. I'd like to tell you how one town tried to meet the challenge.

Some 250,000 residents of our town—almost a third of the population—live in the

shadow of Kennedy Airport—to be more exact, they live somewhere between the black exhaust gasses and the shrill, deafening whine of the jet engines of the more than 1,200 planes that use the airport each day. In certain areas homes have the pleasure of one plane per minute taking off or landing just above their rooftops.

In 1962 the town joined forces with ten incorporated villages in "jet alley" and formed TVASNAC, the Town Village Aircraft Safety and Noise Abatement Committee. It's a hard name to remember, but believe me when I tell you that a lot of federal and state agencies and air industry groups know the name well. We've made very sure of that.

In 1964, the town board passed the first anti-jet noise ordinance in the nation. The industry reacted quickly and obtained a court injunction prohibiting the town from enforcing the local law. After a long battle through the courts, the law was rejected as being beyond the jurisdiction of the town. The opinion of the judge was that the law was a good one and should be enforced but by a higher level of government. At last the courts had recognized jet noise as a nuisance.

What did we accomplish? A great deal. First, we brought the problem to the attention of the public, to the Federal Aviation Administration and the airline industry. Second, we established a pattern in our town of fighting anyone and everyone who threatened our way of life.

One immediate result of our battle was a move on the floor of Congress to recognize that jet noise must be regulated. Bills were passed to establish noise levels but the exact levels were left in the hands of the industry-oriented FAA.

In an attempt to bring a larger lobby to Washington, Hempstead Town joined forces with municipalities across the nation and formed a national organization to fight jet noise. Appropriately, we named the group NOISE (National Organization to Insure a Sound-controlled Environment.)

NOISE has just completed its first national symposium in Los Angeles, California, and we are even now in the process of examining some of the anti-noise programs that are underway in other parts of the nation for implementation here in New York State.

Legal action with Hempstead Town as the plaintiff has been instituted by State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz against airlines and the New York Port Authority which operates Kennedy Airport. The goal of the suit is to have jet noise declared a public nuisance by the courts. Once this is established the court will be obliged to place the burden on the airport operator and the airlines to come up with a meaningful solution in a reasonable amount of time.

With the cooperation of our congressmen and senators we are hopeful that we will find a solution to this grave problem. Only through joining forces with other cities and municipalities can we hope to exert the necessary pressure on the entire Congress to pass meaningful legislation.

Scientists agree that people who live in New York City and breathe the air accumulate the same amount of materials in their lungs as do people who live in a rural environment and smoke one pack of cigarettes a day. We are well aware that our town is only a clean breath of air away from this pollution plagued city. With this in mind, my town board passed ordinances controlling air quality as far back as 1952. The local laws forbid the burning of leaves, trash or open pit burning of any kind. We even went so far as to require a building permit for any construction or major alteration and repair of any fuel consuming devices so we could regulate the air pollution threat of such operations.

Rapid growth of our town made it necessary to revise our air pollution ordinance.

So in 1969 with the cooperation of Nassau County, we enacted one of the strongest measures in the country. The new law gave exact guidelines for measuring air purity.

To set an example, Hempstead Town was the first municipality in the country to comply with the local law by moving to install in our incinerators electrostatic precipitators which reduce particle discharge by as much as 96% to 99%. The cost of the entire project will be over 5 million dollars. But the expenditure is well worth it, when we weigh it against the removal of tons of particles which would otherwise pollute the air our residents breathe.

Five years ago, each person in Hempstead produced three and a half pounds of garbage per day. At the present, he produces almost five, and the projection is that by 1980 he will be discarding anywhere from 8 to 10 pounds per day. Thoreau predicted, "Men will lie on their backs, talking about the fall of mankind, and never make an effort to get up." If we are not careful, these men will be lying on a bed of garbage. We have two incinerators in our town and with the growth we have experienced, we will have to build more. This action won't be popular but the alternative is a pile of garbage as big and as high as the Empire State Building.

We had hundreds of acres of landfill area available 10 years ago; now we are almost down to nothing. Just a few short years ago, New York City was considering emptying garbage in the huge open mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. I think that now we all realize that land-fill is not the ultimate answer.

Everyday new ideas are being introduced by sanitation experts throughout the world. Our own specialists are examining these alternatives and planning for the future.

Building incinerators is not the entire answer, either. There must be an all-out consumer education program geared at informing residents of these products which produce the greatest problem in disposal. I predict that mandatory product recycling projects will be with us within the next few years.

Why mandatory? The Town of Hempstead has just completed an experimental program aimed at giving residents an opportunity to help in the recycling of newspapers and newsprint. Residents in an area of 2,800 homes were urged to bundle their newspapers and leave them at the curb once each week. What happened? Less than twenty-five percent of the people took part, despite urging from local civic groups, newspapers and the town. I fear that only a recycling program enforced by local ordinance can work. We may well have to purchase containerized garbage trucks which will take newspapers and garbage in separate compartments. Fines will probably have to be levied to force compliance.

This is an area where local governments must have the courage to take a stand and pass unpopular laws to insure the survival of their communities.

Long Island towns through sheer geography, have a deep dependence on the seas that surround them.

Clamming boats, whaling ships and many other fishing vessels have for generations made their berth on L.I. Nestled between the shoreline and the barrier beaches there lies in Hempstead Town over twelve hundred acres of wetlands. In 1963, the Town Board created the Department of Conservation and Waterways to administer and protect this vast ecological treasure.

Since that time the department, headed by a marine biologist, has achieved nationwide acclaim for its work in oceanographic research, conservation, education and boater protection. Many of the techniques developed here in Hempstead are now being used by conservationists throughout the nation.

The development of artificial fishing reefs, fishing piers, and a marine nature study area are but a few of the countless projects undertaken by the department.

Recently the department's director, acting as a pollution watchdog for the wetlands, brought pressure to bear on the County of Nassau to consider building a pipe line far out into the ocean for its sewage disposal plants. The alternative was to empty the wastes directly into the Great South Bay, which would have surely destroyed this rich recreational and biological paradise.

One year ago the department opened its marine nature study area on the wetlands of our township. The fifty-two acre salt marsh, built by hand with help from Mother Nature, is a living museum for those who enjoy watching wildlife in its natural surroundings. It is also an outdoor laboratory for students and biologists wishing to conduct field research in conservation, marine ecology and nature study.

The area is the only one of its kind on the eastern seaboard and performs a very special task. It invites the teacher, the student and the parent to visit the vast world which lies beyond the split-level homes and just over the marsh lands.

All who visit this area profit in a very special way. First, they have been exposed to the beauties of nature and to the delicate balance which exists among its species. Most important, they have been recruited into the ever-expanding army of conservationists whose goal is protection of our environment. I have tried to give you a brief outline of the activities of Hempstead Town in the area of environmental protection. We have struggled against a sea of problems which seem to be ever increasing.

I think we in Hempstead Town can be proud of the fight we've waged to protect our environment, but, let's face it, gentlemen, we've been treating the illness, not attempting to cure it.

And let's make one thing clear: the real threat to environment is posed by people—too many people.

If you want to know what I mean just take a brief walk outside this hotel. You'll see a city that is decaying and dying because it is clogged with more people than it can possibly serve. If we don't move soon—and move dramatically—we're going to lose even the most remote possibility of saving this and other cities. And by the way, of key importance to me is the fact that the survival of the suburbs is also at stake in this human crisis.

The answer, I believe, is population decentralization. Vast areas of our state and our nation are sparsely populated while people live on top of each other here in New York City.

We've got to reach out, to scratch new cities out of undeveloped reaches of land. We can start from the beginning and we can do it right this time.

It's just a concept but why couldn't we offer federal and state tax incentives to a major business to establish a plant—a job base, if you will—in a remote section of the state. The business would be pollution free, no peril to the environment.

Around the business or businesses a new city would be created with adequate transportation and recreation facilities and other municipal services pre-planned. Housing of all types would then be established and occupied on a racially-integrated basis, giving us, for the first time, a truly integrated community.

Some form of financial assistance would be provided—again perhaps through individual tax incentives—to city residents and others to move out to take advantage of jobs, clean air and clear skies.

Assuming a significant decentralization of population in the central city, rundown areas could be rehabilitated and New York and other ailing cities could be reborn.

Some of you may scoff at the impracticality of such a suggestion but I argue that the 70's is the decade of challenge, the time to dream big dreams.

If we don't move boldly—and I'm talking about government leadership—there may be no tomorrows.

THE UNEQUAL BURDEN OF THE WAR

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 19, 1971

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, there is a Catholic parish in my District named Our Lady of Guadalupe. In the past 5 years, 11 sons of that church have been killed in Vietnam. This brutal fact—and it is not a "statistic" but a fact—suggests several disturbing things. First, it demonstrates once again the unequal burden of our military adventure in Southeast Asia. It is not the sons of the affluent who are dying in great numbers in Vietnam; it is boys like Eddie Cervantes and other sons of Our Lady of Guadalupe and hundreds of like churches in disadvantaged neighborhoods around the Nation.

A second tragic effect of Eddie Cervantes' death is its impact on the community in which he lived. Eddie gave his community a rare gift—faith in a promising future. He believed he would succeed, and his neighbors believe that he could. The war has killed Eddie Cervantes, and with his death has gone a part of that faith. A war that destroys the confidence of a nation and kills the young men who can revive it must not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Speaker, it is all too easy for policy makers to forget that the policy they make will have to be carried out by people like Eddie Cervantes. I urge my colleagues to read and to feel the following article from the Chicago Sun Times of February 26 entitled "Ex-White Sox Bat Boy a Man to Remember":

EX-WHITE SOX BAT BOY A MAN TO REMEMBER

(By Tom Fitzpatrick)

It was sunny Thursday afternoon and the kids were out in the street playing ball at 88th and Burley on Chicago's South Side.

Raoul Otero, who owns the Sportsman's Bar on the corner, looked out the window at the kids. He is a little man and there was sadness in his face.

"I remember when Eddie Cervantes used to be out there like that," Raoul said. "He loved baseball so much. I remember how proud we all were in this neighborhood when he was named the bat boy of the Chicago White Sox."

Raoul turned away from the window and walked back behind the bar, his head down.

"Eddie lived right across the street," he said. "What a boy he was. He was the oldest brother in the family and he had seven brothers and nine sisters.

"Can you imagine? They all lived across the street on the upper floor in one large room. Of course, they had constructed partitions but, still, it was only one large room."

Eddie Cervantes is dead now. He was killed almost three years ago in Vietnam at the age of 21. But he is remembered in this Mexican-American neighborhood because he believed so strongly in the American dream.

Eddie believed that if he worked hard, was

courteous to his elders, and kept out of trouble that he would eventually become a lawyer and make enough money to buy a nice house in the suburbs for his mother and father.

When you stand there on the corner of 88th and Burley you wonder how he could ever have faith in such a dream.

The streets are strewn with broken glass. The pollution from the steel mills is so thick you can almost reach out into the air and clutch it in your hand. Even Thursday, with the sun shining brightly, there was a haze over 88th and Burley.

When Eddie Cervantes left his house everyday he could look on the other side of the street and see the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. yard. A little further away, was the Stone Container Corp. plant.

Eddie did everything right. There was nothing, other than an enemy bullet, that could have stopped him from achieving his dream.

He got up every morning at 4:30 to deliver newspapers. He was the captain of the patrol at Thorp Grade School. He was chosen as White Sox bat boy by a panel consisting of men like Judge James B. Parsons, former Schools Supt. Benjamin C. Willis and Fairfax Cone, the advertising executive.

While he was bat boy, Eddie became the darling of White Sox manager Al Lopez and the club's star shortstop, Luis Aparicio.

At the same time, he never lost touch with the kids in the neighborhood.

"That Eddie," Raoul said now, "he was really something. Let me tell you. Every night when it is 10:30, Eddie is at the door to his house, looking for his younger brothers and sisters.

"He was the pride of the neighborhood." Eddie's neighborhood was Our Lady of Guadalupe parish.

Our Lady of Guadalupe has a lot to be proud of when it comes to talking about contributions to the war in Vietnam.

In fact, a monument has been erected in the church parking lot across the street to the young men from the parish who have died in Indochina. There are 11 names chiseled on the stone.

The Rev. Severino Lopez, the pastor, sat in his office in the rectory at 3200 E. 91st and talked about what that meant to his people.

"There are 11 names there now," he said. "Perhaps there will be more. Let me see, Jesse the barber's son just came home. He lost a leg. Phil Rodriguez is back now, too. He lost a hand."

Father Lopez remembers Eddie Cervantes well.

"He had such a big family, you know. He was always working to get money for them. He used to come into our grammar school and mop the floors and wax them."

Father Lopez hesitated.

"Eddie had such great plans."

I asked Father Lopez if his parishioners weren't resentful that so many of their youngsters have lost their lives in the war.

"It's surprising the way the attitudes of our people has changed," Father Lopez said. "Mexicans are quiet in their resentment. They now see how the minority groups are being drained of their life blood.

"But we are not a people to take part in demonstrations. We do our demonstrating on the field of battle. We take pride in our men and their willingness to fight.

"Now, however, I think a lot of Mexican-Americans think they are being taken advantage of. They wonder why the children of the rich are able to go to college when their own sons must go off to fight."

It was a sunny afternoon and thoughts of baseball and the White Sox were on the minds of the young people.

But there were also thoughts of Eddie Cervantes and all the other young men whose names are on that marble monument with the American flag waving in the breeze above it.

NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION

HON. FRANK E. DENHOLM

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the activities of this "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action" will result in better treatment of American servicemen being held captive in Indochina and their early return to this country.

I want to commend all of the Members of Congress that supported the bill that designated this week to express our concern about these POW's. I commend President Nixon for signing that bill into law. I urge the President to do more.

The maltreatment of prisoners and their return to this country is a grave issue and one that is properly of great public concern, regardless of any differences in opinion concerning the conduct and conclusion of the war in Vietnam. Their concern is our concern. And our concern is for their children—their families and for each of them wrongfully imprisoned as brother Americans dedicated to the high service of our country.

We all share the same grave concern for the welfare and treatment of American servicemen being held as prisoners and all of us are equally concerned about their safe return yet there are differences of opinion on how that can be accomplished.

I am convinced that the safe return of imprisoned American servicemen can be accomplished only by the settlement of our military involvement in Indochina. Article 118 of the Geneva Convention provides that

Prisoners of war shall be released and repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities.

Because prisoners can be "released and repatriated only after cessation of hostilities" our concern for them can be most meaningful only in terms of ending that war.

So long as those hostilities exist—so long as this Nation supports those hostilities—there is little hope for the release and repatriation of these prisoners.

The history of military hostilities clearly indicates that ending a war and returning prisoners is one and the same issue. Withdrawing all of our troops, while we still support continued hostilities, will not result in the return of the unfortunate Americans imprisoned by the Vietcong.

I am hopeful that the concern that we are demonstrating this week for the prisoners of war and the public indignation concerning their fate will be directed not just at Hanoi, but also at Washington, D.C.

I cannot with sincerity express my concern for the prisoners of war and those missing in action without expressing my like concern about the inadequate treatment of those who have been wounded in the Vietnam war.

More than 290,000 Americans have been wounded in Vietnam. Directors of the veterans' hospitals last year sought \$186 million more than the administration requested for operation of veterans' hospitals in this country. Congress authorized and appropriated \$105 million in excess of the request of the administration. President Nixon vetoed the additional sum approved by Congress for the war wounded.

In my State of South Dakota the services of two veterans' hospitals, at Sioux Falls and Hot Springs, will be seriously curtailed unless the administration can be convinced to reverse its cutback policy.

Similarly, our Nation is obligated to all of the veterans to provide meaningful programs for them to reenter civilian life.

If all of the prisoners of war were returned immediately, many—if not all of them—would require hospitalization for an indefinite time. The necessary care and treatment essential to that demand would be administered to them in hospitals understaffed and underfinanced. Can we say that cutbacks of available care and medical service is in their interest or do we dare admit that we shall provide for them then as we do now. Let us do what is right—for their interest is rightly our own.

If we are truly concerned about the prisoners of war and those missing in action we must also be truly concerned about their buddies who have been wounded and are here in the United States and about all servicemen who must make the change from military to civilian life. I hope and pray that funds provided for the benefits of veterans by this Congress will be administered by the executive branch of their Government for the essential hospital facilities of care and mercy to those brother Americans, including prisoners of war, that have pledged their lives in battles and wars—that we may live in peace.

RURAL REVENUE SHARING

HON. JAMES ABOUREZK

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, we do not have to look so far afield as Indochina to find a "credibility gap." It is really incredible for the President to propose the abolition of every major successful rural development program we have, and then turn around and call this wanton destruction a plan for rural development. This is nothing more than Federal abdication of responsibility for rural development. This ridiculous effort to eliminate the tried and proven existing programs to find money for no strings attached rural aid is a futile effort that should not waste the time of Congress. Instead of robbing one rural program to create another, the administration ought to show enough concern for our rural families to find significant additional money for them. Perhaps there

are some Federal programs that ought to be eliminated in favor of giving money directly to the States, but the President's plan has managed to miss every bad program and hit every good one.

Let me be specific. The administration wants to abolish the Agricultural Extension Service which has served rural America for decades. He wants to abolish the agricultural conservation practices program which has helped farm families in every county in the Nation to conserve their land. He wants to eliminate the Economic Development Administration which has funneled millions of dollars into our rural areas every year.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot believe that the President would propose a scheme so patently absurd as this so-called special revenue sharing for rural America. Frankly, I think he has been sold a bill of goods by the computer kids in the Agriculture Department. Perhaps when you have been sitting in Washington too long, it looks like a good idea to throw out every program that has worked in rural America and just take the money for those successful programs and dump it in the States' laps. But when you have been out working the land in South Dakota, and counting on programs like ACP, EDA, the Extension Service, and others to keep you from being completely wiped out by today's 65 to 70 percent parity prices, the abolition of those programs looks like disaster. If the Secretary and his aides would spend some time out in South Dakota talking to the farmers, they might learn something their computers do not tell them.

The argument that the State legislatures could fund these programs with the shared revenue is a hollow claim. There is absolutely no requirement or even any encouragement, in the administration's plan for States to retain the proven programs placed in jeopardy by the President's proposal. The administration's idea for putting no-strings-attached money into rural States is excellent, but the money ought to be new money, not money stolen from our best existing rural programs.

To eliminate this credibility gap, the administration must find time to consult rural people before drastically changing rural programs. If only this time could be found, I feel certain that we could work together toward a program acceptable to all of rural America.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

PROPOSED NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION RECEIVES EDITORIAL SUPPORT IN WEST BEND

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, last week a bipartisan group of 107 Members in both Houses of Congress introduced legislation to provide for an independent and strengthened legal services program. The bill would establish a National Legal Services Corporation to carry out the functions of the program now administered under the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The need for a Legal Services Corporation is editorially cited in metropolitan newspapers this past weekend even though the bill is not yet back from the printers. But the first editorial support for the legislation has come, importantly I think, from a community of only 12,000 people, West Bend, Wis. This editorial holds special importance because it serves as an indication of interest in and support for legal services help in smaller cities and communities throughout the United States.

The West Bend News is publishing as a daily newspaper this year for the first time since its founding as a weekly in 1855. The National Legal Services Corporation was the recommendation of its lead editorial last Wednesday, March 17:

For those who really believe in working through the system, the bill . . . to shift the federal legal services program into a semi-independent corporation was a good move.

I am pleased to insert for the benefit of my colleagues and the cosponsors of this legislation the editorial "A Work-Through-the-System Bill," by John Torinus, Jr., of the West Bend News:

A WORK THROUGH THE SYSTEM BILL

For those who really believe in working through the system and through the courts of the country, the bill recently co-sponsored by Rep. William Steiger to shift the federal legal services program into a semi-independent corporation was a good move.

The basic concept behind the legal services program is that the poor are entitled to the same availability of legal help as is available to the well-to-do elements of our society.

At present, the legal services program, which hires some 1,800 lawyers, the second largest collection of legal talent in the country next to the Justice Department, is housed in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

But its existence there is an uncomfortable one, because governors have the right of veto over most OEO projects and generally are unsympathetic to an agency that occasionally files suits against state and local officials.

Thus, legal services has incurred much political heat from grass roots politicians who find nothing debatable about the way they are administering the law.

The heat has increased with the repeated success of OEO lawyers, usually young men, in challenging treatment of the poor. One landmark case won by OEO was the striking down of residency rules used to discriminate against those on welfare.

Other examples are legal pressures brought

to insure that southern officials properly use the food programs that should be available to black poor in the south.

This "working through the system" via federally funded lawyers is a program that needs to continue and needs to be insulated from the direct heat of local politicians.

By setting it up outside of OEO, with a responsible board of directors, including the head of the American Bar Association, this insulation may be provided.

Its independence can be guaranteed if the veto power of governors over the legal services program in their states is eliminated, as it should be.

AIR FORCE COMBAT COMMANDS MARK 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, March 1946, a year before the Department of Air Force was born, three commands: Air Defense, Strategic Air, and Tactical Air were carved out of the old Army Air Force. Their achievements since that date are history; unfortunately there are some who do not realize what a great part these commands will play in the future of our Nation. The March 1971 issue of Air Force magazine contains an article which graphically relates the background and history of this arm of our defense, and under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include this article:

ADC, SAC, AND TAC: THE COMBAT COMMANDS MARK 25 YEARS

For the three "old original" combat commands of the United States Air Force, March 1971 marks their silver anniversary of service. It was in March 1946, the year before the Air Force itself became an independent service, that the Air (now Aerospace) Defense Command, the Strategic Air Command, and the Tactical Air Command were born. Carved out of the old Army Air Forces, all three started out with a small but strongly purposeful. Their histories are, to a large degree, the history of America's post-World War II deterrent stance.

ADC

Air Defense Command—which was later to change its name after Sputnik, to better describe its mission in a space-age world—came into being at Mitchell Field, N.Y. Its mission, then and now, was to defend this country and continent against air attack. ADC's first commander, Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, had little to work with in the way of hardware in those days of ill-advised enthusiasm for rapid demobilization. He started off with a force of fewer than 150 fighters and some 25,000 people to build a defense against an incubating Soviet bomber threat. These small forces grew to an enormous air defense organization that encircled the North American continent. 1957, the year of the Soviet Sputnik, saw an ADC with some 1,500 aircraft on twenty-four-hour alert, plus an array of search radars, Distant Early Warning Line sites in the far north, a fleet of picket ships, Texas Towers, a collection of Sage semiautomatic command and control centers, several squadrons of airborne early-warning-and-control aircraft, and a total of some 100,000 personnel. By mid-1960, ADC's aircraft inventory included F-102s, F-106s, and F-101s.

Today, headquartered at Ent AFB, Colo. with a mission that now includes continuous surveillance of all spaceborne vehicles, and coping with a much-enhanced Soviet bomber capability, ADC, to the dismay of air-defense experts within the command and outside it, is facing the aerospace threat to this continent with about half the people it had in 1957—some 54,000 now—and only about 250 interceptor aircraft in regular units, supplemented by some 300 Air National Guard interceptors. It is still relying on the F-102, F-101, and F-106. The command's budget, a victim of both inflation and down-grading of the air-defense problem by higher authority, is reduced. ADC today is trying to live on less with the clear advantage of its highly trained manpower and whatever benefits may be derived from such technological advances as the far-north Ballistic Missile Early Warning Systems (BMEWS) and the Over-the-Horizon radar that can detect missile launches seconds after liftoff—much earlier than line-of-sight BMEWS—as well as the new Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS) survivable airborne-radar-surveillance platform which, when it becomes operational in the late 1970s, will be able to detect incoming hostile bombers at any altitude and deploy interceptors to meet them. ADC wants, but has not yet gotten, an improved interceptor to replace its aging F-106. The F-15 and F-14B are being considered for this role. While some may discount the threat, in the view of ADC's current commander, Lt. Gen. Thomas K. McGehee, aerospace defense these days "is becoming more complex as potential enemies exploit the air and space realms."

SAC

When the Strategic Air Command was created in March 1946 out of the Army Air Forces' old Continental Air Forces, it had only three jet aircraft—F-80 "Shooting Stars" that had seen service during the last days of World War II. Of its 600 aircraft, under command of SAC's first chief, Gen. George C. Kenney, some 250 were bombers: B-17s, B-25s, and B-29s. General Kenney's people inventory numbered 36,800. First headquarters was at Andrews AFB, Md. SAC was more a mission than a force.

The mission was to develop a deterrent nuclear strike force to keep the peace. SAC's early nuclear muscle was demonstrated the same year as its birth. In the summer of 1946, SAC participated in the atomic-bomb tests at Bikini. As the post-World War II years rolled by, SAC built up gradually at first, then rapidly, particularly under the command of its most famous chief, Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, into the most powerful offensive military force in the history of the world. Its inventory of aircraft changed, and in 1948 the newly introduced B-36 became its big gun. In-flight refueling extended aircraft range; overseas bases enhanced the command's worldwide capability. By 1949, the transition had begun to the first of the jet bombers, the B-47. A year later, the Korean War put SAC to work in combat, albeit with older B-50s. As the tense 1950s wore on, the command grew and evolved toward all-jet capability. The B-52 was phasing into service by 1955. By the next year, SAC, now a multi-billion-dollar operation, announced plans for the phasing in of the revolutionary new missiles. The transition to the mixed force came under the leadership of Gen. Thomas S. Power. SAC headquarters, from small beginnings at Andrews AFB, had long since moved to Offutt AFB, Neb. SAC's might, clear to the Soviets in 1962, helped powerfully to back up President Kennedy's virtual ultimatum to the Russians during the Cuban missile crisis. Not many years later, the command would play a major role in Vietnam, using its strategic B-52s with great success in tactical-bombing roles over jungles. Today, its B-52s FB-

111s, KC-135s, SR71s, U-2s, plus its missile force of Titan IIs, Minuteman Is, IIs, and IIIs, its unequalled command and control facilities, and its approximately 166,000 people, under command of Gen. Bruce K. Holloway, represent a force that stands sturdily as a bar to general war.

TAC

The Tactical Air Command actually had two births. Two years after its initial creation in 1946 under command of Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, it was absorbed temporarily by the Continental Air Command. But that did not last. By late 1950, TAC was reestablished as a major command and its men were deeply involved in the Korean War, which had created a new recognition of the need for the kind of airpower that would be necessary for *limited*, rather than all-out, war in the nuclear age. New doctrines were developing. While major emphasis still was laid on strategic nuclear airpower, it was beginning to be understood that the nation needed more. The usefulness of jets for close support of ground forces was recognized, as well as the need for airlift and a high degree of tactical mobility in a world where the likelihood of "brushfire wars" was increasing as the superpowers backed away from direct nuclear confrontation. The idea of "packaging" forces and equipment, an idea that evolved into the TAC Composite Air Strike Force (CASF), took hold. By 1954, TAC received into the inventory the first of the Century-series supersonic jets, the F-100. Air refueling, a vital art, was beginning to make a crucial difference in terms of mobility. 1958 saw TAC CASFs deployed to Lebanon. 1961 saw TAC play a major role in the Berlin crisis when thousands of Air Guardsmen and Reservists were recalled. TAC helped in the reconnaissance over Cuba that showed the installation of the Soviet missiles and stood ready for war if it came. In the early 1960s, TAC's airlift sorties evacuated refugees from the war-torn Congo.

The command was in Vietnam practically from the beginning of US involvement, providing advisers and, in the United States, developing new techniques of airborne counterinsurgency operations at the then-USAF Special Air Warfare Center at Eglin AFB, Fla. After the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1965, TAC arrived in Southeast Asia in major force, with fighter-bomber, forward air control, tactical airlift, Special Air Warfare (now Special Operations), and reconnaissance aircraft and crews. The command, headquartered at Langley AFB, Va., which had once been viewed as a stepchild to strategic airpower, is now bigger and more important than many would have thought possible or necessary a few years ago. In the words of the current TAC commander, Vietnam-seasoned Gen. William C. Mommyer, "Tactical airpower is a decisive element in today's diplomacy."

FUNDS FOR CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

HON. K. GUNN MCKAY

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. MCKAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have inserted in the pages of the RECORD the following concurrent resolution of the 39th Legislature of the State of Utah urging approval of funds necessary for the construction of the Central Utah project.

Earlier in the session, I expressed my dissatisfaction over the amount of money projected in this year's budget for this

vital water project. I feel we must take action now to speed up construction of the Central Utah project.

The resolution follows:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE 39TH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF UTAH, THE GOVERNOR CONCURRING THEREIN, REQUESTING THE CONGRESS, THE PRESIDENT, THE OFFICE OF BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:

Whereas, the growth of the State of Utah has been directly related to the ability to develop and utilize its available water resources; and,

Whereas, water-resource development relieves social problems by permitting opportunities for full employment, rural development, improving the urban environment and economic growth; and,

Whereas, the continued growth of the State of Utah is directly dependent upon the development and utilization of its legal entitlement to Colorado River water, as set forth in the Colorado River Compact of 1922 and the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948, to meet increasing municipal, industrial, recreational, and agricultural requirements; and,

Whereas, the Central Utah Project, which is now under construction, is to help meet these increasing requirements; and,

Whereas, the Utah State Legislature, with the Governor concurring, in its 37th and 38th sessions urged the Congress of the United States, the President, and the Department of Interior to appropriate funds to accelerate the planning and construction of the Central Utah Project; and,

Whereas, the Bonneville Unit, a unit of the Central Utah Project, is a multiple purpose water-resource project designed to meet municipal and industrial water requirements in the most rapidly growing area in the State of Utah; and,

Whereas, the appropriated construction funds made available in the past for the Bonneville Unit have consistently been inadequate for a realistic and economical construction program; and,

Whereas, this past history of inadequate funding for construction has resulted in an increased cost of the project and an associated increase in the repayment obligation on the citizens of the State of Utah which utilize these waters; and,

Whereas, more than 90% of the total cost of the units of the Central Utah Project will be repaid to the Federal Treasury;

Now, therefore be it resolved, that the 39th Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, does hereby request that funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States for construction of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project for fiscal year 1972 be increased to a minimum of \$20 million, and future appropriations continued in amounts which will provide for a construction program than can be carried out and completed in the most economical manner for the citizens of the State of Utah; and,

Be it further resolved, that the 39th Utah Legislature, with the Governor's concurrence, further requests that the planning and construction of other Units of the Central Utah Project be accelerated and that the Congress of the United States appropriate \$1 million for construction of the Jensen Unit and \$500,000 to initiate construction on the Upalco Unit during Fiscal Year 1972.

Be it further resolved, that the Secretary of the State of Utah be and he hereby is

directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, Director of the Office of Budget and Management, and to the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Utah in Congress.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, the longer the conflict in Vietnam endures, the longer our involvement, the greater the damage to our institutions, our national self-confidence, our resources, and especially to the men who fight, die, or are captured there.

We have arrived at a new time. We must realize it.

The wounds are deep. The balance of the advantages and disadvantages of our continued participation has changed. It is time to bring our involvement to an end.

The heaviest burden of the war has been borne by the 1,400 U.S. military men and the 40 civilians captured or missing. They have suffered and their families have suffered. The period of imprisonment, or lack of information about those missing, stretches in some cases to 7 years, a most cruel and wearing condition.

It would be a good thing to have the prisoners-of-war issue separated from the issue of the overall settlement of the war. We must recognize, however, that the chances of this happening have never been favorable.

There is, as we all know, a sharp division of views among Americans concerning U.S. policy in Vietnam, nevertheless, there is a shared compassion on all sides for the American prisoners of war, the missing, and their families.

Although it is unlikely that the prisoners of war will be released without overall negotiation, there are intermediate steps which can be and have been reasonably advanced. Ambassador Philip Habib has requested: First, that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong treat our prisoners humanely; second, that they provide the names of prisoners; third, that they release the sick or injured; and fourth, that they permit impartial inspection of prisoner facilities.

The fate of our prisoners is an urgent, gnawing concern. We can sense the misery and the devastating psychological damage of those who are swallowed up by the silence of imprisonment, those who wait in uncertainty.

Every State in the Union is affected for all have sons in small numbers or large who are presently in North Vietnamese prisons. The preponderance of the evidence indicates that these men have been badly treated. Their plight is not forgotten.

Our concern for the prisoners of war and those missing in action is not limited to a week. It is an on-going concern. Our concern extends to all American service-

men in Vietnam who daily run the risk of themselves becoming statistics of war and our concern extends to the civilians of Indochina who have paid an enormous price in death and destruction for a generation.

Yes, we have arrived at a new time. We must realize it. The war must be brought to an end.

A JOB WELL DONE: TRIBUTE TO CUB SCOUT PACK 216, BELLEROSE, N.Y.

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to share with my colleagues a recent achievement of the award-winning Cub Scout Pack 216 located in my district in Bellerose, N.Y.

These fine youngsters decided to devote their spare time and energies in doing good for others in this vast country of ours. They did some research as to where their talents might be most effectively applied and, after consultation with the Board of Indian Affairs in New York, they determined to assist the destitute Blackfeet Indians in Browning, Mont.

They dedicated themselves to collecting clothing, blankets, and other supplies that would mean so much to these native Americans on that Indian reservation. Individually and collectively the boys gathered over 700 pounds of assorted essentials. But then the big problem developed. How were they going to get the materials out to Browning, Mont.

They were informed by postal authorities that there were absolutely no provisions for reduced rates for such shipments. And the youngsters just did not have the funds or the means to ship their worthy wares.

Mrs. Audrey Tooth, president of the troop's Mother's Club, notified the district's city councilman, the distinguished and public-spirited Matthew J. Troy, Jr., of the situation and he, in his usual thoughtful and helpful way brought the matter to my attention.

Through the cooperation of the Joint Armed Forces in the Pentagon, we succeeded in having both the Army and the Air Force contribute their facilities for the successful culmination of this effort. The Army provided transportation to McGuire Air Force Base and from there the Air Force took over. The parcels were airlifted to Malstrom Air Force Base in Montana and then delivered to Browning.

I would like to commend the Army and the Air Force for their helpful response and extend my enthusiastic congratulations to this Cub Scout Pack for a job well-done.

The compassion and dedication of these boys confirms a deep feeling of confidence in our youth. They typify young America at its best.

I have met with these boys, and with many of their proud parents, and I know of the tremendous satisfaction they all derive from this commendable achieve-

ment. I trust it will inspire more good deeds.

I am proud, indeed, of these wonderful young constituents, the members of Cub Scout Pack 216, Bellerose, N.Y., each of whom contributed so valuably to this worthy cause, and each of whom deserve individual recognition. They are:

Den 1: Peter MacKenna, Harvey Schroeder, Stephen Orderman, Raymond Pickett, Russell Becker, Warren Becker, and Richard Goodale.

Den 2: Chris Richardson, Thomas Hacker, Ernest Nick, Jeffrey Clinton, Kenneth Reardon, Douglas Stormont, and John Lukas.

Den 3: John DeRosa, Paul Schug, Robert Rey, James McQuade, Richard Wolf, Wayne Palls, Jack Wilcox, Eric Hartcorn, and Michael Havrylkoff.

Webelos: Charles Schug, William Fallon, Robert Mandell, Donald Lukas, Fred Hawseker, James Kelly, James Mason, John Voss, Andrew Laga, and Philip Hanson.

Den 7: Patrick Dennehy, Michael Burns, James Kaiser, Mitchell Drenckhahn, Walter Voss, and Bruce Schmitt.

Boys who have gone on to Boy Scouts: Scott Kimmins, Chris Poje, Craig Stormont, Ron Krauss, and Robert Hoffelder.

It would be remiss if appropriate tribute was not paid to the adult leaders of the pack who did so much to inspire and encourage the boys. In particular I wish to commend Cub Master Charles Garrison, and assistant Cub Master Nathaniel Tooth. And, of course, I cannot even begin to express due appreciation and admiration to Mrs. Audrey Tooth for her stintless efforts and to the other dedicated Den Mothers who helped so much to make this remarkable feat possible—Joan Dennehy, Rosemarie MacKenna, and Ruth Richardson.

LEGISLATION TO SETTLE QUESTION OF "POCKET VETO" POWERS

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, March 17, 1971, Congressman WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, joined me in introducing H.R. 6225 to spell out the "pocket veto" powers of the President.

During the 5-day Christmas recess last year, the President withheld approval of two bills which were not returned to the Congress to permit reconsideration. The action was characterized as a "pocket veto" under article I, section 7, of the Constitution.

Although the constitutional provisions appear clear and complete, experience shows them to contain a number of ambiguities. Moreover, the judicial construction of the constitutional requirements appear inadequate. It is remarkable that despite the importance of the issues to the distribution of powers between the executive and legislative branches, to date there has been no legislative implementation of the intent of the framers. The bill which I introduce furnishes basic definitions and a modus operandi to dispel doubts and confusion the veto provisions have raised.

Under the bill, the term "adjourn-

ment" is defined to mean the sine die adjournment by both the Senate and the House of Representatives terminating a session of the Congress. If enacted into law, the bill would require the President to return disapproved legislation to the Congress until the last constitutional opportunity to reconsider such legislation has expired.

The power to veto grants to the Chief Executive a significant role in the legislative process. Its exercise affects the distribution of powers under the Constitution between Congress and the executive branch. Although constitutional provisions dealing with the veto power appear complete and clear, experience shows them to contain a number of latent ambiguities. Moreover, judicial construction of the constitutional requirements appears inadequate. In the 91st Congress the President withheld his approval of two bills—S. 3418, the Family Practice of Medicine Act, and H.R. 3571, a private bill authorizing the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to consider a dispute—which were not returned to the Congress to permit reconsideration. The "pocket vetoes" occurred during the 5-day Christmas recess which was said to constitute an "adjournment" in the constitutional sense.

Article I, section 7, of the Constitution provides:

If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

It is remarkable that despite the importance of these issues to the distribution of powers between the Congress and the executive branch, to date there has been no legislative implementation of the intent of the framers. The bill which I introduce furnishes basic definitions and a modus operandi to dispel doubts and confusion the veto provisions have raised. Primarily, the bill seeks to define the term "adjournment" to mean the sine die adjournment by both the Senate and the House of Representatives terminating a session of the Congress. If enacted into law, this bill would require the President to return disapproved legislation to Congress until its last constitutional opportunity to reconsider such legislation has expired. The bill also deals with a number of other matters. For example:

It authorizes officers of the House and the Senate so designated to receive bills returned by the President prior to adjournment while the body is not actually in session.

It makes clear that a President may approve or veto legislation submitted to his predecessor. This will state legislatively the practice originated by President Truman shortly after taking office upon the death of President Roosevelt. It also would apply where an outgoing President does not approve legislation presented to him less than ten days before the end of his term.

It states legislatively that the President's authority to approve legislation is not affected by the adjournment of Congress. This adopts a 1932 Supreme Court opinion which overcame a custom that had existed for almost 150 years.

The purposes of this legislation are to furnish clarity and give guidance to the operation of the veto provisions. It is a bipartisan effort and I welcome the support of the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio, Congressman WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, in this endeavor.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, there was recently brought to my attention a paper presenting compelling arguments as to why a pipeline through Canada would be far preferable to the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline. The paper, entitled "An Alternative to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline," was prepared by Prof. John Bardach, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, and Dr. Robert H. Williams, assistant professor of physics and research associate for environmental quality, University of Michigan. So that my colleagues may have an opportunity to be aware of the views of these outstanding scholars, I include the text of their paper, together with the text of several supporting articles cited therein, at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE: COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE

(By Prof. John Bardach and Dr. Robert H. Williams)

In the draft environmental impact statement of the Department of Interior alternatives to a pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez for transporting oil from the Alaskan North Slope to U.S. markets are not favored. In particular, the alternative pipeline route through Canada is dismissed as impractical since it would "require special international arrangements and would result in a supply which is not wholly within the control of the United States." Yet, even the Trans-Alaska pipeline must be regarded as a Canadian-American problem since oil reaching Valdez would be shipped via tankers along Canada's west coast to U.S. markets. Canadian external affairs minister Mitchell Sharp has recently indicated that Canada is concerned about the danger of oil spills in Canada's coastal waters; and Canadian minister of energy, mines, and resources, J. J. Greene, who feels the U.S. oil industry was too hasty in its decision to ship Alaskan oil by sea, has suggested that shipment of oil from the Alaskan North Slope via a Canadian pipeline would be less expensive and more practical than the Prudhoe Bay-Valdez-sea route currently under consideration (*Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 16, 1971).

We shall here point out briefly some edaphic, ecologic and economic factors which indicate that the Canadian alternative route should be given serious consideration before any decision is made regarding the transport of North Slope oil. The Canadian alternative route we shall consider extends from Prudhoe Bay south and east (through a corridor

south of the Arctic National Wildlife Range and north of the Brooks Range) to Fort McPherson near the Mackenzie River, up the Mackenzie River Valley, or parallel to it, into Alberta, to Edmonton, and from there to midwest U.S. markets.

(1) TOPOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The first argument we offer favoring the Canadian route is its relative topographical uniformity; engineering solutions to ecological problems will therefore be more easily found. As pointed out by L. A. C. O. Hunt, chief of the Northern coordination division of the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, "The Mackenzie Valley pipe has no mountains to cross. There's a natural grade all the way into Edmonton." (*Science News*, May 2, 1970). In fact, for a substantial part of its extent (from Fort McPherson to Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie River Valley), the pipeline could likely be built on a hard, stable substrate of gravel or granite. (In the river valley, care must be taken to substantially remove the pipeline from the river's edge, and mechanical safety features must be provided so as to minimize the risk of spillage to aquatic life.) If the route were to follow the river from Fort Simpson to Great Slave Lake, it would be somewhat more difficult to engineer, but from this point south into Alberta and down to Edmonton the route should be manageable.

Consideration might also be given to placing the route in a relatively straight line to the East of the Mackenzie so as to take advantage of terrain and substance which might pose fewer permafrost problems and of the essentially tree-less conditions there. (The Mackenzie River would then have to be crossed twice, but substantial river crossings were also to be provided on the Prudhoe Bay-Valdez route.)

(2) SEISMIC ACTIVITY

In the draft environmental impact statement it is pointed out that several major faults occur in the seismically active area traversed by the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline route and that, in particular, secondary faulting accompanying the Prince William Sound (near Valdez) earthquake of 1964 produced more than 18 feet of vertical surface displacement! It is highly unlikely that the proposed Alaskan pipeline could withstand shocks such as have occurred along this route in the past.

In contrast, the Canadian route traverses a seismically stable corridor for nearly all of its extent. Accompanying this statement is a map showing epicenters for all earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 4.5 on the Richter scale which have occurred in the Alaskan-Canadian area of interest over the last ten years, with the alternative pipeline routes superposed. It is clear that the Canadian route is overwhelmingly preferable from the point of view of seismic activity.

(3) ECOLOGICAL FACTORS

Because of the emergence of Canadian Shield formations and the prevalence of gravel and rubble along and near the Mackenzie, larger sections of the line may be buried than on the Prudhoe Bay-Valdez route. In addition, the tree-line dips from the Northwest to the Southeast, with Great Slave Lake almost at the edge of it. There is less large wildlife in the tree-less flat to rolling Canadian tundra than there is in predominantly tree-covered, mountainous Alaska. Impacts on vegetation and terrestrial wildlife would be reduced, though not eliminated, as the Northwest Territories also have their migrating caribou herds and their bird breeding grounds. However, the main seasonal caribou migration routes are from south to north, and south again; in other words, parallel to the proposed pipeline rather than crossing it. Also, caribou routes are known to shift occasionally, with more

leeway existing for such route alterations in the flatter terrain of the Territories than in the mountainous regions of Alaska.

(4) ECONOMIC FACTORS

We have already pointed out that ecological threats attendant on potential oil spillage in the sea clearly pinpoint trans-Alaska oil transport and the subsequent shipping as an international problem involving both Canada and the United States. There are also economic reasons why the development of Arctic oil resources should be carried out as a joint Canadian-American effort—and these economic factors favor the Canadian pipeline.

As shown in the accompanying resource map, vast regions of the northern portions of both Alaska and Canada are underlain with rich oil reserves. In particular, the entire Mackenzie River Valley lies in this potential oil-bearing region. Currently, Canadian oil exploratory activity flourishes near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. In fact, Bechtel Corporation, operating for a consortium of Canadian oil and pipeline companies already plans to build its own pipeline from the Mackenzie Delta to Edmonton (*Science News*, May 2, 1970). A logistical consideration for building this pipeline to transport Delta oil to markets is that it would traverse the potentially oil-rich Mackenzie Valley thus picking up any intermediate oil discovered so as to enhance the economics of oil exploitation on the coastal plain (*World Petroleum*, January, 1969). It appears highly likely that the Canadian oil pipeline will be built regardless of whether or not the Alaska pipeline is approved.

More advanced is the planning concerned with the pipeline transport of natural gas from Prudhoe Bay through Canada and on to U.S. markets. Several consortia are competing for Canadian government approval of their proposals to build such a gas pipeline. The Canadian government has indicated that it will allow only one such gas pipeline to be built through its territory initially (*The Oil and Gas Journal*, August 31, 1970).

It is highly likely that a Canadian gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay will be built in the near future and that a Canadian oil pipeline from the Mackenzie Delta will be built soon thereafter. These pending developments together with the here-proffered edaphic, seismic and ecological considerations favoring the Canadian pipeline route should encourage the U.S. to seriously examine the feasibility of cooperating with Canada in transporting North Slope oil via this alternative route. As we have pointed out, Canadian officials have already expressed interest in such an arrangement (*Wall Street Journal*, February 16, 1970).

Finally, if taking account of national emergency contingencies really favors early development of the North Slope oil resources, one would expect such considerations to be part of a national energy policy. In turn, one would expect that such plans would be conceived on a continental rather than a strictly territorial basis, especially as Canada with her rich northern oil and gas reserves lies interposed between Alaska and the 48 States of the Union; even this consideration favors the joint development by the USA and Canada of means to transport southward Northern Slope and Mackenzie Delta oil.

[From the *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 16, 1971]

CANADA WANTS PIPELINE

OTTAWA—Mitchell Sharp, external affairs minister, reaffirmed that the Canadian government wants a gas and oil pipeline built to transport Alaskan North Slope oil through Canada to the contiguous U.S.

Mr. Sharp said Canada is concerned about the risk of tanker accidents that could cause pollution along the Canadian west coast.

Last week, J. J. Greene, minister of energy, mines and resources, said the U.S. oil industry was "too hasty" in its decision to ship Alaskan oil by sea.

Mr. Sharp discussed Mr. Greene's comments during the House of Commons question period in Mr. Greene's absence.

Last week, Mr. Greene said shipment via a Canada "land bridge" pipeline would be less expensive and more practical than piping the North Slope oil from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, Alaska, and then shipping it by sea to receiving points in the U.S. Northwest.

Mr. Sharp yesterday said he hoped "public opinion" about the dangers of pollution in both the U.S. and Canada would force the U.S. oil industry to drop its sea-shipment plan.

Under guidelines adopted by the Canadian government last year, just one oil and one gas pipeline could be built down a "corridor" to be established after studies are completed on the probable ecological effects on the Canadian north.

[From the Oil and Gas Journal, Aug. 31, 1970]

NORTHERN DROPS NWT; GOES FOR SLOPE

Northern Natural Gas Co., Omaha, has dropped plans for a big-inch gas trunk to the Northwest Territories and hitched its star to the larger Alaska-U.S. multicompany project proposed by Alberta Gas Trunk Lines Ltd. Consolidated Natural Gas Ltd., Calgary, Alta., a subsidiary of Northern Natural, originally planned to build a 1,700-mile line from the southern part of the Northwest Territories to connect with Northern facilities in Minnesota. But the plan was dropped when development in this area lagged and "would not support a large project at this time."

The 48-in. line proposed by Alberta Gas Trunk from Prudhoe Bay would connect with that firm's existing facilities northwest of Edmonton. A line already proposed by Northern Natural—and awaiting regulatory decisions—would pick up the gas from Alberta Gas Trunk at Empress, Alta., near the Saskatchewan border and move it on to North Branch, Minn. This segment would tie into existing Northern lines and displace gas which would be diverted through another proposed pipeline from Des Moines, Iowa, to western Ohio—and eventually to the gas-starved Eastern Seaboard.

The grandiose scheme would cost approximately \$2 billion, require at least 3,000 miles of pipeline, involve at least two consortiums, and need the approval of Canadian and U.S. regulatory authorities.

The Canadian Government has said it won't allow more than one natural-gas pipeline to be laid through its territory initially. The line project is thus in direct competition with two other proposed Far North projects.

One, the Northwest Project Study Group, is a combine of TransCanada Pipe Line Ltd., Atlantic Richfield, Humble Oil & Refining, Michigan Wisconsin Pipeline, and Natural Gas Pipe Line Co. They said they will spend \$12 million to investigate the potential of a \$2.5-billion pipeline to carry natural gas from Prudhoe Bay to markets in Canada and the U.S.

Bechtel Corp. and West Coast Transmission Co., meanwhile, are studying the possibility of a \$1.2-billion line from Kingsgate, B.C., on the Canada-U.S. border, to Prudhoe Bay via Fort Liard, Northwest Territories.

Herbert M. Sampson, vice-president of Northern and president of Consolidated, said "before this announcement was made the producers (on the slope) made it clear that the study group had nothing to do with the dedication of their Alaska reserves." Humble, Atlantic Richfield, and Sohio are producers on the slope.

The first leg of the Alberta Gas Trunk-Consolidated at line, Sampson says, would begin at Prudhoe Bay and stretch 300 miles to Canada's Yukon. This segment would in-

volve a consortium of American companies which hasn't yet been formed.

The second and longest leg (1,700 miles) would stretch from the Alaska-Canada border, through the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and connect with Alberta Gas Trunk facilities northwest of Edmonton.

It would be built by a group of Canadian companies headed by Alberta Gas Trunk.

Albert Gas Trunk would lay some line and add horsepower heavily to move the gas 800-900 miles through its system to Empress.

Northern would lay the final segment of the trunk on to North Branch, Minn.

Sampson says the pipeline could move 1.5 billion cfd by 1975, 3 billion cfd by 1980, and 4.5 billion cfd at ultimate capacity. In addition to the estimated \$2-billion cost for the North Slope to North Branch facilities, Sampson says it would cost another \$200 million to lay the Des Moines to Ohio segment.

However, he says, the Des Moines-Ohio leg would cross eight of the biggest lines in the U.S. From Ohio, he indicates that it would be no problem getting a hookup to the East Coast.

He estimates that the gas could be delivered at the Ohio border for roughly 65-75¢/Mcf—with the price decreasing 1½¢/Mcf for each 100 miles back to Des Moines.

The new line would take advantage of increased drilling in Alaska, Sampson says, in addition to being available for some 3 trillion cu ft of gas already contracted to Consolidated in Alberta. He says the North Slope already has about 20 trillion cu ft of proved reserves.

Alberta Gas Trunk plans to file application with Canada's National Energy Board late this year for its portion. Sampson says discussions have been held with the Federal Power Commission on the project, and the FPC is "extremely interested."

Hearings on the 900-mile Empress-North Branch pipeline have been completed before the NEB and FPC. Consolidated will build the Canadian portion and Northern will build the U.S. portion. Both firms are awaiting decisions and plan to have the line operational by 1971.

[From Science News, May 2, 1970]

CANADA'S BID FOR ARCTIC OIL

(By Warren Kornberg)

There is only one place in the Western Hemisphere where anybody has laid a section of 48-inch pipe on frozen tundra and run hot oil through it just to see what would happen.

It is not, as might be expected, in Alaska, where an international consortium of corporations appears eager to run such a pipe over hundreds of miles of permafrost on the way from the Prudhoe Bay oil fields to the ice-free port of Valdez (SN: 4/18, p. 389). It is rather 400 miles east, at Inuvik in the heart of the delta of the Mackenzie River on the Beaufort Sea in the northwestern corner of Canada's Northwest Territories.

Since early March there, engineers of the Bechtel Corp., operating for a consortium of Canadian oil and pipeline companies under a \$2 million contract, have been running 7,000 barrels of heated oil in an endless loop through 850 feet of 48-inch insulated steel pipe. Half of the pipe burrows through an experimental perm or mound of earth and gravel; the other half completes the loop back to the storage tanks suspended above the snow-covered tundra between wooden piles driven deep into the permafrost. The loop is constantly monitored for temperatures in the oil and the ground below, as well as for vibration, flow rates and strains on the pipe itself.

Beneath the pipe is 18 inches to three feet of the permafrost's active layer, the region of silt and ice that thaws and freezes with air temperatures that average 14 de-

grees F. and can hit a summer high in the 50's. Below that, perhaps for 1,000 feet, is the permafrost: the permanently frozen deposits prevented by an insulating surface mat of a lichen called taiga from ever going above about 27 degrees.

Destroy the mat or reduce the insulating quality of the active layer, and the permafrost begins to melt to whatever depths the temperatures demand.

None of the Bechtel test pipe is buried in the permafrost. It was originally intended to run a second loop, perhaps with part buried. But the effect of buried pipe carrying oil at some 160 degrees F. is a foregone conclusion. It would melt the kind of ice and silt permafrost that underlies the Mackenzie Delta and the Alaskan sedimentary basin as well, not only creating a massive bulb-shaped sump but endangering the support of the pipeline itself.

The test loop of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Group has been operating only a fraction of the 6 to 12 months it is scheduled to run. But some results are already in, and a preliminary report has gone out to the backers.

As might have been expected—privately oilmen are calling the experiments an exercise in public relations, a demonstration of sincerity or a kind of engineered self-fulfilling prophecy—no serious effects on the environment within the limits of the tests have been detected; the test's designers intended to demonstrate the feasibility of the project.

Predictably, the pipe in the gravel perm gave up more of its heat to the frozen ground two to five feet below than did the suspended pipe. And some thaw temperatures as far down as the permafrost layer have been recorded.

But by and large, Bechtel is reported to have informed its sponsors, one way or another, there doesn't seem to be any reason why they can't go ahead and do what they want.

What they want is to build their own pipeline: a string of 48-inch steel pipe from the Mackenzie Delta 1,600 miles—twice the length of the proposed Trans-Alaska Pipeline System—down the relatively gentle Valley of the Mackenzie to Edmonton in Alberta, for transport south into the oil-and-gas-hungry United States markets in the East and Midwest. Almost all of the route is over Canadian permafrost.

Ostensibly the Canadians have an eye on the Prudhoe Bay oil. They don't believe the Trans-Alaska pipeline will ever be built. If the tundra, permafrost, Eskimos, caribou, conservationists and the U.S. Department of Interior don't stop it, they feel, the mountain ranges between Prudhoe Bay and Valdez surely will. Or the plan will come apart against the costs of building TAPS, transshipping to tankers at Valdez and building another massive pipe east across the western United States to move the oil to market.

"The Mackenzie Valley pipe," says L. A. C. O. Hunt, chief of the northern coordination division of the Canadian Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, "has no mountains to cross. There's a natural grade all the way into Edmonton. It's a way to bring competitive oil to the East Coast where it's needed to compete with foreign crude." He and his countrymen are proposing a short link of pipe from Prudhoe to the delta, and then south in the Canadian pipe.

Shipping oil from an American source to an American market via a foreign carrier is currently in violation of American law. "The Jones Act (which protects American carriers) will have to be changed," says Hunt.

This is apparently part of Canadian national policy in the continental energy policy negotiations currently going on between Canada and the United States.

It is echoed not only by Hunt in Ottawa, but by Commodore Owen C. S. Robertson in Montreal and Richard M. Hill, director of the Canadian Government's laboratories at Inuvik. Robertson is an Arctic specialist and consultant on Arctic navigation to both the Canadian and United States Governments; he skippered the first ship through the Northwest Passage, the icebreaker Labrador in 1954, helped plan the cruises of the Nautilus and the Manhattan, and was in charge of the cruise of the nuclear submarine Seadragon through the Passage under the Arctic ice. Hill is also mayor of Inuvik and, like most Canadian officials concerned with the north, is swept up by the present Arctic oil fever.

Canada wants not only American oil in the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, but relaxation of United States barriers to imports of Canadian oil, which President Nixon recently stiffened.

Canada has other aces in the hole.

She is claiming jurisdiction, if not sovereignty, over the Northwest Passage and other waterways among her Arctic islands (SN: 4/25, p. 420).

And she believes she has the only protected harbor on the Beaufort Sea, bordering both Alaska's North Slope and the Canadian Arctic: Herschel Island, near the Alaska boundary.

Not only do the Canadians feel that the troubles TAPS is facing (SN: 2/14, p. 177) will force the North Slope oil companies to come through Canada to ship by pipe. But they will have to come through Canada, by way of a Herschel Island oil terminal, to ship by sea as well, whether by surface or submarine tanker.

Commodore Robertson, for instance, from what he knows of wind-driven Arctic ice, virtually defies the Americans to ship oil off the Alaskan littoral. Any port or marine terminal there would be unsheltered from the full force of the wind blowing down across the Beaufort Sea from the Pole.

"It's not current that moves ice," he observes "it's wind." He anticipates that any efforts to build a protected offshore terminal could cost as much as projected \$1.5 billion costs of TAPS itself, and then might not provide adequate shelter.

The only feasible alternative, as he sees it, is Herschel Island, which is further east and under the lee of the Arctic islands.

"For an oil terminal," says Robertson, "the Americans are going to have to come to us." And Ottawa is sufficiently convinced of the inevitable demand for a sheltered oil terminal that it has committed \$500,000 to a study.

But Herschel Island, like the Mackenzie Delta, is across the Alaskan-Yukon international boundary. In Canada. Any pipeline link to it from Prudhoe would have to cross Canadian soil, on the way to the United States market, in violation of the Jones Act.

"The Jones Act," says Robertson, echoing Hunt, "would have to be changed." And Canada would have to become a full partner in continental energy policy, rather than a source of reserves to be turned on and off at the whim of domestic United States politics.

[From the World Petroleum, January 1969]
ALASKAN OIL DISCOVERY RESHAPES CANADIAN EXPLORATION PATTERNS

Oil exploration emphasis in Canada has taken a significant change of direction since the possibly gigantic Prudhoe Bay discovery on the Alaska North Slope.

The main lines of effort now appear to be established in four directions. These are: (1) an outburst of excitement about the Arctic mainland along the coastal plain east of Alaska, especially around the Mackenzie River Delta; (2) slightly less enthusiasm about the Arctic Islands; (3) an accelerated program of offshore drilling on the Pacific

Coast and assurance that the drilling program on the Atlantic Coast will be carried out as planned; and (4) the probability that the Athabasca oil sands will retreat into the background.

In spite of the geographical separation of some of these areas, there is a common denominator which ties them together. This is the possibility they hold for early discoveries and the availability of profitable markets if oil is found.

Oil is the only attractive discovery prospect for the near or medium term. Natural gas would have little attraction because of the extreme distance to markets, except possibly off the Atlantic Coast.

Prudhoe Bay has been a catalyst for Canadian oil plans in two ways. One is the virtual certainty that Prudhoe is a very large reserve, even on the basis of the geological interpretation of the two wells seven miles apart. This is going to have a pronounced impact on the marketing of Canadian crude in the USA Pacific Northwest.

Atlantic Richfield Co., for example, has already announced plans to build a 100,000 b/d refinery near Bellingham on Puget Sound to run crude from Alaska. ARCO also is planning early construction of a crude oil pipeline across the Brooks Range in eastern Alaska to tidewater at Anchorage on Cook Inlet. This will give Prudhoe Bay oil convenient access to the entire Pacific Coast.

The second point is that the geological conditions on the North Slope are believed to be duplicated along the Canadian Arctic coast, probably in the nearby continental shelf and possibly farther out to the east and northeast in the Arctic Islands.

If a large discovery is made on the Canadian side, it can feasibly be moved to market through a pipeline system extending up the Mackenzie River and routes farther south to connect with the Interprovincial pipeline in Edmonton.

USA MARKET

The political element in the marketing of Canadian crude is an important feature of such a plan.

It is well known that guide-line directives are arranged by inter-governmental consultation as well as by consultation with the refiners situated within economic range of Canadian crude supply, setting periodic quotas for Canada. However, these figures are relatively flexible and in every year since the informal consultative system has been operating the actual exports of Canadian crude to the USA have exceeded the stipulation.

In setting the regional allocations, the Puget Sound market has always been considered a Canadian preserve. Until Cook Inlet oil production became a significant quantity last year, Pacific Northwest refineries were running almost exclusively Canadian crude obtained through the Trans Mountain pipeline.

This situation is changing because of the need for Cook Inlet producers to find a market. So far, the impact on Puget Sound refiners has been less than forecast last winter. Nominations for Alberta crude for January are around 145,000 b/d, not much off the long-term average.

However, there is a good prospect that the oil pipeline to Cook Inlet from North Slope may be completed as a crash program by the end of 1969 or through the winter of 1969-70. Engineering design work is moving at a fast pace. Evaluation drilling programs around Prudhoe Bay this winter will be extensive.

ARCO said recently that North Slope oil probably will not move south before 1972. But even this later date is not far off, and it is likely that Puget Sound refiners will relatively soon give up a substantial proportion of the supply they now draw from Canada.

Such a swing will give Canadian quota negotiators a logical argument for pressing to have the loss of market in Puget Sound made up by diversion to the District II USA Middle West market. This not only has a political foundation, but it would satisfy the Great Lakes area refiners which are anxious to draw more of their feedstock from Canadian sources and have been clamoring for larger allocations all through 1968.

It is possibly significant that Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. is building the extension of its USA main line loop from the Chicago area to Sarnia, south of Lake Michigan, in 1969, instead of waiting until 1970 as projected originally. This will enable it to carry oil into Chicago at lower cost, as part of a through stream to Sarnia, than would be possible through the Superior-to-Chicago extension alone.

Most analysts believe that Capline, which is now moving Gulf Coast crude to Illinois, is not a competitor of Interprovincial for supply of oil to Middle West markets, but rather that both pipeline systems have tremendous growth potential.

It thus becomes realistic to think of Chicago as an outlet for Mackenzie Delta oil through an extension of the present Canadian pipeline network to the Arctic Coast, even though the distance from Inuvik at the mouth of the Mackenzie to the Interprovincial terminus at Edmonton is almost as great as the distance through the Interprovincial pipeline from Edmonton to Chicago.

FAR NORTH SEARCH

This is the market background against which any program of exploration in the far north must be appraised for economic feasibility in the event of discovery. It was apparently one factor in stimulating several major and a number of minor oil companies to bid a total of \$13 million in cash bonuses and work commitments for exploration permits checkerboarded over the northwestern Arctic mainland in a Federal Government Crown reserve sale on October 31.

Some acreage in the Delta area went \$15 an acre cash bonus, in contrast to its availability for filing fees only, with no cash bonus, before the Prudhoe Bay discoveries.

There is one compelling reason why the Arctic mainland, rather than the Arctic Islands, is likely to be the best prospect for the near-term future: a high proportion of the acreage is held by major integrated companies with powerful international affiliations, which have the greatest measure of bargaining power in efforts to place any oil production on the market.

Practically every acre of land for some 300 miles along the coastal plain, from the Alaska border to a point 200 miles east of Inuvik, and extending for a considerable distance offshore, is occupied by permit holders, to the extent of some 16 million acres.

Imperial Oil Ltd., a subsidiary of Jersey, has a huge swath along the coast and well out under the ocean, starting within 50 miles of the Alaska border and terminating at Liverpool Bay near the eastern border of Yukon Territory. Its acreage also extends far up the Mackenzie River. These holdings constitute a very large proportion of the prime oil search lands.

Elf Oil Exploration Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of the French Government companies, has a large block, mostly onshore, at the northeastern edge of the play. The British American Oil Co. Ltd.—now Gulf Canada Ltd.—has a large block in the eastern portion of the Mackenzie Delta and another offshore from the Delta beyond Imperial's spread.

Shell Canada Ltd. has a big block covering the central and western Delta and extending up-river for some distance on the west side. It also has extensive holdings to the east of the Delta, in the southeastern portion of the coastal basin. Atlantic Richfield, one of the partners in Prudhoe Bay, has a block, largely

offshore, tight against the Alaska border and running for nearly 50 miles along the Yukon Coast.

Few geologists are prepared to say categorically that the mainland and the nearby continental shelf offer much better prospects than the Arctic Islands. But the weight of evidence from major company activity supports the theory that the mainland region offers better immediate incentive for exploration and drilling than the Arctic Islands play put together by the participants in Pan Arctic Oils Ltd.

There are several mechanical factors which would give preference to the coastal region, even if geological prospects are given equal value. Transportation by pipeline is quite feasible, both physically and in terms of cost, from the coastal plain.

Tanker transportation is a chancy proposition, especially from the Islands where ice conditions are severe and access to many locations may not be possible in some years even during the nominal short season of open water.

Drilling through the winter is relatively easy on the coastal plain. In the Arctic Islands it has not yet been found feasible, due to high winds combined with extremely low temperature. Pipeline connection from the Islands might be physically feasible along the ocean floor, but the distances are very long and the cost per mile considerably higher than for an onshore pipeline.

In any case, the Pan Arctic drilling program cannot start until next summer. In contrast, there will be at least 10 and possibly up to 15 drilling rigs at work in the coastal plain this winter, compared to one rig last winter.

There is another logistical consideration, too, which is of considerable significance. This is the continuity of the great sedimentary basin up the Mackenzie Valley from the Arctic coast past the Norman Wells oil field to the northern Alberta oil region. A pipeline up the valley would be in a position to pick up any intermediate oil discovered. This in turn enhances the economics of exploitation of the coastal plain.

OVERALL SPENDING IS UP

The shift of exploration expenditures of the northwestern mainland has been noticeable. Last year, Canadian operations in that region accounted for \$28 million. This year's outlay is expected to come close to \$100 million and 1969 should be more than \$150 million, with virtually the sky as the limit if a major discovery occurs this winter.

Geologists interpret the Canadian coastal plain as a continuous extension of the Alaska coastal plain and think that the Triassic and Mississippian formations should be found productive, as well as possibly the Lower Cretaceous sands in which shows of oil and gas occurred in the wildcat drilled two years ago to 12,000 ft on Richards Island in the Mackenzie Delta.

The same exploration team that drilled this well, Shell, B-A and Imperial, is now putting down another deep test wildcat as an extremely tight hole in the Delta.

Horseback estimates of potential oil capability on the Canadian coastal plain run from 50 to 150 billion barrels of ultimate reserves, an enticing target.

OTHER PROSPECTS

This volume of oil is small compared to the estimated 600 billion barrels of recoverable oil in the Athabasca oil sands, but oil in the Arctic would lack the many technical problems surrounding oil sands production.

Shell Canada has announced its withdrawal from the immediate oil sands exploitation contest by dropping its application for a commercial permit. The decision was especially significant because of Shell's preferred position on the list of applicants, being first in line after Syncrude. Shell cited as major

reasons the Arctic prospects and its intentions to concentrate more heavily on West and East Coast offshore drilling.

Shell will continue its drilling program in Hecate Strait between the British Columbia main land and the Queen Charlotte Islands, in which it had completed 10 dry holes and spudded the eleventh at the beginning of November.

Shell is also moving full speed ahead with construction of a second offshore drilling platform, twin of its Pacific coast platform, in a Halifax shipyard. The company will carry out an extensive wildcatting program in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the Nova Scotia shore, where it has a big spread of subsea exploration permits.

With Shell definitely out of the oil sands picture for the near term, and three of the four participants in the Syncrude group (Atlantic-Richfield, Cities Service, Imperial Oil and British American) deeply involved in the Arctic, the outlook for any further efforts to exploit the oil sands beyond the pending Syncrude project appears quite remote.

On the East Coast, a major oil discovery would find an immediate market in the Atlantic Provinces, where two major refineries and one smaller plant operate exclusively on imported crude. If large enough, it could invade the Montreal market now held by imported crude.

On the West Coast, with Shell the blanket permit holder, an oil discovery could make British Columbia self-sufficient—it now has a gap of about 40,000 b/d between internal production and consumption—and perhaps retain some of the Puget Sound market where Shell has a refinery at Anacortes.

DISTRICT CHILDREN ARE GIVEN INSTRUCTION IN NATIONALISM

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, in a time when it has become commonplace for a radical minority to defile the Nation's flag in immature, arrogant, and insolent display of dissent, I take the greatest pride and pleasure in calling to the attention of the Congress two women who seek to instill in youngsters a love of our country and our flag.

I am referring to Mrs. Marie Stewart, of Munhall, Pa., and Mrs. Dolores Sebastian, of Dravosburg, teachers in the Mifflin Elementary and Junior High School and residents of the 20th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stewart teaches the ninth grade in the school; Mrs. Sebastian the sixth. But they do more than instruct their students in classwork, they encourage and develop in them respect for America, its flag and its national symbols. They have been cited for their efforts by the Freedom Foundation in Valley Forge.

Unfortunately, public recognition and appreciation of patriotic endeavors too often is missed because of the violent acts of the irresponsible, irreverent minority. Therefore, I was most gratified to see public attention focused on the work of Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Sebastian through an article written by Douglas Smock, staff writer for the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

I am inserting Mr. Smock's story in the

RECORD and I urge my colleagues to read it. I am sure when they have, they will join me in commending these two fine women and holding them up to the Nation as true examples of true Americans.

DISTRICT CHILDREN ARE GIVEN INSTRUCTION IN NATIONALISM

SPLASHING OF U.S. SYMBOLS IN CLASS EMPHASIZES PATRIOTISM

(By Douglas Smock)

News casts flash scenes of American youths burning the Stars and Stripes.

"And I wonder have I been doing everything that I could do?" asks Marie Stewart, head social studies teacher at Mifflin Elementary and Junior High School in Lincoln Place.

Lack of respect for national symbols and a general decline in patriotism have prompted Mrs. Stewart and a colleague at Mifflin school, Mrs. Dolores K. Sebastian, a sixth grade teacher, to revive patriotism instruction.

9TH GRADE ASSEMBLIES

Mrs. Stewart encourages students to participate in ninth grade graduation assemblies featuring patriotic themes.

"I present patriotism to the students because I feel that I have to. I feel that we need it," Mrs. Stewart, a city schools teacher for 20 years, said.

"Our assemblies used to have other themes, like the family, but in the last few years, it's always been patriotism," she said.

Mrs. Sebastian, whose class displays include large presentations of American symbols, said: "We kind of splash with it (patriotism). More places should be doing this."

In the heavily industrial Lincoln Place district, located in the southeastern corner of the city next to West Mifflin, rebellious movements haven't been strong, the teachers said.

"In my 16 years as a teacher, I've only had one student who wouldn't salute the flag," Mrs. Sebastian said.

But the students, like the 10-year-old who wouldn't salute the flag, aren't pressured to conform, she said.

"We just tried to create an atmosphere to make him appreciate America," Mrs. Stewart, who had the student in a later grade, said.

And the teachers said feelings toward patriotism among their students haven't changed much in recent years.

CRITICISM DEVELOPS SLOWLY

Critical attitudes toward their country don't really develop in students until the ninth grade, though, they said.

"Ninth graders are beginning to resent what is facing them," Mrs. Stewart said.

She said, however, that they are still enthusiastic to perform in class assemblies with heavy patriotic overtones.

Mrs. Stewart, of 4108 Superior St., Munhall, and Mrs. Sebastian, of 722 Pittsburgh-McKeesport Road, Dravosburg, have each won Teacher's Medals from the Freedoms Foundation in Valley Forge for promotion of patriotism in the schools.

"WE DO CARE"

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, in May, 1968, a group of warm-hearted, concerned women in Fairview Park, Ohio, which I have the honor to represent, banded together to form the "We Do Care" program.

"We Do Care" is dedicated to seeing to it that Fairview Park servicemen do not feel forgotten. Mothers, wives, families, friends and public-spirited citizens meet weekly to pack boxes for these young men, mailing them home-baked goods, candy, gum, books, writing materials, grooming aids, gift items and so forth. Each man receives, through "We Do Care," a monthly newsletter, the local newspaper and a birthday card.

Offices of this splendid group are Mrs. Harriet Beekman, 22218 Spencer Lane, Fairview Park, chairman; Mrs. Marge Dickey, 20740 Eastwood, vice chairman; Mrs. Vera Petras, 20554 Stanford Avenue, secretary; Mrs. Alice Karg, Fairview Park City Hall, treasurer. I feel certain that any of these outstanding ladies would be pleased to take a moment to answer requests for information from other communities interested in organizing similar groups. I have had the privilege of addressing "We Do Care" and I can testify to the devotion they show to our servicemen during these times of great trial.

Their reward is in the enthusiastic and touching responses of the young men themselves, and I wish to share with those who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the letters of thanks "We Do Care" has received for their recent Christmas packages.

I include the letters as follows:

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to thank everyone for the delicious cookies and useful gifts so much. The West Life newspapers are especially appreciated. It sure is good to read hometown news for a change.

I think "We Do Care" is the best organization anyone could ever want to be a part of. Keep up the good work and say hello to Fairview Park.

Yours truly,

Pfc. JOHN GABEL.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your Christmas package was received in excellent condition, you've got to be one of the finest group of people in the State of Ohio.

The cookies and candy has already been shared and eaten up by the men in the company. Everything was delicious. I don't know how you packed all those goodies in that one small box. You must be a master mind!

I'm now driving a 5000 gal. tanker on convoy into the Central High Lands, my time is going by much faster than it was when I was pulling guard duty. Have you received all the forms? I have sent all of them after the package got to me.

God Bless and take care,

Pfc. DANA LANDRETH.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to take some of this space to try to express my sincere feeling of thanks to all of you back there in the world that took the time and effort to help make Christmas over here a little better. It really gives me a warm feeling in my heart to know that there are people back in the world that think about us over here other than our wives and families.

Thank you very much and a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all of you back in the "WORLD".

Pfc. JAMES H. BUTCHART.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Received my Christmas box and again I want to thank you for your sincere thoughtfulness.

I hope you all have a very Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

TIM ADAMS.

P.S.—See you all when I get home!

DEAR "WE DO CARE": Thank you very much for your Christmas package. I really appreciated it. It was an outstanding package, in fact it was the best package I've ever received. I can't tell you how much I liked it. It was almost like sitting in my living room opening presents. I can always pretend. Thanks again,

Sp 4 FRED BENSON.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": I would like to extend my warmest thanks for the Christmas package. It is good to know that you're not forgotten at home. Sometimes it is hard to put into words what goes through your mind when you get something from home. It makes that 10,070 miles from home seem short.

Again I would like to thank everyone connected with "We Do Care" for showing they do care.

Sgt. ERWIN R. HAETTICH.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": I received your package tonight and was quite surprised. I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your thoughtfulness in preparing such an elaborate package for us servicemen. I'm sure that each serviceman overseas would also like to thank you for your thoughtfulness in bringing the Christmas spirit to him.

Thank you once again and I'm sure that your consideration and care for us servicemen shall be rewarding to you.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH SCOTT.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": Received the package two days ago and was completely surprised by the contents. It was really great to receive all of the items it contained. Everything was very much appreciated. Right now I'm working both day and night in the Personnel Office, so as soon as work eases up, I'll write a couple of lines about Sekwaebisch hall.

Sp 4 LAWRENCE A. TRAFFIS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": Thank you very much. It's nice to know that people in your own town care. Once again, thank you.

Sgt. RUSS MINERD.

DEAR "We Do Care" I want to express my sincere appreciation and say thank you to you and the We Do Care Committee for the packages that you are sending me here in Vietnam. I really appreciate the packages.

I have been in Vietnam for two months now, and I have received two packages from the We Do Care Committee. Both packages were outstanding.

The thing I enjoy most about receiving the packages is sharing them with my friends. I am always very proud to explain to them that the packages are sent to me from friends in my home town. I explain the purpose and the objectives of the We Do Care Committee and also why I am proud to be a citizen of Fairview Park. I only wish that there were more organizations like the We Do Care Committee supporting the men here in Vietnam.

Again I would like to thank you for your thoughtfulness and generosity.

Sincerely,

Sp4 CRIS GLEBA.

DEAR "We Do Care" Just a note to say "We Do Thank You". Just received your wonderful Christmas Package. Of Course, it was addressed to Sp4 Gregg DeCrane, but we all get a big kick out of the packages (sometimes old Gregg will even let us open a package!—just one apiece, though). Makes no difference where you're from in "the land of the big PX" be it Fairview Park or Bangor, Maine (like ole Yankee me) anything from anywhere in the states is really a slice of home for all of us. We all have it relatively nice in Thailand, so just think what these packages mean to the guys that are really "up front".

Again a sincere thanks to all of you at "We Do Care"—probably the only organization in the world that has the true Christmas Spirit 365 days a year—which reminds me—Merry Christmas!

Sp4 STEVE ROBBINS.

Hi FAIRVIEWITES. Think Robbie really summed it up pretty well how we all feel when a package comes in from home, especially around the holidays. We are about 300 miles from any fighting here in Banghoh and the accommodations have to be the best in the Army. Even with all these privileges and luxuries the greatest thing to any of us is still hearing from home. The job you people are doing is really appreciated and I look forward to meeting with you when I get back to "the world". Happy holidays and take care.

Sp4 GREGG DECRANE.

DEAR HOMETOWN FOLKS: Needless to say I was flabbergasted when I received your fantastic Christmas package. Your thoughtfulness filled me with joy and with pride in my community. A great deal of research must have been done on the needs of a serviceman in Vietnam, because everything in that great big box is useful over here and hard to find. Even simple things like a colored autumn leaf and a pine cone possess a special significance over here.

Most of my friends find it hard to believe that the people of my hometown have devoted so much time and energy in remembering their servicemen. I'm sure that all of the other fellows feel the same pride as I do. Your kindness represents such an intangible asset that all of us can draw strength from during our separation from our family and friends. May you all enjoy a joyous holiday season.

God Bless You All,

Lt. THOMAS R. PANEK.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would certainly like to thank you for sending the Christmas package to me in Korea. I was sure surprised to receive it, and I can use and enjoy everything you sent. It sure is a good feeling to hear from people back in the world, and it was very thoughtful of you. Many of my friends also shared and enjoyed in the benefits of your work. The cookies were real good, and enjoyed by everyone. I sincerely hope all of you and yours have a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

GI on Location.

TOM PRICHARDSON.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. Thank you very much.

CAPT. E. F. LARSON, JR.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. Thank you very much.

SP/4 TOM RICHARDSON.

HELLO there "We Do Care" Received your huge box of many goodies today and for the first time I am at a loss for words. It sure is nice to get mail from home, but I never expected to receive a whole box full of Christmas presents. I can't thank you enough, not only for your gift, but just to know that there are some people who do care. When I get home, I'd like to thank you personally, but until then, please accept this letter of thanks. Christmas day will be a Merry Christmas after all.

Sincerely,

CAPT. EVERT F. LARSON, JR.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I thank you people for the package which you sent me. I did like what you sent me and I felt great reading some more newspapers from home. I miss the States, but not as much as I did before. Well, that's it for now I'll write when I get to my next base.

Yours truly,

RICHARD TUBOS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I received your package and it was really beautiful. I want you to know the package was well appreciated. You must really be a wonderful group to be so considerate. I was really surprised to get such a gift. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I hope you and your families have a Happy Christmas and a Happy New Year. May God Bless and take care of all of you.

Many Happy Returns,

JON E. SCOTT.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I received your box in good condition. Thank you so much.

SGT. BRAD HELLRIEGAL.

DEAR MRS. BEEKMAN AND "WE DO CARE" First of all, *Congratulations* on receiving that commendation from the President! I don't suppose you can get much more recognition than that—down here on earth anyway. Good show!

Thanks for the birthday card!

Sincerely,

BOB WILLIAMS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you very much for my Christmas package and the guys on my boat say thank you also. Fortunately, I will be able to spend Christmas with my wife in the States, as we do not leave for the Western Pacific until January.

Things have improved quite a lot since we have left the yard (Mare Island Naval Ship Yard) and have gotten a new XO who is more on the enlisted men's side. That's all for now. So thank you again and remember that we are behind you all the way.

Merry Christmas to All and A Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

STS 2(SS) A. F. HAYES, Jr.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you doesn't seem like very much to say to the city that I am proud of. Out of all the people I have met, during my last 2 years in the service, none of them can say with proof that their city cares about them. I can and for that I'm proud to say I live in Fairview Park, Ohio.

I'm one of the lucky guys who will be home for Christmas this year. I'll only be home for a few days, but at least I'll be able to be home to enjoy Christmas day.

My squadron is due to go to the Mediterranean January 5, 1971 and return on July 3, 1971. We work 12 hours a day and usually sleep the other 12 except for drills and war games which usually take 4 hours. It's hard work but we have fun.

Thank you again for the package and the great city I am a part of.

Your truly,

AE3 MICHAEL L. SCHNITZ.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I'm sorry, but I don't have enough words to say how much I appreciate your efforts. It's still good to think that you would take time out of your day to help us.

Thank you very much,

PFC KENNY MEUSER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I really appreciated this package. I thank you very much for remembering me and I thank you for sending it.

PFC FRANK A. BALASS.

Dear "WE DO CARE" I want to thank you again for your concern about me. Everything sort of gave me a funny feeling in my stomach knowing everyone back there cares. I hope you all have a very nice Christmas and a great new year.

DAVID SANKER SP/4.

Dear "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. Thank you very much.

SP/4 ROSS V. BONTEMPO

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Hi, the box arrived in good condition that I received and was greatly appreciated because it showed that where ever the service men from Fairview Park go there is always someone at home thinking about them. I appreciate the hours that went into making the box possible. The cookies were delicious and the two papers informing. Presently, I am out in the middle of the Mediterranean and you never know when a mail plane is going to come aboard. Sometimes, we have gone for 4 or 5 days without mail and when it finally does come it is really appreciated especially if there is a letter or things from the people in the home town.

Keep up the good work,

THOMAS G. STAMATIS, AQF2.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I find it hard to write the words I feel for this gift you have given me. I greatly appreciate the thought behind the gift. Servicemen in Vietnam are always concerned about whether people really do care about them back in the world. It proves to be a great morale booster when a man receives a special gift from his own Home-town. I am going to share this gift with my buddies, since we are all very close over here. We all thank you greatly for caring about us over here in Vietnam.

Thank you,

PFC FRANK R. BENNETT, Jr.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. I really enjoyed the gifts I received. Thanks again and please keep up the good work.

Sgt. L. E. FALQUET.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. You'll never know how thankful I am to the We Do Care people, not just for sending packages or the newspapers, but mainly and mostly for the spirit y'all have, and believe it or not you do give it to us. So in short thank you very much.

Sincerely,

ROSS A. MEDER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. It was really thoughtful of you but I enjoyed the leaf you enclosed the most. I haven't seen the leaves change in Cleveland for 2 years now. I laugh when I think about all of you raking them but believe me, I will not complain about raking them next fall when I'm "OUT".

L/CPL JEFF J. HURST.

TO ALL THOSE WHO DO CARE I thank all of you from the bottom of my heart. It was really nice of all of you to make such a beautiful package. I enjoyed unwrapping every little thing. It had put me in mind of home a lot.

My personal opinion of your group, "We Do Care"—it is very good and also well organized. You have made me very happy and may God Bless and take care of all of you.

All my love to all,

L/CPL JON E. SCOTT.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to thank you very much for the "We Do Care" Christmas package. There truly is no place like home in our hearts overseas and its people that make up groups such as yours that remind us all every day how much home means to us and how much we mean to home.

Love to all of you,

Sgt. STEVE CSEFLO, USMC.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to know who is responsible for sending this package? Whoever it is I would like to say "Thank you very kindly"! Because it really means a lot to you when you get a package like this in the mail! Because it is really something

to know that someone does care back in the world. Have a Merry Christmas and a Happy!

Thanks,

JERRY SETZER SP/5.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Again I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude for the Christmas box from your committee. Everything in the box will be put to good use. It's nice to have a group of people in my home town who really care. I guess that's why the committee got its name. Receiving a box like this especially around this time of the year makes one's stay over here a little more bearable.

Thank you once again.

Sgt. DOUBLAS E. HARALA.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you very much for the box of goodies and Christmas presents. I hope all of the other servicemen from Fairview appreciate what everyone at home are doing for us as much as I do.

Thank you again,

JERRY O'BRIEN BT3.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the Christmas package that you all took the time to send to me. When I received it hardly anyone could believe that it was from the people of my home town. They had never heard of anything like it. You are all something to be very proud of.

Thankfully and Sincerely,

SN C. BILL WINZIG.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you very much for the package, I really enjoyed it. It arrived exactly on the day of my birthday. Thank you for remembering.

Your friend,

Sgt. JACK J. HARE Jr.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to all those who contributed their time and efforts to the preparation of the Christmas package. I received yesterday from the "We Do Care" of Fairview Park, all items in the package were in excellent condition. The intimate wrappings of each item made it even more heartwarming as I realize the thoughts that went into each and every one. The items were very appropriate and useful; for example the pocket books will of course be read and then taken to the local hospital where I'm sure they will be re-read. The home made cookies were delicious and greatly appreciated.

Again, my sincere thanks and may everyone enjoy a healthy and happy 1971.

SMSgt. JOHN PROVAN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" If you only knew just how much this little box has meant to me, by you sending it to me this far away from home.

To me as an American fighting man in Vietnam so far away from the ones that he loves so much, for you to do this means that at least some of the people back home are at least thinking about him. The way that life is today you really don't know if the man that stays in the Army is doing the job that he would be doing, because the U.S. Army man is given the big job of trying to keep our country free so that our children to come may live to be a FREE person in the years to come. To me my whole life is for one reason and that is to make sure that my family, friends, country are able to stay FREE, and I would even give my life for this Great Country that we live in today.

Dear friends I am a man of 29 years old and I have a wife and 4 children that I hope one day can say that my father was a man that believed that the country that we live in today is great. So you see this little box makes me feel that you have a heart of gold to do this little thing for me and someday may God show you in his own way how he

feels about what you have done for this one man so far from his home and family. In closing may I say that in my heart the people from Fairview Park, Ohio will be in my heart and prayers forever.

SSG ALLEN D. MOORE.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to express my thanks for the Christmas box. It's very kind of you to take the effort and time to do so. Much appreciated.

GARY WEBSTER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I was very delighted to receive the very nice Christmas package from you. The presents really made my day. I wish to thank you for being so considerate. I'm glad you care! Thanks again and have a Merry Christmas too!

PFC RICHARD L. SCHWARK.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you so much for all you have done for all our servicemen. My husband is home now from overseas—but while he was in Thailand your remembering him meant so much to him, and to me because someone else was thinking of him, too. And now, even though we are together again and in the U.S., your remembrance still means so much. A serviceman's pay is so small, and it looks like we won't be able to go home for Christmas this year. When we got your box, it was like being told that someone understood and cared. Thank you so much from both of us for the box of goodies and love.

Sincerely,

VICKIE COLEMAN, wife of
SGT. RICHARD COLEMAN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thanks for remembering me with a package of goodies for Xmas. I really never expected one now that I've returned from Vietnam.

I want to express my appreciation to you, Mrs. Beekman, for speaking to Congressman Minshall regarding a stateside assignment rather than back over seas again. Here at Ft. Stewart, I work in the I.D. card section and handle "retired activities", which involves processing applications and cards for retired career men and their dependents (also disabled veterans) in the S.E.U.S. (mainly Florida).

I won't be able to come home for Christmas, but plan to come up over New Years, for a week or so.

Best wishes for Happy Holidays and the coming year.

SP5 BOB MCKEE.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" It's a gas to know that there are people such as yourselves on earth. Right on, people! Give peace a chance—We've only just begun.

SP/4 RUSSELL BIERMAN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": I would like to thank you for the box of "goodies" you sent me. Things like this are very much appreciated by servicemen especially overseas. But I am married and have my wife and kids with me. I would like to ask a very great favor of you. There are many men that live in the barracks who are not married and don't have a family to write to them. Could you please send my parcels to one of these fellows instead of me. He doesn't get much mail and is a young fellow a long ways from home and very much alone. Please mail next parcel to A1C M. W. Shappell F.R. [redacted] 95th CES APO New York 09677.

Thank you very much,

SSGT. JIM R. METTLER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": Your box arrived in good condition. Thank you very much.

LAWRENCE E. BROWN IC-2.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": Your box was received in very good condition. Your thoughtfulness was much appreciated. I could not believe people back home really cared that much. I am doing well but will be glad to see good old Fairview Park and North Olmsted, Ohio next December 19th.

Sincerely,

SP/4 GERALD A. CARPER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE": Just a few lines to say thank you for the package. It is really nice of you to remember me. Thank you very much. It is well appreciated.

The weather here for the last couple of days has been nothing but rain and miserable weather. It really makes you miserable and very unhappy. But it could be worse. The holiday season will soon be here. Hope you have a wonderful Thanksgiving and a joyous Christmas and New Year. Hope all goes well for you and your family.

My time "In the long three year nightmare" will soon be coming to an end. At the present time, I have only nine months and days before my discharge. 1971 will be the year a lot of guys get out of the service and all of us will be overjoyed. Well, that's just about all I have to say for now. Take care and God Bless You All.

GREG RUSYNIAK.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I would like to thank all of you for including my name on your mailing list. I can not say that it came as any surprise as my Mother has told me to look for it. It is good to know that there are people such as yourselves who do care about the men in the service who are away from home.

I work in the Central Finance and Accounting Office in Vietnam. We are located at Long Benh which is about 12 miles from Saigon. I am fortunate in that as far as Vietnam is concerned this is a very safe spot to be. In my work I am responsible for keeping the various checking accounts used by this office in good order. I also do the final balancing and correcting of the monthly payrolls and prepare the necessary documents for shipping them to the Finance Center in Indianapolis. It keeps me very busy for about 1/2 of each month, but the other 1/2 of the month I have very little to do. Even so I'm required to be in the office from 7:30 to 6:00 at least 6 and occasionally 7 days a week. Our recreation over here consists of sports, leagues both within our own company and with the other companies on post, and an outdoor movie every night, even when it rains.

Once again I would like to thank you for your thoughtfulness.

BOB SHOCKEY SP/5.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I am indeed very happy and thankful for receiving the package that you have sent me. It is nice to know that some people care about servicemen many miles away from home. I received your package Dec. 7th in very good condition. I have also received letters and gifts from people all over the city. It is really a great feeling knowing that people "do care"! Again, I thank everyone.

Sincerely,

SP-4 BOB COLEMAN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Hope your holidays were happy ones. I'd like to thank the members of We Do Care for thinking of me and sending the box of goodies. There were many things in it that we girls can't get. I'm stationed as a secretary in the boonies with the 1st Cav Div. I've been in Vietnam almost six months. It's been a real experience for me. I'm sure every GI that received a package was well pleased. It is a very difficult tour for these young men. I'm glad

I could be here to help them with their problems, etc. They are such great guys.

Once again, Thank you. I'm remembering you all in my prayers.

Sincerely,

JEANNIE KOVAC.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I received the Air Force Commendation Medal for Broadcasting and have been notified of promotion soon to the rank of Staff Sergeant. I thank you and all the people of We Do Care for their kind interest and efforts. Many servicemen, especially overseas, look forward to knowing that the people at home care what happens to them. Merry Christmas and best wishes for a happy and prosperous new year!

Sgt. ANDREW E. SZUCS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I received your Christmas box in good condition. Although, I, myself didn't consume all the "goodies", the kids who did were completely satisfied and I wish to express their thanks as they can't (in English). Although it isn't time yet for their Xmas they were happy—in that innocent spirit which kids of all nations are, regardless of the time of year.

I think that they (the kids) have the right idea, Christ and Christmas is a 24 hour a day, 365 days a year deal and I hope they keep it. I know I will. Merry Christmas and thanks.

Peacefully,

RICHARD S. STRUART, ETN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thanks, it was great getting my box. Again thanks for remembering the service man.

Thanks

JAMES R. CALDWELL, FA.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" This little note of gratitude could never begin to show you how much this package meant to myself and my friends that it was shared with.

It really shows that people back home DO CARE about the soldiers overseas.

SP/4 GREG D. GARRIS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Your box arrived in good condition. Whoever made those cookies is the best!

Lt. W. J. RIEKE.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you for making my holiday seem closer to home. I would like to wish all the wonderful people of "WE DO CARE" and their families a very Merry Christmas. God Bless.

SP4 MIKE CAMPBELL.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thanks for the package you sent—it arrived in excellent condition. The paperback books will come in handy when it's too cold to ride a motorcycle (my source of transportation). The cookies are good and going fast—especially when your buddies get the word somehow that you've recently received a "care package". In any case I'd like to thank everyone involved with the "We Do Care" program for their thoughtfulness and time.

Sincerely,

Sgt. BOB WILLIAMS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. At this joyous time of the year, when giving and receiving of gifts from family and close friends is a very happy event, nothing is more cherished than to be remembered by others. I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who contributed to this package of "goodies". I will be home on leave after Christmas, so I will try to stop in.

Sincerely,

BOB TISCHLER.

March 22, 1971

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I have no idea what this form is or if you want it back—but you're getting it anyway.

First I'd like to thank you for the package. Some of it was a little stale but all of it was eaten by me and my friends down here. I really appreciate knowing that someone besides my immediate family knows that I am stuck in the Army. I guess most of you mothers have sons stuck in the same boat as I am. My mom tells me that it's just as bad on her as it is on me.

I have guys from L.A. to Guam and Boston to Tampa here on my floor and none of them have ever heard of any group like you have in any of their own towns. I am quite random in writing but what I mean is that I kind of got the feeling that these guys wished somebody else knew where they were. For most of these guys the States are as lonely as Vietnam. Of course, there are those who wouldn't care either way.

Well, that's about it. Thanks again.

ROBERT M. LUTSCH.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" My family and I thank you all so very much—we wish that you all had a very Merry Christmas. Thank you again.

GREG GRAHAM.

To Everyone Connected with "We Do Care"
An inspirational message especially for you:

ONE SOLITARY LIFE

He was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman.

He grew up in still another village, where he worked in a carpenter shop until he was thirty.

Then for three years he was an itinerant preacher.

He never wrote a book.

He never held an office.

He never had a family or owned a house.

He didn't go to college.

He never visited a big city.

He never traveled two hundred miles from the place where he was born.

He did none of the things one usually associates with greatness.

He had no credentials but himself.

He was only thirty-three when the tide of public opinion turned against him.

His friends ran away.

He was turned over to his enemies and went through the mockery of a trial.

He was nailed to a cross between two thieves.

While he was dying, his executioners gambled for his clothing, the only property he had on earth.

When he was dead, he was laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend.

Nineteen centuries have come and gone, and today he is the central figure of the human race and the leader of mankind's progress.

All the armies that ever marched, all the navies that ever sailed, all the parliaments that ever sat, all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man on this earth as much as that One Solitary Life.

To wish you all the joys of Christmas and happiness for the New Year.

Rms3d. WILLIAM CROSS.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Well, here it is, my third and last Christmas in the Army, and once again you have made my day brighter. I will be a civilian again Dec. 26. How about that, the day after Christmas. I guess I can't win them all.

I want to thank you for your efforts. You can't imagine how much all of us appreciate your concern. Thank you again and I hope to be "back on the block" and see all of you soon.

Yours truly,

Sgt. GEORGE D. MILLER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Yesterday my husband and I received your Christmas package. We can't tell you how happy we were to receive it. We think it is such a wonderful thing you are doing for all of the boys of Fairview. Jerry can use everything you sent to him. In fact, he used your shoe brush already last night. The cookies are delicious. Thank you so very much. Your kindness and generosity will always be remembered.

If Jerry gets the O.K. from the Army, he'll be out next month for good to start school back in Cleveland. So, we should be home in January.

God Bless You,

LINDA & JERRY SCHNEERER.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" I can't thank you people enough. Everyone in my barracks up here wishes they were from Fairview Park so they could get packages from people they don't know personally. I hope you don't think me greedy when I say "keep up the good work". Please tell Helen Phillips I'll see her in April. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Sgt. JAMES B. DONNELLY.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thanks an awful lot. I don't know how I can really ever say thank you properly. Things are going all right for us; Beth (Vandeveld) is expecting our second son any day. It's two days late now. Owen, Jr. is just a little over a year now, walking everywhere, and trying to talk. I wish I had a picture for you.

Tell Mr. King he writes a fantastic paper, and it is nice to get it. We hear about Fairview so very seldom.

Thanks again,

Sgt. OWEN J. RUIC.

DEAR "WE DO CARE"—The following is an excerpt from a letter my son sent from overseas. As you can see he was really pleased to be remembered by his community and your good work:

"Talk about good things happening! I also received another package today. This one was from the City of Fairview Park, It's called, 'We Do Care' and it's a group of individuals that send Christmas packages to men in the armed forces overseas. It contains little essential items as well as popcorn and candy. They're all wrapped in Christmas wrappings. This may sound funny, but I'm planning to stay in good old Fairview Park if it's at all feasible. There isn't a better community in the whole of the United States. I think a Mrs. Walter Beekman deserves a special note of thanks since she's the primary organizer of this wonderful organization. They have also been sending me a copy of 'West Life' the local newspaper. It may not seem like much but over here it means a lot."

Sincerely,

MARGARET BRICKMAN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE"—I would like to thank you very much for all those gifts you sent me for Christmas. They were really appreciated. It was so very thoughtful of you to remember me. And especially I appreciated those delicious Christmas cookies.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for all you have done in the We Do Care program. Please do continue the "We Do Care" program, especially for those who are overseas, and are unable to get home over the Holidays. I'm sure your remembering them makes their Christmas a little brighter.

I hope you and your families have a very Blessed Christmas and a Very Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

ANN LINDA HEINTZ.

DEAR "WE DO CARE"—Thank you for the generous Christmas package. We enjoyed the cookies which came in perfect condition. We are sharing the books and cookies with some

of the guys Tony works with. Thank you again for all your time and generosity in remembering your servicemen.

TONY, PEGGY & EILEEN COPPOLA.

DEAR "WE DO CARE"—Thanks for the great support. Sending my warmest season's greetings and best wishes for the coming year.

TOM PANEK.

DEAR "WE DO CARE"—With every good wish for your happiness this holiday season.

Lt. & Mrs. DON GIBEL.

"DEAR "WE DO CARE" Many thanks to you, your committee, and the people of Fairview for their continued support.

God Bless you all,

Sgt. JAMES ABRILL, USMC.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" To all of you working for "We Do Care": May all the blessings of Christmastide be yours. Merry Christmas and thanks for caring.

DICK and VICKIE COLEMAN.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" We express our sincere gratitude and appreciation for your recent participation in our Veterans Administration Hospital program by providing jigsaw puzzles which were received Dec. 3, 1970 which will be given to the patients at Christmas time. You may be assured they will derive great pleasure from your gift.

Your generosity and interest contributed to the welfare and comfort of our hospitalized veterans.

Sincerely,

C. M. JONES,

For the Hospital Director.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" "Thank you" for the gifts you have sent to Dennis. He is getting along fine.

THE MASAITIS FAMILY.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Merry Christmas and Thank YOU.

Midshipman JOHN BALL.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" Thank you for everything. Wishing you the joy that is Christmas.

KARL.

DEAR "WE DO CARE" The nicest part of Christmas is the welcome chance it brings to wish you very heartily the season's finest things!

JOE SCOTT.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, March 25, 1971, marks the 150th anniversary of Greek independence. Throughout history, the Greeks have been leaders in man's endless quest to secure for himself the blessings of liberty. It is to their courage and indomitable spirit that all those who value freedom pay tribute on this occasion.

Few people in history have had to undergo the hardships which the Greeks have endured for the sake of freedom. From the age of the city-state when they stood fast against the Persian invasion, through their 6-year-long battle against Ottoman domination, until the present when Greece stands as an independent

nation on the Nation's very threshold of the eradication of popular government, their fight has been long and often bitter. But seldom in history has the noble cause of liberty had as determined an adherent.

The concept of democracy which was the foundation of the government of Athens more than 2,000 years ago has had a most profound effect on the development of Western political theory and practice. The Greeks' emphasis on the dignity and rights of the individual, and on the rule of law, are the most basic and important components of democratic governments today.

I have long valued the friendship and counsel of the large Greek community in Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania.

To these friends, and to their Hellenic brothers throughout the world, I extend my sincere best wishes on this important anniversary.

At this time, I insert in the RECORD a review of Greek history:

GREECE

I. HISTORY OF ANCIENT GREECE TO THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The foundation for the Greek culture which was to contribute so much to western civilization was created during the Bronze Age by the commingling of Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations with the Indo-European migrants entering Greece from Asia and the Balkans. The Trojan War (c. 1400 B.C.), as immortalized by the 9th century B.C. poet Homer, was a reflection not only of the vitality of the Greek culture of that early era but also of the internecine conflicts which weakened Greece and allowed the 12th century B.C. invasions from the Danubian region. Spurred by a religious revival and the development of militarily oriented communities among the Dorians of Crete and Laconia, Greece underwent a renaissance in the 9th century B.C. Athletic and poetry competitions, temple construction, and the writing of the epic legends by Homer and Hesiod ("Works and Days") bore witness to the coming of age of 9th century Greece.

From the 8th century B.C. to 550 B.C., Greece extended its sphere of influence and dominance through colonization, trade expansion, economic diversification, and the emergence of sea power. Increased prosperity caused both a change from birth to wealth as the determinant of political status and the innovation of the Tyrants as a political institution replacing the tribal structure. The Tyrants were soon replaced by the Oligarchs, who in turn were replaced by a more broadly based system of government instituted by the famous Athenian law-giver Solon (594 B.C.). The Persian Empire of southwest Asia which had forced the overpopulated Ionians along the Asia Minor coast to colonize North Africa, the southern shore of the Mediterranean, and the many Aegean islands created another threat to Greece in the late 5th century B.C. when Cyrus the Great and his son Darius began campaigns into Europe.

After the Greeks defeated the Persians at Marathon (490 B.C.) and then at Thermopylae and Salamis (480 B.C.), the period of the Peloponnesian Wars between Sparta and Athens began. Athens had become a democracy under Pericles while Sparta, retaining its Dorian influence, continued as a communal military state under a monarchy. The contemporary historian Thucydides described the Peloponnesian Wars as a power struggle between the Athenian and Spartan alliance systems. This became a war of attrition, eventually so weakening both

sides that the Macedonians, led by Philip and his son Alexander, were able to inflict a crippling defeat on Athens at Chaeronea in 338 B.C. The divided city-states of Greece could not withstand the unified nation-state of Macedonia, and Greece became a fief of the northerners.

Alexander became king of Macedonia and head of the client Greek League upon the Assassination of Philip in 336 B.C. Alexander's meteoric march across the known world created an empire that reached from the Indus to the Nile and spread Greek culture from the Sahara to the Steppes of Asia. The next century (320 to 205 B.C.) left Greece first as a vassal of Macedonia, then as a battleground for the squabbles between the various successors to the Alexandrian empire, and finally as the target of a new invader, this time one from the west—Rome.

By 146 B.C., Rome had disbanded the several Greek leagues and alliances and had replaced the Greek democracy with Roman oligarchy. The Spartans, who had suffered relatively little from the Peloponnesian Wars and who had remained aloof from the later alliances, finally succumbed to the might of Rome, but more from internal collapse than from external threat. Greece soon became a center of intrigue and a battleground for the civil wars between the aspirants to Roman power. Rome's decline allowed a new wave of northern barbarians to penetrate Greece beginning in 170 A.D. The capture of Athens in 267 A.D. by the Goths signalled the end of Roman authority in Greece, although it was not until the 3rd century A.D. that the empire was divided and the eastern capital established at Constantinople. By the end of the 4th century A.D., paganism had been replaced by Christianity in Greece.

Another dark age similar to the period between the Trojan War and the appearance of Pericles descended on Greece as the barbarians from the Balkans to the north found the undefended peninsula easy prey. The Visigoths in 395, Vandals in 466 and 475, Ostrogoths in 482, Huns in 540 and 558, Avars and Slavs in the 7th century, Bulgars in the 9th and 10th centuries, Vlachs in the 11th century, and Normans from Italy in several waves all marched into Greece to raid and conquer, and sometimes to settle. Crusaders entering Constantinople in 1204 introduced to Greece the conflict between the Latin and Byzantine churches. Greece continued to be a common meeting ground for rivalry among several European states until the 14th century—the Venetians, Catalans, Aragonese, Franks, Savoyards, Italians, and others all claiming influence over Greek affairs. But the next ruler of Greece was already threatening in the east: in 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and ended Byzantine authority. (All these groups left their physical marks on the country. One of the colorful if less well known attractions of Greece as a country to visit and explore is its variety of medieval Frankish, Venetian, and Turkish ruins—not to mention its many magnificent Byzantine churches and other buildings.)

Life in Greece under the Ottomans was not totally calamitous. The Turks allowed religious freedom under a Greek Patriarch, thus ending the Roman-Byzantine disputes introduced and aggravated by the Europeans. Ottoman military power put an end to the invasions from the north and the west and established relative tranquility in the country. Turkish approval of free trade and Greek control of local affairs gave the Greeks a great deal of autonomy. Many Greeks rose to positions of considerable authority through the Turkish political system, though the prestige of such positions was diminished by the obsequiousness required in achieving them. The Turks levied a periodic tax on all their subject nations

and collected male children to be trained for military and administrative service. Although the "child tax" was ended in the 17th century, the memory of its effects on Greek families was not forgotten. A second Ottoman institution especially disliked by the Greeks was the Sultan's ownership of all the land, which he parceled out to his chosen favorites, thus denying property rights to the Greeks.

II. THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN GREECE

Ottoman involvement in European and Asian affairs had given some of the Greek people a chance to view nationalism, particularly in Europe. Another exposure was through the Turkish system of capitulations whereby the Turks allowed privileges to European nations to oversee or participate in certain aspects of life in the Ottoman Empire. Russia gained a capitulatory protectorate over the Greek Church and used the mandate to influence both the secular and the clerical life of the Greek people with appeals for Greek nationalism and church unity. A Russian-inspired revolt protesting the Turkish land policy swept Greece in 1770. Although the rebellion was unsuccessful, it did expose the Turkish weakness caused by years of external warfare and internal corruption. The example of the American and French revolutions and the rise of nationalism in Albania and Serbia, coupled with a new appreciation of Greek culture, history, language and the Greek church, inspired the Greek people to seek their own national identity.

Prince Alexandros Ypsilantis, leader of the Philiki Etairia ("friendly band"), who had tried to organize a revolt among the Danubian provinces in 1820, led a rebellion in the Peloponnesos in early March 1821, but was defeated. On March 25, 1821, the generally accepted date of Greek independence,¹ a series of risings occurred in the Peloponnesos, Rumelia (a division of the Turkish empire including Macedonia and Thrace), and several of the islands. The Greeks could not take the Turkish fortresses but did kill many Muslims. Turkish reprisals led to the killing of many Greek civilians in return, and the hanging of the Patriarch Gregorios in Constantinople. For the next two years, the Turks were unable to stop the Greek guerrilla bands which were raiding the Turkish garrisons and harassing the Turkish fleet. A National Assembly met at Epidaurus on January 1, 1822, proclaimed independence, and introduced a constitution drafted by Alexandros Mavrokordatos and Theodoros Negris. The Greek military leaders Dimitrios Ypsilantis, brother of Prince Alexandros Ypsilantis, and Theodoros Kolokotronis continued to fight the Turks, but political factionalism kept the Greeks from a united effort.

Failing to break the rebellion, the Turks sought the assistance of the Pasha of Egypt, Muhammad Ali, an Ottoman subject, in 1824. Egyptian armies landed at the Peloponnesos and drove the Greek Army northward; it made stands at Missolonghi (where Lord Byron had died recently) and Athens. Though both fell in April 1826, they became symbols of resistance. The Turks continued to dominate the war until the battle of Navarino on October 20, 1827, where elements of the British, French and Russian navies defeated and destroyed the Turkish fleet. Russia declared war on Turkey in 1828 and extracted a favorable treaty of peace at Adrianople on September 14, 1829, one clause of which called for Turkish recognition of Greek sovereignty. The three powers agreed on May 11, 1832, to act as protectors of Greece, and two months later Turkey recognized Greece as an independent nation.

¹ March 25 is celebrated in every city and village in Greece with parades and patriotic exercises.

III. MODERN, INDEPENDENT GREECE

France, Great Britain, and Russia chose Prince Otto of Bavaria to lead the new Greek state. Ruling as King Othon, the young monarch, with the assistance of his Bavarian advisors, turned Greece into a virtual Bavarian protectorate until internal revolts and near-anarchy forced the appointment of the first Greek minister, Konstantinos Zographos, in 1837. A bloodless coup removed the remainder of the Bavarians in 1843 and created a national assembly and a constitution. In 1844, King Othon was restored to the throne but with reduced authority.

In 1862, Othon was again deposed, this time permanently, to be replaced in 1863 by Prince William of Denmark after a year of anarchy forced another three-power intervention. Assuming the throne as King George I, the Danish Prince, together with the Greek statesmen Harilaos Trikoupi and Eleutherios Venizelos, led Greece through a period of economic stability, social progress, and political calm that lasted until the twentieth century.

The Young Turk revolt of 1909 and increased tensions in the Balkans involved Greece in the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, in which Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia defeated the Turks. As one of the Allied powers aligned against the Germans and the Turks in World War I, the Greeks were offered support for the establishment of an enclave on the Asia Minor Coast, a revival of the Ionian Greek presence of centuries past. But the new state of Turkey, under Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, defeated the Greek army and drove them from Asia Minor in 1922. The 1923 exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey brought 1,500,000 Asian Greeks to the peninsula.

The period between the World Wars, beginning with the assassination of King George I in 1913, was one of political unrest. George's son Constantine I reigned four years before abdicating in favor of his brother Alexander, who was more in favor of joining the Allied powers in the war. Alexander's death in 1920 returned Constantine I to the throne for two years before he was deposed in 1922 in favor of his son George II. On March 25, 1924, a republic was proclaimed, and George II was removed from the throne. General Theodoros Pangalos seized power in June 1925, becoming dictator the following January. General Georgios Kondylis engineered another coup in August 1926, restored the republic, held elections, and then retired in favor of the newly elected coalition government. Eleutherios Venizelos, the head of the Liberals, became Prime Minister in 1928 in opposition to the Populists, who were primarily monarchists. To stop the growing sympathy for the return of the monarch after the 1933 victory of the Populists, Venizelos attempted a coup in March 1935. Failure of the coup left the way clear for the restoration of the monarchy in November 1935 and the return of George II.

After the indecisive elections of 1936, the Prime Minister, General John Metaxas made himself a dictator with the consent of the King. While the Metaxas regime stopped the communist threat, and probably saved Greece from anarchy, it revised the republican-royalist feud, a dispute that was curtailed by the Italian invasion in 1940. On October 28, 1940, Greece rejected the fascist ultimatum for capitulation, a date remembered in the Okhi Day holiday which celebrates Greek determination to remain free.² Under the leadership of General Alexandros Papagos, the Greek army stopped the Italian advance and drove the Italians from Greek soil, only to be met by a new invasion by the Germans in April 1941. The German and Italian armies soon occupied all of Greece, forcing George II into exile and driv-

ing out the British force which had come to the aid of Greece in accordance with a 1939 pledge to protect Greek frontiers.

Resistance to the German occupation began as non-cooperation but soon became guerrilla warfare. Within Greece the National Republicans led by Napoleon Zervas and the communists fought each other as well as the Germans. Upon the German withdrawal in October 1944, a coalition government headed by Georgios Papandreou returned to Athens and began the fight against the communist government located in the north. An agreement between the communists and the republicans in February 1945 ended the civil war. Elections supervised by a French, British and American team re-established the monarchy and returned George II from exile. Communist neighbors of Greece complained to the United Nations in December 1946 that Greece was invading their borders. To meet the increasing pressures against Greece President Harry S. Truman announced on March 12, 1947 (in what became known as the "Truman Doctrine"), that the United States would assist the Greek people as well as the Turks in their fight against the communist rebels. The combination of Greek tenacity and the Yugoslav-Soviet split which ended Yugoslav aid to the Greek communists resulted in a communist announcement on October 16, 1949, that the hostilities were ended.

The election of 1952 gave Alexandros Papagos a majority after elections in the two previous years failed to produce more than a plurality. Greece became more international in outlook during these years, joined NATO in 1951, fighting in the Korean conflict of 1950-53, and signing in 1959 an agreement with Turkey for the independence of Cyprus. Konstantinos Karamanlis and the National Radical Union (ERE) had won the elections of February 1956—the first election in which women were allowed to vote—and had repeated in the election of 1958. Greece's first-year plan for industrial and agricultural development was begun in 1959.

The Karamanlis government fell in 1963 after King Paul (who had succeeded his brother George II on his death in 1947) refused to cancel a trip to London, where it was feared Greece would suffer embarrassment from leftist demonstrators protesting the imprisonment of communists. The Center Union Party, led by Georgios Papandreou, won the elections of 1964 after refusing to join in a coalition with the Communist-front EDA (United Democratic Left) even though the 1963 elections had failed to produce a majority. In the summer of 1965, King Constantine II, son of King Paul (who died in 1964) accepted an offer of resignation from Papandreou after the Prime Minister suggested that the Defense Ministry be put under his control. At issue was a reported attempt by several left-wing officers, the so-called "Aspida" conspiracy, to purge the army of all conservatives; also involved were accusations of corruption within the Karamanlis regime. A coalition government of conservatives led Greece from September 1965 until December 1966, when the government fell over a new election bill. Meanwhile, the trial of the accused plotters had begun in November 1966 and Andreas Papandreou, son of the former Prime Minister and one-time American citizen, was implicated as the head of the leftist conspiracy. A caretaker government which was serving until elections were held in May 1967 fell after an attempt to change the immunity law for members of Parliament was introduced by the Center Union. Andreas Papandreou could not be arrested until the Parliament was adjourned for the elections; the Center Union was trying to extend his immunity through the elections so that he would not be put on trial for the Aspida allegations.

On the night of April 21, 1967, a group of conservative army officers seized control of the government because they believed that

leftists were planning to use the upcoming elections to stage their own coup. On January 23, 1968, U.S. Ambassador Phillip Talbot paid an official visit to Greek Foreign Minister Panagiotis Pipinellis, thus reestablishing formal relations between the two nations after an unofficial "wait and see" U.S. policy since the April 1967 coup.

IV. THE GREEK CONTRIBUTION

Modern man is fortunate to have inherited many examples of Greek art, sculpture, architecture, and literature. The ancient Greeks were both innovators, originating many of the institutions which have become the bases of western civilization, and adapters, converting and altering many cultural institutions which they borrowed from the Middle East and passed on to the West. Greece served as link between the predecessor cultures and those to follow such as the Roman and the Arab; these in turn transmitted Greek ideas on to our own direct ancestors.

The Post and Lintel form of architectural construction was borrowed from earlier Middle Eastern civilization and perfected and improved until the design became identifiable as Greek. The 9th century B.C. religious revival prompted the Greeks to use buildings for esthetic as well as functional purposes. The simple Doric style, predominant on the mainland, and the Ionic, popular in Asia Minor, were combined, embellished, and perfected into the Corinthian style which became the favorite of the Roman empire. Despite the centuries, the remaining examples of Greek architecture in Greece, Sicily, North Africa, Spain and elsewhere continue to inspire men. Three of the more famous architects of 5th century B.C.—called the "Golden Age," and considered to be the zenith of the ancient Greek culture—were Ictinus and Callicrates, architects of the Parthenon, and Mnesicles, designer of the famed Propylaea of the Acropolis.

Greek art progressed through several stages as other cultures became known, new techniques were developed, and the artists expanded their capacities for expression. Vase painting, murals, statuary decorations, and sculpture were their primary vehicles. Early geometric patterns were replaced by the less symmetrical Oriental style during the colonial period of Greece. During the Golden Age, large sculptures of generalized man were developed by such artists as Phidias—creator of the Ivory and gold statue of Athena in the Parthenon—and Myron ("Discobolus", c. 450 B.C.). A more naturalized representation of man followed in the Classical period (e.g., the "Hermes" of Praxiteles, c. 340 B.C.), to be followed in turn by the Hellenistic period when symbolism and the poetic approach were dominant. Many of the examples of Greek art extant today are copies made by the Romans, who were as impressed with their neighbors, the Greeks, as are men of our age.

Greek writers, historians, dramatists and humorists are read and studied today as they have been for centuries. Historians consider Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon (all 5th century B.C.), and Plutarch (1st century A.D.) to be valuable sources for knowledge of the past as well as masters of style. The 5th century B.C. dramatists' Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes have influenced playwrights and authors by both the content and the execution of their plays and satires. Greek poets developed many of the structural forms which characterize modern western verse. The works of Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Plato are still read for their prose style as well as for their substance.

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle have influenced philosophers through the ages, creating the framework within which much of the reasoning and logic of their heirs has proceeded. Similarly, other areas have been affected and guided by the early work done by

² "Okhi!" ("No!") was the Greek reply to the Italian Fascist ultimatum.

the Greeks: Galen and Hippocrates in medicine; Euclid and Archimedes in mathematics; Andronicus in astronomy; Basil, Nestorius and Socrates (the lawyer) in Christian scholarship; Draco, Solon, Cleisthenes and Pericles in law; and Callimachus in poetry—to name but a few. From the Greeks, who invented democracy, we have learned how to defend it; Miltiades at the battle of Marathon, Leonidas at Thermopylae, and the patriots of the 1820's proved that free men would fight and die to preserve their liberty. The campaigns of Alexander, Kolokotronis, and Papagos, and a treatise on guerrilla warfare by the 10th century A.D. Byzantine emperor Nicephorus Phocas, are read by military strategists. Politicians still emulate Demosthenes, the greatest of the Greek orators.

The Greeks have not rested on the laurels of their ancient ancestors, but have continued to give to the world their talents and abilities. Domenico Theotocopulos was known as El Greco when he painted in Spain. In the world of music, Maria Callas, Dmitri Mitropoulos and Mikis Theodorakis are recognized for their excellence. Among a long list of literary personalities are Kostas Palamas the poet, authors Nikos Kazantzakis and Vassilis Vassilikos, Nobel Poet Laureate George Seferis and the playwright and poet Nikolaos George Nikolaidis (Paul Nord). In the 1960 Olympic Games, the modern revival of the ancient Greek athletic competition, King Constantine II of Greece won a gold medal in yachting.

Greeks in the United States have contributed to every phase of this nation's life, from the early explorer of Florida, Dorotheos, and the discoverer of the Juan de Fuca Straits, Apostolos Valerianos, to the Skouras brothers of Twentieth-Century Fox. Three early immigrants to America became famous through their endeavors: George Musalas Calvoceoresis was a Navy Captain and explorer, a tradition he passed on to his son, Admiral George P. Calvoceoresis, a Commandant of the U.S. Naval Academy; John Zachos was an educator, journalist, inventor, author, theologian and a proponent of Negro education just after the Civil War, in which he served; and the adopted son of Colonel J. P. Miller became Loukas Miltiades Miller, Congressman from Wisconsin.

The United States and Greece have long enjoyed amicable relations, partly because of American respect for the Greek devotion to freedom. Such eminent Americans as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster voiced their approval of Greek independence, as did two early Presidents, James Monroe and James Madison. During the post-World War II struggle against the communist rebels, President Harry S. Truman noted: "This valor of Greece . . . convinces me that the Greek people are equal to the task." President Dwight D. Eisenhower said in 1953, after Greece had defeated the communists, at the ceremonies conferring the Legion of Merit on King Paul: ". . . Greece asked no favor except the opportunity to stand for those rights in which it believed, and it gave to the world an example of battle . . . a battle that thrilled the hearts of all free men and free women everywhere."

THE 18-YEAR-OLD VOTE AMENDMENT—A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, referring to the prospect of the chaotic confusion which will likely take place on election

day November 7, 1972, veteran congressional columnist Willard Edwards in his column "Capitol Views" of March 20, 1971, sagely observed:

Congress created this mess last June. It was so anxious to get on the record in favor of lowering the voting age that it adopted a legislative shortcut to achieve that goal. It amended the Voting Rights Act of 1970, spurning warnings that a constitutional amendment was the proper procedure.

There has probably never been a time in the history of our country when respect for and confidence in Congress has been so low. Notwithstanding this, instead of following the constitutionally established amending process laid down in article V of the Constitution by placing before the States a proposed amendment to grant young people between the ages of 17 and 21 of the right to vote in all elections, Congress last year chose to follow the siren cry of the crowd into the grave error of constitutional usurpation in attempting to do by statute that which only a constitutional amendment can accomplish.

Now, recognizing the confusion resulting from its rash action, Congress wants to pass the buck to the States to extricate the Nation from predicted chaos on election day, November 7, 1972.

Admittedly, it takes character to recognize and admit one's mistakes. By repealing section 302 of the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1970, we would be admitting our irresponsible action in trying to accomplish by a regular law what should be done only by the amending process, and we might even convince our fellow Americans that a majority of us at least still believe in rule by law as well as the deliberative lawmaking process and have not joined the ranks of those who would bring about instant government by yielding to the pressures of mob rule—the Constitution be hanged.

I insert the article of columnist Willard Edwards at this point in my remarks:

CONGRESS SHUFFLES 18 VOTE TO STATES

(By Willard Edwards)

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Congress is about to thrust upon the states responsibility for extricating the nation from a nightmarish prospect on election day, Nov. 7, 1972.

To the other imponderables of next year's Presidential campaign, already looming as one of the most exciting in history, will be added this question:

Will 38 of the 50 states [the necessary three-fourths] ratify, in time, an amendment to the Constitution granting the vote at 18 in both state and federal elections?

Lacking that action, an estimated 11,500,000 voters, 18 to 21, must be herded apart from other citizens in exercising their franchise for the first time.

They can vote for President, Vice President and members of Congress but in most states not for governor, state legislator, mayor or local officials. This absurdity will necessitate dual voting machines or separate paper ballots; special supervisory personnel and clerks; dual sets of books.

The prospect has been aptly described as chaotic, productive not only of confusion and disorder but of potential fraud. It will cost an estimated extra \$20 million.

Congress created this mess last June. It was so anxious to get on the record in favor of lowering the voting age that it adopted a

legislative shortcut to achieve that goal. It amended the Voting Rights Act of 1970, spurning warnings that a constitutional amendment was the proper procedure.

In December, the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, upheld the lowered voting age for Presidential and congressional elections but ruled the change unconstitutional as it applied to state and local elections.

Now, happily washing its hands of responsibility for the consequences of its haste, Congress is scheduled to endorse next week the constitutional amendment it should have approved nine months ago and sent to the states. The delay has drastically shortened the time remaining to act before next year's elections.

Another threat to ratification has emerged in a movement to defer it until the 18-year voting rights measure has been repealed.

A newly formed Committee for Constitutional Integrity, headed by Francis G. Wilson, emeritus professor of political science, University of Illinois, is sending letters to each of more than 7,500 members of the legislatures of all 50 states, urging such a delay.

A number of noted constitutional scholars, including Franz O. Willenbacher and Benjamin Ginzburg, former research director of the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee, have joined Wilson in warning state legislatures of the dangers of precipitate action.

Virginia, they noted, has already acted by petitioning Congress to repeal the 18-year voting act, which it described as "an act of usurpation"—a granting of powers by Congress not within its authority and standing as a precedent for future usurpatory legislation if not removed from the statute books. Every state, they argue, should make clear to Congress that it will not ratify the constitutional amendment until the constitutionally offensive statute is repealed.

Three states [Alaska, Georgia and Kentucky] already allow 18-year-olds to vote. Ten states in the last two years have rejected a lowered voting age. Others [Indiana and Kansas among them] are reported bidding for the honor of being first to ratify the 26th Amendment to the Constitution.

If precedent prevails, the number of ratifying states will mount rapidly as the months pass. Then the pace will slow as the magic number of 38 is approached.

Ratification before November, 1972, is deemed a "realistic possibility" by some observers; doubtful by others. This one could prove a cliffhanger in a period already fraught with political uncertainties.

SOMETIMES THEY CRY

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I feel it necessary to reiterate my strong opposition to the liberalization of existing abortion laws. I have offered several statements regarding my concern and wish at this time to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very cogent letter.

In the November 1970 issue of the American Bar Association Journal there appeared a letter to the editor from Mr. Francis G. Dunn, a lawyer from Sioux Falls, S. Dak. In his communication, Mr. Dunn discussed the legal rights of an unborn child.

I commend Mr. Dunn's letter to the attention of all Members:

SOMETIMES THEY CRY

At a recent reception I listened to a young medical student relating his experiences of the day before in a large city hospital. He had aided in ten abortions that day and in numerous others on previous days, and his only qualm was when pregnancies had been allowed to run for four or five months and "sometimes they cry".

The statement of the young medical student has haunted me since. I recall the great concern that the law has for the unborn child on property rights. The South Dakota Code, Section 26.12, states: "A child conceived but not born is to be deemed an existing person so far as may be necessary for its interest in the event of its subsequent birth."

Provision is always made for the unborn child in business transactions and inheritance matters, and for the support and maintenance of an unborn child in divorce cases; an action can be maintained for the injury or death of an unborn child through the negligence of another. In all cases enumerated, the courts appoint a guardian *ad litem* to protect the rights of this child "conceived but not born, and deemed to be an existing person", and if he has any existing property rights, he may be assured that they will be protected.

It would seem that the law should have equal concern for the most precious possession known to man—that of life itself. I make no case for either side in the great social-religious dialogue now going on about abortion. I do make a case for the legal right of the unborn child to be represented at the hearing which decides whether he is to be a human being or dumped into the refuse barrel on a given morning at the hospital.

For many years the law gave little thought to the rights of little children in a divorce case. It was thought that one or the other of the parents would automatically fight for the rights of the children. Nothing was further from the truth in many instances. The father and the mother, hell bent on marrying someone else, gave little thought to the children, who are the real victims of divorce. It remained for Judge Robert Hanson of Wisconsin to popularize the legal theory that children do have a right to be represented in a divorce hearing where their lives are being torn apart, their hopes for a college education are being shot from under them, and their standards of living are being drastically curtailed. Now it is fairly common for children to be represented in a divorce action by a guardian *ad litem* as to their rights separate and apart from that of either the father or the mother.

I submit that the law owes this same consideration for the child "conceived but not born and deemed to be an existing person". My whole legal conscience rebels at the theory that "this is a matter between the mother and her doctor". Conceding for the moment that the doctor may be of the highest integrity, and the mother a mature, well-informed, well-adjusted person (which too often is not the case), there is still one legal person under our law with everything at stake who is not represented at the hearing—the unborn child. If the decision is to be made on the basis of the physical condition of the mother, the probable deformities or mental deficiencies of the unborn child, the social and economic squalor into which the child is to be born, then let that unborn child be represented and let proof be produced to justify the fact that he is better off unborn. I cannot find where the unborn child is represented under any of the formulas suggested for legal abortion in the various states.

It is no wonder that "sometimes they cry"; as of this date theirs is the only voice representing them in this so-called civilized government based on law. It is time the legal scholars of the country joined in this cry

for the simple justice which is denied to no man in this day and age—the right to be represented in any proceedings affecting his life or his property.

HORTON PAYS TRIBUTE TO REV. CYRIL F. CARTER, FRIEND OF YOUTH

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, The Rev. Cyril F. Carter, who was athletic director at Aquinas Institute in Rochester, N.Y., for 29 years, was once described by a football coach who worked with him "as one of those men who was so good, you could not explain it."

Last Thursday—March 18—Father Cy, as he was affectionately called by his friends and associates, died after a year of failing health. He will be remembered, however, by the many people—both young and old—whom he inspired on the sports field and in the classroom, where he taught mathematics, often using ingenious teaching aids.

While Father Carter was athletic director, Aquinas attained national prominence in secondary school football. In the six seasons from 1946 to 1951, Aquinas won 40 of its 48 games and drew crowds that established attendance records in the Rochester area.

Just as importantly he created a spirit of sportsmanship in all those he directed.

Although poor health forced Father Carter to retire from the athletic post last spring, he continued as student adviser until last December. Moved by an intense interest in youth, he sought to guide them in as many ways as he could.

I knew Father Carter for many years and he was a close personal friend of mine. I believe that he exemplifies the ideals of fairplay and sportsmanship which we want to instill in our young people today.

For this reason, I would like to share an article about Father Carter which appeared in the Rochester Times-Union on March 18:

FATHER CARTER, 57, DIES; HEADED AQUINAS SPORTS

The Rev. Cyril F. Carter, C.S.B., former athletic director and veteran teacher at Aquinas Institute, died at 9:55 a.m. today at St. Anne's Home. He was 57 years old.

He had been a member of the Aquinas faculty for 29 years. Father Carter retired from the athletic post at Aquinas last spring because of failing health. He continued working as student adviser until December when he entered the infirmary at St. Anne's.

Father Carter had been a diabetic for the past 30 years and had developed kidney complications last April.

"Father Carter will be remembered by thousands for his gentleness and sincerity and for his intense interest in youth," an Aquinas spokesman said. "He was blessed with an extraordinary memory and often delighted former students by recalling their names and incidents from their high school days."

Father Cy, as he was called by his friends and associates, achieved renown and leadership in his youth playing football, baseball

and hockey in his native Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, and later at the University of Toronto.

After he graduated from St. Michael's College, Toronto, he entered the novitiate of the Basilian Fathers Community. He made his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary in Toronto and was ordained to the priesthood in 1940.

He served two years on the faculty of St. Michael's College in Toronto and was then appointed assistant athletic director and mathematics teacher at Aquinas.

Two years later he became director of athletics, a post he held until 1970. In 1958 he was awarded a master of education degree by the University of Rochester.

Under Father Carter's direction, Aquinas soared to national football prominence with teams coached by Harry Wright in 1946, 1947 and 1948, and by Mickey Connolly in 1949, 1950 and 1951.

In those six seasons the little Irish won 40 of 48 games and drew crowds that established new attendance records in Rochester.

On Thanksgiving Day in 1947 a game against Boys' Town drew more than 23,500 fans to Red Wing Stadium, Aquinas' home field until its own stadium was built in 1949.

"I'm pretty sure that's the biggest crowd that ever attended any event in Rochester," Father Carter said after the game.

"I think we could have sold 40,000 tickets if we'd had the room. Everything was going for us then—postwar prosperity, young men back from military service, no TV to give us any competition and, of course, a good team."

In June 1967, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary as an Aquinas teacher, hundreds honored him at a testimonial dinner at Vince's 50 Acres in Rush.

Present at the dinner were the former Aquinas coaches: Army Coach Tom Cahill; Jack Landry, who played for Notre Dame; and Major Don Holleder, an Aquinas football player who went on to become an All-American quarterback from Army.

Holleder was killed four months later in Vietnam. Father Carter said the mass for him in Arlington Cemetery.

Father Carter is survived by two sisters, Mrs. James Lowe of Owen Sound, Ont., and Miss Velma Carter of St. Catharines, Ont.

Father Carter "was one of those men who was so good, you couldn't explain it."

That's the way he's remembered by Joe Repko who coached football for him for nine years from 1956 to 1964. Repko, former Boston College star who now operates Ye Olde Coaches Inn in Albion, said, "Father Cy was the kind of man who'd rather hurt himself than you. He was a gentleman all the way, humble in the true tradition of a Basilian priest."

Repko remembers one time when "I was chewing out the team while watching some game movies. We had beaten this team the Sunday before by two touchdowns, but I saw some bad mistakes in the movies. I was using some pretty tough language, really sarcastic. Unbeknown to me, Father Cy was in the darkened room.

"The lights went on and I was shocked to see him. He had a big grin on his face. The only thing he said to me as he walked out was, 'What would you have said to 'em if they had lost?'"

PENALIZING THE LAW ABIDING

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent edi-

torial appearing on March 9 in the Detroit, Mich., News.

The editorial entitled "Penalizing the Law Abiding" points out the folly of actions now proposed in the city of Detroit to seize privately owned handguns while 75 percent of the shootings done in Detroit are done with unregistered guns, a violation of at least two and probably three existing statutes.

One must wonder why firearms of law-abiding citizens must be taken up when they are duly and properly registered under law, while criminals will, of course, be privileged to continue their nefarious actions positive that the law abiding will not possess handguns.

Perhaps the authors of this outrageous proposed statute expect that criminals will line up to register or turn in their illegal guns.

The editorial follows:

PENALIZING THE ABIDING

When existing gun-registration laws are violated in a wholesale manner and with impunity, it is ridiculous to talk about banning handguns in Detroit.

Police, city and legal officials met last week and took the first steps toward outlawing handguns for everyone except police officers. Detroit Police Commissioner John F. Nichols theorized that "elimination of handguns would obviate 65 percent of the murders in Detroit."

But then the commissioner went on to note that 75 percent of the shootings are done with unregistered guns, of which there are now 500,000 in Detroit.

Although possession of unregistered guns is illegal, people do own those unregistered guns. If there are now 500,000 unregistered guns—all in violation of present laws—then there would be 500,000 guns in violation of the proposed new law prohibiting ownership of handguns.

In short, the effect of such a ban would be to penalize law-abiding citizens who have carefully registered their arms, leaving them at the mercy of the owners of illegal arms.

To obtain a handgun legally in Michigan today, you must get a purchase permit from local police, submit the permit to the seller, sign a federal affidavit testifying that you are not a criminal or a drug-user and register the gun with local police.

If Detroit leaders wish to stop the illegal use of firearms, let them concentrate on the enforcement of existing law.

Meanwhile, the right of law-abiding citizens to bear arms is not merely an abstract constitutional matter. That provision was put in the federal and state constitutions in the very practical interest of self-preservation—certainly a genuine issue when 500,000 persons in a community possess firearms not legally registered.

YOUTH CAMP SAFETY

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, as the spring season begins, our thoughts turn toward making plans for the summer. For over 8 million youngsters, the summer season means summer camp where they will spend as much as 8 weeks away from home.

These camps will act in loco parentis providing leadership and safety for the children. Unfortunately, however, many of the 11,000 summer camps fall short in many areas which are of major concern to parents. In many instances, camps are run by unqualified staff, too few in number to provide adequate supervision. Even more alarming, many camps do not provide adequate sanitary kitchens, fire-protection equipment, efficient sanitation disposal systems, and other essential elements necessary in guaranteeing the well-being of the child.

Most parents often do not have the time to visit the camp before their child arrives. Traditionally, the responsibility for inspecting camp facilities has been left to the individual State. Unfortunately, many States have neglected their responsibility in this area.

Almost half of the States have little or no regulations regarding summer camp safety. Only 15 States have any safety legislation applicable to camps. Only a few have minimum qualifications for camp personnel. Even in those States which have safety legislation, the laws are often unenforced.

For these reasons, I have introduced today legislation designed to insure the safety of our youth at summer camps.

Key provisions of my bill include:

Setting Federal safety and health standards with enforcement by either Federal or State officials, depending on the State's decision;

Funding up to 90 percent by Federal Government of State-run youth camp programs; and

Providing for cooperation with voluntary camping associations and existing State agencies involved with camp standards.

In cases where the States desire not to assume responsibility, the Federal Government, in the person of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will enforce such regulations.

We have delayed too long in protecting our children from those camps which provide inadequate supervision and unsatisfactory health and safety standards. This bill will serve to eliminate these problems and offer relief to the parents of our Nation's youth.

INCREASING ASSAULTS ON POLICE THROUGHOUT NATION SHOW NEED FOR NEW FEDERAL LAW

HON. R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 22, 1971

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues, Hon. EDWARD G. BIESTER and myself, I speak for a new bill we have introduced today to make assaults upon State and local law enforcement officers a Federal crime.

This legislation, we believe, is necessary because of increasing attacks and the nationwide implications of assaults and conspiracies. It is a bill which we

have considered carefully, weighing all aspects, before deciding on its introduction.

Specifically, this measure would make it a Federal crime to assault, injure, or kill any State or local law enforcement officer, fireman, or judicial officer because of his official position. The trend of rising statistics on these types of attacks illustrates the necessity for a Federal law that offers the broadest possible protection for law enforcement officers who are assaulted or slain as a result of their official positions.

The evidence that points to a rise in national conspiracies, interstate use of facilities, and transportation of weapons interstate used in attacks also shows that a new Federal law is required. Existing laws cover Federal employees in the capacities cited in this bill, but there are no similar provisions for State and local officials.

This measure provides that in any case where an individual has traveled in interstate commerce or used any instrumentality of, or facility for, interstate commerce, with the intent of assaulting, injuring, or killing such officials, or where a deadly or dangerous weapon has been transported in, or is customarily distributed in, interstate commerce, is used to commit the crime, Federal jurisdiction would be involved.

The legislation makes it a violation of Federal law to transport or aid another to transport in interstate commerce any dangerous or deadly weapon for the purposes cited. Covered also are conspiracies to kill or injure police officers, firemen, and judicial officers.

This bill is supported by Francis C. Burch, president of the National Association of Attorneys General, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Conference of Police Associations, and the International Association of Firefighters.

The virulent increase of vicious and often fatal attacks on policemen throughout the country is the cause of grave concern among governmental officials and fair-minded citizens. As we have moved to protect the right of criminal defendants, so we must move to protect the rights of those who risk life and limb to enforce the laws of society.

The news stories relate with an appalling frequency what is happening. Policemen attacked without provocation. Firemen assaulted while trying to quell blazes during civil disorders. A judge kidnaped and killed.

Misguided persons, impelled by what they feel are injustices, are perpetrating attacks on law enforcement officers to a degree and frequency that we never before could have imagined. Acting in concert with others in various States, individuals are crossing State lines, transporting weapons interstate and committing outrages that threaten the liberties and rights of all of us.

Enactment of this legislation would permit the FBI to assist State and local authorities in investigating these crimes and tracking down criminal suspects.

In 1969, the latest year with total fig-

ures, the Uniform Crime Reports show a record number of law enforcement officers—86—were killed by felonious criminal action. This is a 34-percent increase over 1968. The previous high was 76 in 1967. The tragic toll of 561 deaths was totaled for the years 1960-69.

Percentage-wise, these attacks have risen rapidly. In 1969, there were 16.9 assaults for every 100 officers. This was an increase from 15.8 in 1968 and 13.5 in 1967.

Justice is a quantity to which every American is entitled. When a class of individuals such as law enforcement officers starts to become a special target of antisocial violence, then it is time to act on the Federal level.

Our proposed law does just this and does not attempt to supplant existing State and municipal statutes. We feel not only that this law is necessary, but that we would be derelict in our duty if we did not attempt to provide additional protection for law enforcement officials engaged in performance of their duties.

We hope that early hearings on this bill will be conducted by the Judiciary Committee on what we consider is important legislation. We also hope that in time there will be testimony on the extent of fines and imprisonment that should be imposed in various cases arising under this bill.

To our colleagues who cosponsored this bipartisan legislation, we offer our thanks and we insert their names in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Ben B. Blackburn, Republican, of Georgia.
Elford Cederberg, Republican, of Michigan.
Frank Clark, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
James C. Cleveland, Republican, of New Hampshire.
James M. Collins, Republican, of Texas.
Robert J. Corbett, Republican of Pennsylvania.
Jorge L. Córdova, of Puerto Rico.
W. C. Daniel, Democrat, of Virginia.
John W. Davis, Democrat, of Georgia.
John H. Dent, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
Marvin L. Esch, Republican, of Michigan.
Edwin D. Eshleman, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Hamilton Fish, Republican, of New York.
Daniel J. Flood, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
Walter Flowers, Democrat, of Alabama.
Gerald R. Ford, Republican, of Michigan.
Edwin B. Forsythe, Republican, of New Jersey.
Peter Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey.
Bill Frenzel, Republican of Minnesota.
James G. Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Don Fuqua, Democrat, of Florida.
Joseph M. Gaydos, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
George A. Goodling, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Ella T. Grasso, Democrat, of Connecticut.
Seymour Halpern, Republican, of New York.
Orval Hansen, Republican, of Idaho.
James Harvey, Republican, of Michigan.
Ken Hechler, Democrat, of West Virginia.
Craig Hosmer, Republican, of California.
Albert W. Johnson, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

William J. Keating, Republican, of Ohio.
Jack F. Kemp, Republican, of New York.
Robert McClory, Republican, of Illinois.
John Y. McCollister, Republican, of Nebraska.
Joseph M. McDade, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Ray J. Madden, Democrat, of Indiana.
Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat, of Kentucky.
Ralph H. Metcalfe, Democrat, of Illinois.
Robert H. Michel, Republican, of Illinois.
Bradford F. Morse, Republican, of Massachusetts.
Walter E. Powell, Republican, of Ohio.
Tom Railsback, Republican, of Illinois.
Donald W. Riegle, Republican, of Illinois.
Fred B. Rooney, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
John P. Saylor, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Herman T. Schneebeli, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Fred Schwengel, Republican, of Iowa.
Keith G. Sebelius, Republican, of Kansas.
Richard G. Shoup, Republican, of Montana.
Floyd Spence, Republican, of South Carolina.
Charles M. Teague, Republican, of California.
John H. Terry, Republican, of New York.
Vernon W. Thomson, Republican, of Wisconsin.
Guy Vander Jagt, Republican, of Michigan.
John Ware, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
G. William Whitehurst, Republican, of Virginia.
Lawrence G. Williams, Republican, of Pennsylvania.
Wendell Wyatt, Republican, of Oregon.
Louis C. Wyman, Republican, of New Hampshire.
Gus Yatron, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.
Roger H. Zion, Republican, of Indiana.

SENATE—Tuesday, March 23, 1971

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. GEORGE MCGOVERN, a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

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

O God and Father of all mankind, impart Thy grace and higher wisdom to all in the service of this country that they may be faithful to their trust and by their labors advance Thy kingdom on earth.

O God, whom prison walls cannot exclude, be present with all who are held as prisoners of war. In hours of loneliness draw near to them. Let thoughts of Thee be their strength and stay. O Thou who comest as a still, small voice, speak to them comfortably. Uphold them in their weakness, whether of body, mind, or spirit. Give their loved ones reassurance concerning them, and temper the acts and actions of their keepers with mercifulness; through Jesus Christ, the Great Deliverer of all. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

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

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1971.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. GEORGE MCGOVERN, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
President pro tempore.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED FIELDS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN) laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

To the Congress of the United States:

I have the honor to present herewith a report of Federal activities in juvenile delinquency, youth development, and related fields, as required by section 408 of

the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-445).

The report covers the period from July 1, 1968, to June 1970, and evaluates activities of the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration (formerly the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development) in the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which is responsible for the program. It also includes a description of the activities of other Federal agencies and departments in the field of juvenile delinquency.

Early in 1970 it became evident that certain changes in direction and emphasis in the program of the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration would be highly desirable. This report also incorporates these proposed changes.

I commend this report to your careful attention.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 22, 1971.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Raymond J. Broderick, of Pennsylvania, to be a U.S. district judge for the eastern