September 22, 1970

regarding persecution of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REID of New York.

H. Con. Res. 746. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war in Vietnam; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YATES (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of South Carolina, Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHAMAN, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DERWINIS, Mr. GATENS, Mr. GAU, Mr. GORE, Mr. W. McGovern, Mr. R. McGovern, Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. JOHNSON of North Carolina, Mr. KERTZ, Mr. MOLLOY, Mr. OAKES, Mr. PATE of North Carolina, Mr. REYNOLDS of Ohio, Mr. ROBBINS, Mr. ROBERTSON of Tennessee, Mr. SULLIVAN of New York, Mr. THORPE of New York, Mr. TUCKER, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARD of Pennsylvania, Mr. WAGGONER of Missouri, and Mr. WOOD of Alabama): H. Con. Res. 747. Concurrent resolution urging the President to determine and undertake appropriate actions with respect to stopping armed attacks on aircraft and passengers engaged in international travel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS introduced a bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Mrs. Maria G. Orsini (nee Mari), and referred 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:

SENATOR RANDOLPH MAKES SIGNIFICANT ADDRESS ON CRISIS IN WATER RESOURCES

HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, on September 15th, at the League, Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH delivered an important address at the Fourth Annual Governors' Conference on Water Resources in Columbia, S.C.

Sharing the platform with Gov. Robert McNair and introduced by Dr. R. C. Edwards, president of Clemson University, Senator Randolph drew on his knowledge and experience as chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee to present a very thorough and thoughtful discussion of the water resources problems faced by the United States.

Because of the importance of this subject to all Americans, I ask unanimous consent that the text of Senator Randolph's address be printed in the Record.

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

WATER RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Address by Senator Jennings Randolph)

"And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters."

Thus in the second verse of the Bible we read of our most basic of natural resources.

You are aware of the exalted status of water in the world today. We are acutely conscious of the fact that the world is a matter of scarce water supplies is the recycling and reuse of water, much of its population is suffering from or faced with serious water shortages.

We are in much the same situation as the ancient mariner surrounded by water but dying of thirst. Our growing populations and industry have an apparently insatiable thirst that is becoming more and more difficult to quench.

The increasing consumption of water by people and industry is not the only problem we face with regard to this vital resource. Water provides an important means of transportation, and rivers, harbors and waterways must be maintained in a modern condition to facilitate the movement of goods in commerce.

The demand for clean water forces several challenges. One matter of basic necessity is water shortage, the challenge is a relatively simple one—new sources must be tapped and ways devised to deliver the water to where it is needed.

On the other hand, many localities have large supplies of water at their doorsteps but find them of limited use because of severe pollution. We are now harvesting the bitter fruit of two centuries of haphazard development. Many streams that once were clear and pure now are rainbow-colored from wastes dumped into them. Foul smelling debris floats and rapidly increases fish and wildlife populations.

The tragic cases of Lake Erie and the Hudson River are regrettable but not isolated instances of a condition that is not only a growing problem but is increasingly typical if we continue to let pollution intrude on our abatement efforts.

The need for facing the truth that the need for facing the truth that water may force us to make some very difficult decisions in the near future. Not the least of these is likely to be an increased price for the water we use. Cost also is an obvious and unavoidable factor in eliminating pollution, one that I believe will be willingly paid in return for a cleaner world.

But even beyond economic considerations lies the possibility of drastic changes in the waterways in which we traditionally have traded. Water that is necessary to get the American economy moving again.

The Government needed then and, government is willing and able to meet the new crisis.

The Federal Government has a long history of development and management of water resources of all types. It dates when Thomas Jefferson was President and has changed in nature as water resource needs change.

Starting with the removal of snags and sand bars from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the Federal effort during the 19th Century was devoted almost entirely to the improvement of navigational facilities. The Corps of Engineers has been involved in South Carolina since 1852, when it undertook its first navigable project in the Charleston Harbor.

The York, Pee Dee and Saluda Rivers Bill, now pending in the Senate and the House, would authorize a $150 million dollar flood control project on the Pee Dee River in the Carolinas area. This involves eight miles of channel enlargement.

The Public Works Appropriations Bill, now in the Senate—House—Conference, includes money for two South Carolina projects, $150,000 to 000 to plan further navigation in the Cooper River-Charleston Harbor area and $264,500 for construction of erosion control and hurricane protection facilities on Hunting Island Beach. Flood control started to become a consideration in 1970 with the formation of the Mississippi River Commission.

The turn of the century saw further ex-
As our country has changed over the years, bringing with it new concepts about the uses of water and the development of water resources, the Federal Government has concurrently altered its approach to the problems associated with water.

Although national economic growth continues to be a primary goal, we now recognize that other objectives, such as balanced regional growth and environmental enhancement, must be included.

The logical outcome of this thinking is legislation directed to planning water resources development on a larger scale than in the past. The sharp departure from previous practices, but I believe we can no longer plan water resources on a piecemeal basis. We must use the program planning techniques that take into consideration the total water situation or the Nation.

The most comprehensive example of this approach is section 206 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 which authorized a comprehensive water resource plan for the 13-state Appalachian region.

The Army Corps of Engineers established a special study group and took the important step of defining the future economic and social growth of the United States. I know of no pork barrel critics who advocate a halt in this important work. This contradiction is one that we have learned to live with because we know that what we are doing is justified and is in the national interest.

I am not naive enough to believe that during the past century and a half there were not pork barrel decisions made politically, even if I believe these have been few in number.

We have likewise developed evaluative techniques to the point where it would be difficult indeed to authorize an unjustified project over the objections of an increasingly sophisticated and alert public even if we wanted to.

The Committee on Public Works has further increased the power of the Congress to restrict over legislation affecting the environment. For much of the past decade the Committee and its Subcommittees on Air and Water Resources have given serious attention to the protection of water from the increasing contamination to which I referred earlier.

From these efforts has come a constant flow of legislation designed to progressively protect the integrity of our water supplies from abuse and to correct the damage of the past. Major legislation, The Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, was signed into law early this year, and the Committee has begun consideration of new legislation to combat water pollution.

The protection of water cannot be divorced from other environmental matters. The central importance of water in our life means that all environmental matters must be considered when they relate to each other. This, in fact, is the very essence of ecology, a science which deals with all aspects of nature and their interaction with each other.

Water must be considered when viewing the impact of electrical power production on the quality of life, for the water resources power plants becomes heated and thus can inflict rivers and lakes with damaging thermal pollution.

Water is used in solid waste disposal not only as a carrier of waste but as a purifying agent in waste treatment plants. Likewise, the burial of solid waste must be planned so as not to contaminate natural water supplies. Water also is an ingredient in the cleaning of air in industrial operations.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, the Washington Evening Star carried a piece entitled "For Fair Appraisal of the South—All the Souths," by syndicated columnist James J. Kilpatrick.

It points out why the South has become justifiably bitter over the current estimates alleging that the South is estranging the very life out of the meaning of quality education in this Nation.

I include that article in the RECORD at this point:

FOR FAIR APPRAISAL OF THE SOUTH—ALL THE SOUTHS

BY JAMES J. KILPATRICK

AUBURN, Ala.—It is an old observation that there is no such thing as "one South." There are many Souths. And never has the truism been truer than it is today.

Yet a reporter who spends a few days traveling by car, deep in Dixie, finds a common thread binding much of the South together. The thread has a nice ironic twist to it—a twist not lost on white Southerners themselves. They invented the doctrine of "separate but equal," and applied it hypocritically to the schools. Now they are on the receiving end of discrimination; they are protesting at the top of their lungs that they are demanding equality that is, in many cases, under the law.

It might be funny if there were not such iniquitous tragedy mixed with it. For all the superficial tranquility with which new levels of desegregation have been accepted, racial tensions are running high.

In the Atlanta, Mobile, Jackson, one encounters the same bitter resentment. One hears it expressed at service stations and lunch counters, in the homes of old friends. Newspapers are overflowing with letters making the identical point; When it comes to the racial composition of public school boards, it is a hard South, and no rule at all for anywhere else.

Mississippi's able attorney general, Al- bion Summer, has been traveling widely in recent weeks in an effort to expose the situation and to publicize the South's valid grievance. The schools of his state have been subjected since early this year to the Ducournier edicts of the 5th U.S. Circuit. Mississippi also has had to bear the sting of criticism of Minnesota's Sen. Walter Mondale, a traveling evangelist for the virtues of coerced integration.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for the South, and he sees a blizzard of court orders to the same effect: Neighborhood schools must be broken up in order to reapportion thou­ sands to attain racial balance; facilities must be integrated without regard to the teachers' wishes—and if parents do not like it, well, let the parents be charged with contempt and threatened with sentence to jail.

All right, says Judge Summer; if this is what the Constitution demands, the Constitu­ tion must demand it everywhere. But in the South, Southern whites say, Minnesota and Michigan have overlooked the opportunities for evangelism in his own home state.

During the past school year, some 68,000 pupils were assigned by the courts to 101 schools of Minne­apolis. Of these, 5,500 pupils, or 8.1 percent were black. The great bulk of these black pupils—about 4,000—were crowded into a handsful of schools—at Hay, Bethune, Wil­ lard, and Field elementary schools, at Lin­coln, Washington, Brown, and West High schools, and at Central and North high schools.

Meanwhile—horrible to contemplate—such elementary schools in Minneapolis as Morris Low and Lowell are crowded with white boys. Minne­ahs had 1 black child in an enrollment of 516; Philomath had 1 in 427; St. Peter, 1 in 667. At Jordan Junior High, there were 2 blacks among 1,200. At Roosevelt High School, Judge Summer found 15 blacks in a student body of 2,531.

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THE SOUTH ASKS WHY

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1970

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on September 17, the Washington
The situation was the same last year in neighboring St. Paul, Monroe Junior and Senior High School, for example, reported not a single black student in an enrollment of 1,083 or Revere. One of the best-known Van Buren, Sibley, Grant, Adams, Whittemore, Deans and Gordon—counted white children, 903 of whom were between the ages of one and four.

Now, this is the kind of thing that outrages Mondaie; it outrages him in Mississippi. It is the kind of thing that has resulted in a massive court-ordered busing in Richmond, Norfolk and Charlotte. But no federal judge has ordered Minneapolis to do anything. St. Paul has not been converted; its acts have led to no perils. The South is asking why.

SPREAD OF V.D. AMONG TEENS GROWING WORRY IN DENMARK

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, nations which relax their moral standards must pay the piper.

One example of this is the following United Press International articles reporting a shocking condition prevalent in Denmark. This is the nation which some would like us to copy by removing all restrictions on the sale and distribution of pornographic material.

A loud warning signal has been sounded in Denmark. We should heed it and brush aside any suggestions for action that will cause a furthering lowering of morals and decency in the United States.

The article follows:

SPREAD OF V.D. AMONG TEENS

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.—They look like a row of demure school girls. School girls they are, Demure they are not.

The 12 and 13 year olds lining the bench are sitting in a state run venereal disease clinic. And they have given Denmark a new worry.

The pill, a general relaxation moral standards, and freedom among the young are responsible for a 40 percent increase in VD cases over the past year, in the opinion of District Doctor Bent Maegaard Nielsen.

"I'm not preaching morals," said Nielsen, a leading authority in the field, "but some of the youngsters these days get venereal disease the way the older generation got a cold.

That may have been the case 20 or 50 years ago," he said, "but not today. They have given up the hope they once had that antibiotics would eliminate the disease.

"That is not a single black student in Paul, Monroe Junior and St. Paul Harding High School for example, reported not a single black student in an enrollment of 3,020; the nearest neighboring school, Sibley, has 1,083 students, and the closest one, Grant, has 903.

Today that pluralism is endangered—through polarization of our society based on accentuation of our differences. By singling out how one group differs from another, pluralism as a principle works against us—rather than in our favor. It is therefore critical that those in the mass media be aware of the potential for good and harm they have in their hands. Too often they have been remiss in handling that responsibility. We can no longer allow them sucheway.

It is particularly important for us to realize that today successful entertainment depends on mass media that cross Interstate and international boundaries as if they were not there. Modern technology has created new worlds for massaging the brains and pleasure centers of the mass mind. It is not only easy to get across an evil concept or a distorted picture of an entire group of people. This has, and is, being done with disconcerting frequency by our mass media, especially in movies and television. Results have crept across the picture they have of these citizens. We must pay the piper.
is either a close blood relative to Al Capone or would like to be. Consistently, through programs such as the “Untouchables” or “The FBI,” Italian Americans are pictured as illiterate moochers who dress flashily, smoke huge cigars, smuggle heroin, kill innocent people, and belong to the Mafia or Casa Nostra. If this is true, then the movie The Godfather starts at fullback for the New York Jets. We laugh, but many believe.

Movie after movie has been made portraying them in similar fashion. Today’s film is yesterday’s television show. The vegetables of today are the fruits of tomorrow’s show. Scores of millions of Americans live in areas where Italian Americans are few. Their only images of such fellow citizens is formed in great part by such presentations. By creating such intolerably warped pictures of Italian Americans, the minds of millions are made up, and the entire image set as if in concrete. Here again we see pluralism used against America. We all have seen or experienced that ourselves.

These films are also liberally distributed abroad, again with permission of our National Government. Foreigners have even less grounds, experience, and personal contact to use for comparison. In almost every country, the image of the people portrayed is formed completely by movies or television shows they are exposed to.

It is also well known that such distribution of American films and television programs literally saturates dozens of countries. We dominate their markets in these areas. It is also well to bear in mind that so many people in these countries cannot read or write, all can understand the relatively simple imagery of a movie or television show.

The same outrageous portrayals have been made of Spanish-speaking Americans. Here it has been just as blatant. The image is appalling. He is lazy. He makes revolutions. He sleeps much and drinks tequila. He is dirty and smelly, lacking ambition. I refer in particular to several portrayals of these groups on television commercials for cigarettes and potato chips.

Again we have the same situation. Go out into the streets of an average American community. Ask people what images come to mind in regard to such people.

Stereotypes we have fought against for years are everpresent in the minds of millions of Americans. And they are growing in frequency and level of outrageous distortion, mainly due to presentations on film and on our television screens.

The same is true of portrayals of the Irish, Jews, blacks, and an entire range of ethnic groups from Eastern Europe. Look at the images being impressed on our national mind of Polish-Americans—instead of giving such citizens their due as having again mainly due to presentations on film and on our television screens.

The same is true of portrayals of the Irish, Jews, blacks, and an entire range of ethnic groups from Eastern Europe. Look at the images being impressed on our national mind of Polish-Americans—instead of giving such citizens their due as having contributed much to America, they and others from Eastern Europe are either ignored or portrayed as dull beasts of burden. No mention is made of their heritage or cultural contributions.

Jews are tightfisted peddlers in the mass media lexicon. They are “those clever little storekeepers” who are always plotting to do one thing or another to gain some commercial advantage. The Irish are almost always portrayed as beefy police types who drink heavily and think little. The image of the Jew on television and many serial programs eagerly exploit and perpetuate such stereotypes. Movies blithely ignore any pretense at fairness, simply ignoring pleas from the various Jewish organizations representing such groups who are laboring to halt these portrayals.

Mr. Speaker, this is more than an ordinary complaint. Millions of Americans belonging to these groups are being rubbed raw by such outrageous commercial warfare and exploitation of what they hold most dear—their identities, heritage and culture. One of the main reasons for the present strictures iner­ably tearing our society’s fabric are portrayals by movies and television I have described. I realize they will howl denials in platoons and battalions. Yet I shall stick to my guns and refute those protestations ahead of time. They are responsible and cannot deny it.

Recent pertinent films by sev­eral of these groups is ample evidence of the truth of what I am saying. Italian-Americans have vigorously protested the depiction of the Irish on screen. Yet, I know of no outcry against the portrayal of the Jew as the cigar-smoking, beefy police types who drink heavily and think little. I refer in particular to several portrayals of these groups.

There are at least 40 million Americans who can be called “ethnics”—in that they are still closely in tune with their heritage from the “Old Country.” They favor old recipes, preserve the language, worship accordingly and often maintain a special language press. These are citizens who live in our cities, especially the larger ones in the East, Midwest, and west coast.

They are outraged in the past they have been ignored by Government, established political groups and the mass media. Their political power is great. Their indignation is strong and growing, and, with increasing bitterness, the images of themselves, distorted beyond reasonable recognition, that appear on their movie and television screens.

These are people who work terribly hard, complain relatively little, support the Nation’s principles and ideals passionately, and are slow to anger. Their lives revolve around work, church, neighborhood, and family.

They are the backbone of our in­dustry and are mainstays of America’s great unions. They feel themselves pressed on many sides and seek understanding of their frustrations, emotions, and desires. In such a light it is easy to understand why they are so en­raged by the perverted one-sided portrayal of them at their expense by the mass media—particularly movies and television.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a “professional politician” or an “academic man.” I live in my public life have become in recent months. I respect and admire the free media of a free nation. Yet freedom to entertain is not a license to do anything in the name of making a profit. Use of the public airwaves and methods of communication carries with it a responsibility to understand and anticipate effects. Such entertainment is going to have. The sensitivities of others are no longer negotiable.

We live in a volatile age complete with unprecedented violence, bigotry, and the demands of the police. Here it has been just as blatant. It rubs salt into already raw wounds. It accelerates the process of national mistrust and polarization. It cuts out that middle ground from under men of moderation and good will, whose main desire in such times throughout our history has been to compromise. Yet if there is no middle ground, there can be no compromise.

It is the duty of television and movies to understand this and act accordingly. If not, we could have an unprecedented national and political polarization. And perhaps it is necessary to remind ourselves a second time that the one time this process reached its ultimate conclusion, we had Civil War.

America is not immune to internal collapse as a result of internecine struggle. It is the duty of this body, as one charged with regulation of the rights which have been abused in this country, to come down hard on these people. If they will not abide by the law, then they should and must be made to bear the consequences of their action to the publicly owned methods of communication.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to sponsor a joint resolution introduced today by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Myers), which would designate November 11, 1970—Veterans’ Day—as a national day of support for U.S. prisoners of war. It is indeed fitting that this bill be introduced following the joint session, during which we heard a report from Col. Frank Borman, the President’s special representative on prisoners of war matters.

This bill is the most recent attempt to focus worldwide attention on the American POW problem. Congress has already passed House Resolution 362, which I also cosponsored calling for strict observance of the POW provisions of the Geneva Accord. I, as well as many other Members, have writ­ten to Generals
domark Drumm and General Blount urging the issuance of a commemorative stamp, and have written personal letters of enr­couragement and thanks. Col. Borman, the U.S. media chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, urging that the treatment of POW’s be given top discussion priority. In addition, I have corresponded with Mr. Ross H. Perot asking how a Member of Congress can effectively aid the POW’s. I believe
we can be encouraged in our efforts by the recent statements of the Communist delegation in Paris which illustrates their awareness of our concern for the treatment and release of American prisoners.

November 11 is an appropriate date on which to honor the more than 1,500 Americans listed as prisoners of war or missing in action, and to demonstrate that we are determined in our efforts to obtain the early release and humane treatment of our POW's.

It is my hope that community, groups, churches, and organizations across the Nation will plan appropriate ceremonies on November 11 to demonstrate the concern of American citizens for our soldiers being held captive by the Communists.

A RESOLUTION PROPOSING A REVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution proposing a review of the United Nations Charter. It seems most timely to propose a review of the charter as the 25th anniversary of the signing occurs in October.

The safety and stability of nations throughout the world is dependent upon an effective United Nations capable of bringing about peaceful settlement of international disputes, and capable of seeking cooperative solutions to world problems.

Although the United Nations Charter has withheld a quarter century of many difficult international situations, the ability of the United Nations to function as an international peace-keeping force is a matter of great controversy. The question of its effectiveness, as the United Nations begins its second quarter-century, is of extreme concern to all member states.

Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Foreign Affairs Secretary of the Philippines and a signer of the United Nations Charter, said he thinks the charter should be rewritten to cover "changed circumstances" in international politics.

Romulo said when we write the charter, none of us knew anything about the atom bomb. Also, the charter is designed for open aggression only. Simultaneously, new kinds of aggression have appeared: Aggression by propaganda, aggression by subversion. We need a better definition of aggression.

Romulo also explained that a provision in the charter suggested restudy of the General Assembly by the member states every 10 years. My resolution reads as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the House of Representatives of the United States position at the forthcoming 25th General Assembly of the United Nations that should be the occasion for a Conference for the Review of the United Nations Charter in accordance with Article 109 of the Charter not later than 1973, that in the meantime a Committee of the General Assembly review suggestions from governmental and non-governmental sources, and if the member governments be required to prepare recommendations and to exchange views with respect to the United Nations Charter review and revision in order to determine the organization of the forthcoming said conference and to further the chances of its success.

Sec. 2. The President is hereby requested to initiate high-level studies in the executive branch of the Government to determine what changes should be made in the Charter of the United Nations, to promote a just and lasting peace through the development of the rule of law in the limited field of war prevention. The President is further requested to report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, within twelve months after the date of approval of this resolution, the results of such studies.

We cannot afford to jeopardize the goal of a lasting world peace—no matter how remote that possibility may seem today—by failing to provide the tools necessary for the United Nations to be effective beyond this goal. A review of the United Nations Charter would seem an essential first step.

I would again like to call your attention to the World Peace Through Law Center. Earlier this year, the organization's president, Charles S. Rhynie, established a special committee on the review of the U.S. Charter. President Rhynie appointed Dr. Max Hublitz of Geneva, Switzerland, as chairman of the special committee on which I am privileged to serve. It is hoped that the committee will complete its work by April 1, 1971, so that the charter review may be presented to the Fifth World Conference on World Peace Through Law to be held in July 1971.

At the biennial conference last year in Bangkok, Thailand, we adopted the following resolutions concerning the United Nations and its charter:

RESOLUTION 3: STRENGTHENING UNITED NATIONS AND ITS CHARTER

Whereas, the stated purpose of the World Peace Through Law Center has been to work together to build law rules and legal institutions forthrightly and in good faith; Whereas, time is of the essence due to the spread of arms and tensions in the world; and Whereas, the United Nations is the most realistic center for effective law rules and institutions; Resolved, that the Center establish forthwith with a special study committee on possible revision and strengthening of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 19: INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE AND ARBITRATION OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES

Whereas, the world has witnessed only a promise of procedures for peacefully settling disputes between nations is all too evident; Resolved, that the Bangkok Conference urge the establishment within the framework of the United Nations of a permanent available service of competently trained mediators and conciliators to facilitate peaceful settlements between nations in conflict; and Further resolved, that the United Nations Charter be amended to provide a method for the compulsory arbitration of international disputes.

I shall hope this resolution receives the strong support of my colleagues as conflicting between nations today are no longer isolated incidents, but involve and threaten many nations and any world peace effort, and international problems and conflicts, necessitating immediate efforts toward international cooperation in seeking solutions.

BUSING—CONSTERNATION FOR BLACK AND WHITE

HON. J. HERBERT BURKE
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. BURKE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Courts' decisions directing the busing of students to achieve a racial balance in our schools has caused deep consternation and objection by parents of young children, both white and black. Many of us in Congress indicated our concern, too, because the Cramer amendment to the 1964 Civil Rights Act specifically prohibits busing to achieve a racial balance.

This week I joined with a number of other Members of Congress in a suit involving the school board of Charlotte-Mecklenburg County, N.C., now before the U.S. Supreme Court, which challenges the busing requirements ordered by lower Federal courts. This precedent setting action of our intervening, I believe, is necessary to bring to the Supreme Court the urgency of the problem existing in our school system and to indicate, through our intervention, the concern of our citizens toward this new and radical educational concept put forth by Federal bureaucrats and Federal judges requiring assignment of students by a computerized numbers system.

The brief asks the U.S. Supreme Court to set aside the mandate of the U.S. Congress as written in the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In that act is an amendment, written by Congressman William C. Cramer, we hereby prohibiting of the busing of students to achieve racial balance in the public school systems. The wording of the amendment is set forth in sections 401 and 407 of the Civil Rights Act and is crystal clear but several lower Federal Court Judges have chosen to deliberately ignore the intent of the act and instead ordered the busing of young students miles across town to strange neighborhoods to attend school.

The sad part is the U.S. Supreme Court has not acted to clarify this situation and we, as concerned Representatives of the people in the U.S. Congress, hope by our action to make it very clear to the High Court that busing is not nor was it intended to be the law of the land.

In a related action, a number of Members of Congress have joined in a sense of Congress resolution urging the U.S. Supreme Court to hear the Charlotte-Mecklenburg case as soon as possible and to make a prompt decision so that the Nation may be guided on the busing question, and our young will not be required to forsake their neighborhood schools for a strange new atmosphere, miles from home.
What we need in America today is less rhetoric and more action in order to bring commonsense back to our educational system.

We need leadership and I think our action today is the U.S. Supreme Court will provide this guidance.

I hope that through our efforts the Supreme Court will act in favor of the people and be able to salvage the wreckage that has occurred in our school system as a result of the questionable schemes put forth by the social welfare planners on the Federal level.

The type of education our children will receive in the future will depend on what the Supreme Court decides. If the Court's decision is unfavorable, without a direct finding upholding the language of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibits busing, this opinion will be an affront to the Congress and to you, the people, who we, as your Representatives, were elected to represent.

JOINT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS WILL SERVE TO MAKE OUR FEELINGS CLEAR TO NORTH VIETNAM ON OUR PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. JAMES J. HOWARD OF NEW JERSEY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HOWARD, Mr. Speaker, I rise to register my support and appreciation for the effort which has gone into this joint session of the Congress today to discuss the question of our men, who are being held as prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

Hand must be made to realize that all Americans, regardless of their political party or political philosophy, are outraged over the treatment of American prisoners of war by the Republic of North Vietnam. I believe this joint session of the Congress will serve to help make these feelings abundantly clear to that government.

As you all know, there are many differences of opinion among the Members of Congress as to the best course to follow our involvement in Vietnam. But there is no divisiveness in our opinions about the treatment of our men who are being held prisoner by Hanoi. There is no divisiveness in our sympathy for the families of these men—many of whom do not know whether their loved ones are even alive or not.

Hanoi must realize that we are united in our insistence that they exercise compassion and humanity to those of our sons who are in their custody. This concern far transcends questions of international politics because it recognizes a kindred humanity apart from considerations of race, color, or political persuasion.

As one of those who signed the congressional letter to Premier Pham Van Dong, protesting the conditions in the North Vietnamese prison of war camps, I salute this effort today in further asserting the outrage of the U.S. Government, and all its citizens, over the continued refusal of the Hanoi government to honor the terms of the Geneva Convention.

I am also most appreciative of the efforts of Col. Frank Borman who has directed his energies toward pressing the North Vietnamese to honor their commitment to the basic tenets of decency and kindred humanity.

LABOR'S NO. 1 LEGISLATIVE GOAL

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS OF MICHIGAN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, it is not surprising that support for national health insurance is widespread and enthusiastic. It is compelling to note that one out of 10 Americans are medically indigent in the sense that the average wage and salary earner faces a financial crisis, which in turn will be contract a serious or extended illness.

Following is the text of the Labor Day message of President George Meany of the AFL-CIO. Although, the executive council of the AFL-CIO endorsed the national health insurance bill I have introduced, H.R. 17806, in late February 1970, I welcome President Meany's assurance that national health insurance is "Labor's No. 1 legislative goal."

The message referred to follows:

TEXT OF A LABOR DAY RADIO BROADCAST BY AFL-CIO PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1970

Traditionally, Labor Day is the day when the AFL-CIO not only looks to the future but reports to the American people on what steps American workers are planning to meet that future.

So, today, I want to report to you on Labor's Number One legislative goal—a goal not only for America's workers and their families, but for all the American people—rich and poor; young and old; black and white; employed and unemployed.

That goal is to upgrade America's standard of health; to establish a new and better system for delivering health care and health services to the people who need them.

Now we are not pretending to be doctors. We believe that only members of the medical profession should have any voice in medical decisions. Any other position would be silly.

But while medical treatment is the doctor's business, health is everybody's business.

The nation's health is the nation's business.

So all of us must be concerned about the health of the entire population, about how it is delivered and distributed, and how much we have to pay for it.

We are concerned, not only as workers, but as citizens. We have a stake in the nation and the nation's health.

Labor has always believed that the right to a decent standard of health care has to be considered a basic human right. As long as that right is denied or abridged, this nation's promises to the American people—those to the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness cannot be kept.

So this is a right that labor has been fighting for and moving toward for a very long time.

A national health insurance program has been on the agenda since early in the century. It was proposed as part of the original Social Security Act 35 years ago, but special-interest groups succeeded in blocking it.

We have made some progress since then, a step or two at a time. We have succeeded in wiggling out the barriers that once made access to medical services because of color, race or national origin. We have succeeded in winning some advances in health insurance for those who also happen to be very old or very poor—these are the Medicare and Medicaid programs, for which labor fought very hard.

Those two programs helped, but not nearly as much as they should have. They didn't begin to do the job that was clearly needed.

That job must not be delayed any longer. The money barrier must be wiped out. We must stop restricting the right to life and health to those who can pay, and denying it to those who cannot.

On behalf of American workers and the American people, the AFL-CIO is going to devote as much of its energy and as much of its resources as may be necessary to see that the United States has a first-class system of comprehensive health protection for all its people.

That task will not rest until that task is complete.

Let me outline some of the facts that compelled us to make that decision.

Americans like to think of themselves as first among the families of nations in every branch of human endeavor. In health we are not number one, or even number two. We are a long way from ranking among the top ten, according to an official United Nations report.

Think of this:

There are 38 other nations where 10-year-old boys can expect to live longer.

There are 10 other nations where 10-year-old girls can expect to live longer.

There are 18 other nations where new-born babies have a better chance of survival.

These are averages. For the poor who live in city ghettos, matters are much worse.

In nearly every area of human health we lag behind every developed nation in the Western world. And we are slipping farther behind every day.

We say: The United States must be Number One in medical care. We can't avoid this step if the nation is to live up to its promise.

Now, there are those—as there always have been—who say America can't afford this. They are the same people who blocked national health insurance once and who have fought every piece of progressive social legislation from the child-labor laws and minimum wage laws to Social Security, Civil Rights and Voting Rights.

Their argument is always the same: good health is too expensive. Tax increases would wreck the country. Doctors would be regimented and worked to death for starvation wages. Socialism would inevitably follow.

Those arguments don't hold water, any more than they ever have.

Let's take the question of money.

If we were getting our money's worth, this would be the healthiest, longest-lived nation on earth. Americans spend more on health care and health services than the citizens of any other nation—more in total cash, more per capita, and more as a percentage of gross national product.

We spend more than 60 billion dollars a year—nearly 7 percent of our gross national product. That's about $800 a year for every man, woman and child in America in this way—far more than any nation in the developed world—and we don't get our money's worth.

It is perfectly clear that we don't need any more money. The question is, can this nation the finest health care in the world. We already spend enough to do that.

We must be strong with the way we spend our money. There must be something wrong with the way medical services are marketed and delivered.
September 22, 1970

There is a great deal wrong with it. In the age of automated computers, the medical profession still operates like an 18th century cottage industry. No matter how big, no other craft or trade, is fragmented so chaotically and so wastefully.

Doctors, as small businessmen, spend about a fourth of their time on business details. Patients spend hours in waiting rooms, and more hours traveling from one specialist to the next.

And the price we pay for what medical care we get is soaring out of sight. It is the fastest-rising item of all the goods and services we buy.

Over the last 10 years, while prices in general have doubled, doctors' bills have jumped 70 percent. And hospital bills rose 150 percent. The $100-a-day hospital room is here, and the price is still going up.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield and other sickness-insurance programs are not doing the job. Unions work hard to win such programs at the bargaining table, only to find that they consume an impossibly high share of each economic settlement.

Unfortunately, that at best, these plans cover only a third of their bills, and the rest must come—somehow—out of their pockets.

And one American in four lacks even this protection. And for him, sickness means not only incapacity, but impoverishment, as well.

As a result, very few patients go to doctors until they feel sick enough to justify the extra expense of medical care.

Then, of course, the doctor has to ask whether the patient can afford the treatment. Does he have money? Is he insured? Is he eligible for Medicare or Medicaid? Does someone have to be the patient's ethics.

These are not medical questions, and it is unfair to expect that at best, these plans cover only a third of their bills, and the rest must come—somehow—out of their pockets.

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These are not medical questions, but economic ones. Doctors have found that 95 percent of patients with medical costs of $100 or more can't pay. They are no longer going to doctors. They are no longer going to hospitals.

There are no financial incentives for doctors to make health care more efficient, or to do anything about putting controls on the practice of medicine, or on the earnings of physicians or anybody else.

We believe a good doctor is entitled to be rewarded for his ability to promote health and keep his patients well. We believe he is entitled to be rewarded for his ability to cure its patients and get them back home and back to work. We believe he is entitled to be paid a decent wage. And all this costs money—that we know.

But how should the money be used?

We believe health is the goal, not treatment or hospitalization. There is something fundamentally wrong with a system that gears the earnings of doctors to the sickness of their patients, and the earnings of hospitals to the number of beds they fill and the average length of stay.

There is a better system. It is already serving about five million people, right here in the United States.

It is called prepayment group practice, and it is based on a very simple idea: You pay a certain amount of money to a health-care group. In return, you get whatever medical care you need, without any exclusions or fine-print exceptions.

Prepaid group practice is based on the free association of doctors who band together in order to offer a comprehensive package of medical services to their subscribers. They contract to provide the whole spectrum of medical service—preventive medicine, surgical in-patient and out-patient and nursing-home care—and all the rest.

They centralize their business operations and they concentrate on the efficient practice of medicine. These doctors have found that they can contract to do all of these things for about $100 per patient per year. And they can keep decent hours, pay themselves a bonus at the end of the year.

Their patients have fewer operations and spend less time in the hospital than the rest of the population, because the doctors and the hospitals that contract their services in this way have every reason to hold costs down: the money they save is their own.

Some doctors—like some patients—don't like to belong to a group. They have found other ways of providing quality health care while still controlling costs. One way is for medical societies to contract to provide health care to group subscribers. The subscribers choose from among the participating doctors and the medical society pays the doctor from its general fund on a fee-for-service basis.

And all the studies that are made—even those by people who want to prove it won't work—show that prepaid health care is making life better than ever before for doctor and patient alike.

We believe it is time to make such programs available to all Americans, and we are supporting legislation to do just that.

A bill to make it possible has already been introduced by Congresswoman Martha Griffiths of Michigan, and by a number of her colleagues. On the Senate side, Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, John W. Chapman of Ohio and Ralph Yarborough of Texas have submitted a similar bill, and they are gathering supporters, too.

And we believe that the only realistic approach to the problem we want. It provides the freedom that Americans demand.

Doctors have the same incentives as their patients. Patients can choose their doctors. Methods of payment are as open as methods of treatment.

But it does provide that complete medical care—the best in the world—will be available to all Americans at reasonable costs.

Under the legislation we advocate, financing would be through the existing Social Security system, with supplementation from the government's general revenues.

Self-employed persons could participate. Just as today they can participate now in the Social Security program. The unemployed would be exempt from payment but would receive all services.

The whole program, providing vastly greater efficiency for both doctor and patient, providing complete, instead of partial, medical care to every person in the land, would cost no more than we already spend.

That the 60 billion dollars we spend for medical care would, for the first time, return 60 billion dollars' worth of medical care.

The old system won't do, any longer. That much is clear, even to the special-interest groups that have fought reform for generations. They have decided they can't avoid some sort of change any longer, and they are busy drafting bills to salvage as much of the old order as they can for their constituents.

The American Medical Association has a program. The Chamber of Commerce and the insurance industry are working on theirs.

Special-interest bills are not what is needed.

The trade union movement believes the emphasis belongs first on all the people who need medical care and can't get it, and then on providing that care on a fair and free to the people who supply that care.

We are convinced that a majority of the American people, and a majority of Congress, agree that building the highest possible level of national health is a matter of the most urgent priority—that delay can no longer be tolerated.

The answer is National Health Insurance and the AFL-CIO believes it can—and must—be enacted.

CBRON SEEKS TO BE THE VOICE OF MORE THAN 900,000 CITIZENS BAND LICENSEES

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 23, 1970

Mr. Davis of Georgia, Mr. Speaker, I have just learned of the formation of a new national association in a field which has long needed effective representation before Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. I refer, Mr. Speaker, to the Citizens Band Operators National, CBRON, which seeks to be the voice of more than 900,000 citizens band licensees in every State of the Union.

I have long been an enthusiastic CB radio licensee and have established a rewarding and interesting rapport with many of my constituents in the Seventh District. Mr. Speaker, through this truly citizens' communications medium, the president of CBRON, as the new association is known, is well known to and respected by many Members of this House and by the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I wonder if you know that we have in this country today a nation of radio operators, National success in this pioneer-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, "Have you forgotten him?" the sign reads in boldface capitals. Above it is printed a photograph of a man dimly seen in a defeated, despairing face. The man who gazes out from the poster with unfocused eyes has not been washed or shaved for days. His hair is discolored, and gaunt. He looks hungry. His striped prison uniform is buttoned askew to accommodate an injured arm in a makeshift bandage and sling. He looks as if he does not care whether he lives or dies.

"Do you care about him?" the poster inquires. He is one of 1,800 prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong. An American officer, hardly recognizable as such, hardly even human in appearance, his look is the look of a trapped and wounded animal. In another sense, of course, of course, look, the face of suffering humanity, the embodiment of man's inhumanity to man. You have seen this face before, looking out through the barbed wire of Nazi and Japan's concentration camps in World War II.

This and other similar photographs of American prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese as part of an exhibit to dramatize their plight to the American public, who might otherwise forget. The display was mounted by H. Ross Perot, the Texas millionaire who has adopted as his own the cause of the prisoners of war. His sources are occasional photographs published by Hanoi and the reports of the nine prisoners freed by North Vietnam and the 20 or so escaped from or released by the Vietcong.

Besides the photographs is a display even more chilling if possible: Realistic replicas of two forms of detention used by the Communists for captured Americans, each occupied by a lifelike model of a prisoner, bruised and battered from beatings, with swollen belly and emaciated limbs. The first is a bamboo cage, just large enough to accommodate a man lying down, but not standing up. One American officer, detained by the Vietcong in South Vietnam for 5 years, spent much of his time in such a cage, exposed to hordes of mosquitoes and torrential monsoon rains. The second, a more permanent structure used by the North Vietnamese, is a concrete cell block, about 10 feet by 10 feet, unventilated and containing only a wooden bench and a small pail. Prisoners confined in these cells are feeding on cockroaches and rats for company. The heat is stifling, the food scant and revolting—a bit of rice, fish heads, pig fat or pumpkin stew—and the medical attention nonexistent. Prisoners suffer constantly from malnutrition, dysentery, and periodic beatings.

Other amenities, such as letters from home are practically unknown. In fact, their families rarely even know whether they are dead or alive, because Hanoi refuses to release the names of their captives.

One turns away from the exhibit sickened and horrified by this sudden glimpse of an existence difficult even to imagine, let alone endure. It stagers the mind to realize what it must be like to subsist for years under such circumstances, deprived of most basic human needs, deprived even of hope. These pathetic shadows of men could be our fathers or sons, our brothers, our husbands. We must determine to do everything we can to have public indignation against this monstrous treatment of human beings. Such brutality cannot go unrecorded in history, such suffering must not be forgotten.

The statement of Comdr. Lloyd Bucher follows:


I cannot talk to the legal aspects of the treatment of prisoners by North Vietnam. Nor do I know more than has been reported in the news concerning the treatment received by those servicemen who are presently there. However, if the North Vietnamese accord prisoners the same treatment that is offered by the standard of North Korea, then I can discuss the subject knowledgeably. More U.S. prisoners of war died in North Korea than in any war in which we have been engaged. But this was the first time we directly engaged a country with behavior patterns based on the highly indoctrinated communist military dictatorship. North Vietnam is under the rule of the same type of Communism. In past wars, the enemy were basically people in the ranks, soldiers and sailors who bore no individual personal hatred. That is not true with the average Communist soldier. From the cradle they are fed the most fantastic lies imaginable about the people of the United States. They have no other source of information, except the radio and television.

Then what treatment can we expect from them? Remember, it is the highly indoctrinated soldier that goes into battle, preparing their food, seeing to sanitation and administering medical treatment. Brutality can be expected and brutality is what the Communists receive. People under Communism are continuously indoctrinated and believe that only when we act as a nation can we exist, will there be happiness in the world. The man on the street in North Korea believes this with all his being. In short, any treatment that is received by those prisoners in North Korea inflicts on a prisoner less than brutal murder, he considers humane because, after all, hasn’t he been told from his time in such a cage, exposed to hordes of mosquitoes and torrential monsoon rains. The second, a more permanent structure used by the North Vietnamese, is a concrete cell block, about 10 feet by 10 feet, unventilated and containing only a wooden bench and a small pail. Prisoners confined in these cells are feeding on cockroaches and rats for company. The heat is stifling, the food scant and revolting—a bit of rice, fish heads, pig fat or pumpkin stew—and the medical attention nonexistent. Prisoners suffer constantly from malnutrition, dysentery, and periodic beatings.

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LET US END CAMPUS VIOLENCE

HON. ODIN LANGEN
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, thank the Almighty that majority of young people who believe in America. Most of them desire a worthwhile and meaningful education and are willing to work hard toward that goal. In any college town you will find the great number of college students employed during their off hours as dishwashers, construction workers, clerks and salesmen, delivery personnel, and at a host of other legitimate means. The university gives these students the opportunity to be commended for their positive attitudes and productive contributions to the betterment of our society.

And for recreation, our equally ingenious college students have long ago given us the tradition of the college prank: The goldfish, the telephone booth, stuffing people in a Volkswagen, and whatever the presumably intellectually gifted students can think of to do from time to time. To the serious side of student creativity and steadfastness, the public response is one of praise and encouragement. To the lighter side of campus life, the adult response is amused tolerance, a boys-will-be-boys attitude.

Unfortunately, the peaceful college scene of a few years ago has given way to a new era. Our great body of students as well as citizens in general have been horrified by the new scene of sit-ins and break-ins and the resulting infiltration upon the right to study.

Violence, arson, and bombing—these are not tools of study, they are not just college pranks, nor are they flights of fancy when the moon is full. These are brazen and brutal acts of criminality, and must be dealt with in a no-nonsense manner. The American people have had enough; the vast majority of decent and law-abiding citizens and students on our Nation’s campuses want an end to the violence.

The simple fact of the matter is that on nearly every college campus there exist those nests of violence-prone students and nonstudents who are behind the disturbances. I speak of those few profes-

sional students who insidiously promote discontent, agitate disturbance, and provoke violence. These same people then conveniently surround themselves in the hope to escape the danger inherent when inevitably the police are called to restore order. I speak specifically of those fellow-traveling teaching assistants and professors who parade violence from their ivory towers. I speak of the shadowy figures in the SDS and other organizations whose leads may always be found in the wake of violence.

And while the police apprehend the bombers and snipers, this solves only a part of the problem. Rooting out the promoters, the inciters, the bankrollers, the fellow travelers is the all-important part. While law enforcement officials can do part of the job, the really critical challenge must be met by the college administrators, the leaders in Government, and most important the vast majority of law-abiding students, parents, and citizens who must stand up in defense of our free society.

The cry of “academic freedom” is certain to be raised at the first sign of a demand that the colleges purge themselves of the rotten elements which infect our campuses. The cry is a red herring.

Which is more hazardous to academic freedom? An environment where decent students are prevented from pursuing learning by those who constantly demonstrate disruptive and commit acts of violence? Or where the legitimate curiosity of those who want to learn have their wishes respected and fulfilled?

Which is more hazardous to academic freedom? A society fearful that an everyday act of going to class or using the library may get one’s throat cut? Or a society in which those who truly want to learn have no obstacle placed in their way?

The answers are obvious. Academic freedom is not a shield behind which those who want to destroy the academy can hide. Academic freedom is a guaranty of an environment where those who wish to learn have universal access to the pursuit of learning.

The solution, then, is clear. The few students, the nonstudents, the teachers, the hangers-on, the Jeremiah’s of doom and destruction must be identified, isolated, and thrown out. Public colleges and public universities are supported by public moneys so that the public interest and intellectual advancement can be forwarded. The forces of anti-intellectualism and Gestapo-type activity do not belong on the campus.

So let us now do what has to be done. Let us save our colleges from further decline. Let us inaugurate legislation to protect the legitimate atmosphere of academic freedom of students, faculty, staff, and other employees of institutions of higher education by removing from the universities power of the States to control campus disruption as a precondition to Federal assistance, and to assist such institutions in their efforts to prevent disorders.

It is time to strike a hard blow for our great majority of law-abiding college students and against the small but vocal minority of revolutionary pseudo-liber-

tarians, who like a pack of wolves, seek to destroy the very freedom of every American citizen.

POLITICAL KIDNAPPING AS A WEAPON OF WAR

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

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

POLITICAL KIDNAPPING AS A WEAPON OF WAR

Col. Roger Trinquier, Modern Warfare: “Our enemies are submitting us to a kind of hateful extortion, to which we shall have to accede in the end if we cannot destroy the warfare system that confronts us.”

The Pueblo is seized by North Korean Communists and U.S. armed forces held for political ransom. An American AID official is kidnapped in Uruguay by “Tupamaros,” the action arm of the FID (Far Eastern Liberation Movement) organized by Cuban trained Communists such as Raul Sendic, and is murdered when the government refuses to yield to their demands. A California Judge is kidnapped from his own courtroom and has his head blown off with a gun reportedly purchased on an American Communist who teaches philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles. Four commercial aircraft are successfully seized and supplied guerrilla units in Jordan. Kidnapping is obviously assuming increasing dimensions.

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rarians, who like a pack of wolves, seek to destroy the very freedom of every American citizen.
TERRORISM INCREASES POPULAR SUPPORT FOR THE TERRORISTS. By popular support they do not mean allegiance, friendship, sympathy or identification of aims. They simply mean a condition where the enemy in the form of the local guerrilla or howler is so cowed that they are afraid to oppose the terrorists. Violence that is not successfully checked may be directed away from the forces of order and drives them toward the only group which can provide protection. This is an observation very good which is committing the violence—the terrorists.

Another misconception is that "repression" increases popular support for the marauders. This is simply a new twist of the old "liberal" line that punishment somehow causes more of the same type of punishment. The effectiveness of the methods used on the guerrillas from the efforts of individual men and women intent upon overthrowing the government, Swift and sure military action. The directing cadre of the subversive effort stops the enemy in wartime to any adversary with against the guiding center impossible. Intelligence functions are the eyes of the forces which preserve our freedom. We cannot defend them now.

The worst error of thought is that a free nation cannot combat subversion and remain free. The truth is that we cannot fail to combat these forces and remain free.

The Internal Security Bill—S. 12

This week, in order to lift the curtain of silence over one of the most important and most needed pieces of legislation before Congress, I am taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the expansion of my Weekly News Report to outline some of the most significant provisions of the Internal Security Bill, S. 12, that will now be considered by the Senate.

Title I of S. 12 would extend the statute of limitations on prosecution for treason, espionage, sabotage and subversive activities to 15 years, and would apply present law on penalties for giving aid and comfort to the enemy in wartime to any adversary with which the United States is engaged in "open hostilities," whether or not such hostilities are part of a Congressionally declared war.

Title V would prohibit the employment in any defense facility or in any tax-supported school or college of any "individual who wilfully and knowingly chooses to be a member of a Communist organization (and thereby subject to Communist discipline)." Such organization has been defined as "Communist organizations controlled by the Subversive Activities Control Board according to a carefully prescribed procedure." If S. 12 is not altered in its current form, it would be past and signed into law last year, the University of California could never have employed Angela Davis.

Title VI would provide "agents of a foreign principal" in the United States to register with the Department of State, with the Library of Congress and the Attorney General copies of all propaganda they send through the mails. It would also prohibit the issuing of passports or other documents certifying U.S. citizenship to anyone refusing to swear or affirm his allegiance to the United States. This would strike directly at the present virtually unrestricted travel into and out of the United States by revolutionaries who claim all of the privileges of American citizenship while openly repudiating loyalty to their country.

Title VII would create a centralized Security Administration to conduct personnel security clearances, taking them out of the管辖 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such as the State Department, which have often proved bitterly hostile to the very concept of security checks, essential though they obviously are.

Title VIII would set penalties of $10,000 and five years imprisonment for the use of the mails, telegram, telephone, radio or television to incite a riot, or for interstate travel for that purpose. Title IX would prohibit the mailing of anti-guerrilla materials to foreign countries when the President and the Secretary of State find this to be in the interest of national security.

Title X would deny tax exemption to any organization making donations to any individual or organization advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. government. Convicted riot instigator Jerry Rubin and his lawyer, William Kunstler, have both made extensive use of tax-exempt foundations for the deposit and receipt of funds.

Extensions of Remarks

PEACE POSSIBLE IN MIDEAST

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, to say the least, the situation in the Middle East in general, and Jordan in particular, is grave, and the current fighting in Jordan will determine the chances for real peace in the area.

Mr. C. L. Vance, editor of the Peoria Journal Star, is in the Middle East, and has no less than five times and has actually spent a period totaling more than four months in traveling throughout the area observing conditions and reporting on the underlying causes of all the unrest.

In an editorial entitled "Peace Possible in Mideast," he brings all of his first-hand experience to bear and points out that in spite of the present discouraging picture, that peace is not an impossible goal when all parties concerned come to their senses and settle down to serious negotiations.

I include the editorial in the Record at this point:

[From the Peoria Journal Star, Sept. 18, 1970]

PEACE POSSIBLE IN MIDEAST

The situation in the Middle East is immensely complicated, and the chances are a real peace may end the suffering and death which is directly at the present virtually unrestricted travel into and out of the United States by revolutionaries who claim all of the privileges of American citizenship while openly repudiating loyalty to their country.

Title VII would create a centralized Security Administration to conduct personnel security clearances, taking them out of the管辖 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, such as the State Department, which have often proved bitterly hostile to the very concept of security checks, essential though they obviously are.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN E. MOSS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, I introduced legislation designed to permit our military working dogs to return to the United States after having served their useful purpose for a sufficient length of time with our Armed Forces overseas. The number of the bill is H.R. 19241. Dogs have been used for military purposes as far back as the days of ancient Greece. The Romans drafted dogs for attack work, recognizing them as a definite military unit. Official recognition by the United States Army that dogs could be used for military purposes came on March 13, 1942, when the Quartermaster General was authorized to formulate a program, which was formally inaugurated in July of 1942. This was the beginning of the K-9 Corps.

Initial training was limited to dogs for sentry work. Later it was expanded to include scout, messenger, sled, and pack dogs, and dogs for use in connection with mine detection, the latter of which did not prove feasible. Many different breeds of dogs were tried out with the German Shepherd proving to be the most satisfactory.

Since 1946, approximately 10,000 German Shepherds have been procured by the United States Army. The Army shipped 1,056 by air to the South Vietnam and other overseas military posts to help guard American military bases and personnel. By the time these animals are trained, they represent about a $6,000 investment.

The dogs have extremely sharp senses—40 times the smell, 20 times the hearing, and 10 times the vision of a human soldier. It would merit his country's highest reward. However, the reward received by our dog soldiers is often either denied or postponed when they have outlived their usefulness to the military.

All three services utilize dogs and their handlers for sentry duty but the Air Force is responsible for supplying dogs for our other services. The Air Force has not been permitting our dogs to return to the United States even after reasonable service, wounds, or inability to be trained. The dogs have either fallen as a health hazard from communicable canine diseases. However, my investigations have uncovered a number of paradoxical situations in view of the purported health problem. For example, "Prince," a 7-year-old scout dog with three tours in Vietnam to his credit was returned with his unit earlier this year. Ceremonies, where he received a second Purple Heart, brought "Prince" to the attention of military authorities. Even though the animal had been in this country for 3 months with no sign of disease, he was caught in the web of policy, and subsequently sent back overseas to an uncertain fate, since he was beyond the age of usefulness.

Yet, at about the same time, our newspapers were full of the story of a legless marine veteran whose dog was flown from Vietnam to his stateside hospital bed. I believe this was a humane act. I point out, though, that both animals came from the same disease environment, with the military dog no doubt having the far superior medical background.

During World War II, from 1942 to 1945, over 10,000 dogs were used by our military. When the conflict ended, and a dog was considered surplus to Army needs, the canine was immediately transferred to a reprocessing section for the purpose of rehabilitation for civilian life. Under this policy those animals which had been secured for the Army, they were first offered to their original owners. In the event the original owner did not desire the animal, it was declared surplus to the needs of the Quartermaster and the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Department was notified of availability for sale to the public. The Treasury Department then announced availability of dogs for purchase at a minimum cost, and for handling and transportation. Requests from prospective purchasers were sent to Dogs for Defense, Inc., the nonprofit civilian agency which had originally been set up to secure dogs for the Army. Each request was investigated to insure that the potential purchaser was in a position to give the dog a good home. Reports on the prospective buyers were then forwarded to the Treasury Department where, if the report on a particular applicant was favorable, negotiations for sale were started.

My bill, H.R. 19241, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to return any dog trained for military use and used by the U.S. armed services outside the United States to the States so that it may either be restrained for other military assignments or law enforcement assignments within the United States or be turned over to a humane organization.
whom facilities permit them to care for such dog during the remainder of its life at no cost to the Government. Such suitable humane organization itself may retrain the dog for use by civilian individuals for noncommercial purposes.

A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS OF THE VIETNAM WAR

HON. OGDEN R. REID
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a House concurrent resolution which would establish a joint congressional committee to investigate the treatment of prisoners of the Vietnam war.

The committee, which would be composed of five Members of each of the Houses of Congress, would conduct a study of the treatment of prisoners of war, those being held by the North Vietnamese, the National Liberation Front, and the South Vietnamese. It would also include study of treatment of such prisoners who are being held by the United Nations, United Nations organizations, and other agencies.

In other words, it would attempt, as much as possible, to study the entire question of prisoners of war and treatment they receive by all parties involved in the Vietnam war.

The disrupted and endangered lives of these men and their families is one of the great tragedies of this war. I believe that a committee of this nature would be helpful in calling the immediate attention of the American people to this tragic situation and also in making the Congress as a whole aware of the situation. We have a responsibility to make this a public issue. We must all be aware of the burdens which the families of these men endure and the need for better care. We shall be furnishing a voice of reason, which I hope will be welcomed and which I hope will be heeded.

In the absence of a response to end the war and release all prisoners, we must make available to the world information as to what the parties involved in this conflict are doing with those men they hold captive. We all, the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the NLF must, in order to survive as a human race, strenuously work to achieve the highest level of moral concern for all mankind. The regulations for treatment of war prisoners were established by the Geneva Convention as a whole attaches to the issue. We have a responsibility to make this a public issue. We must all be aware of the burdens which the families of these men endure and the need for better care. We shall be furnishing a voice of reason, which I hope will be welcomed and which I hope will be heeded.

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President's obligation and asking, even begging, for their help.

It is remarkable that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson never really tried to destroy the Federal depositors' co-operative in ending school desegregation, as Mr. Nixon did this past summer. Faced with Southern resistance they turned quickly to Federal aid and the underlying problem was only made worse.

There is no known record of how many Southern depositors had thought high political, social and economic positions in their states and communities—Mr. Nixon personally appealed for their assistance.

In the Oval Office and by telephone, he talked with countless other prominent Southerners, including the Republican state chairmen in Mississippi and North Carolina. Each got the same basic message: The administration would make court orders to desegregate this fall and it would be to everyone's advantage, particularly the South's if it could be done in a spirit of cooperation rather than coercion.

In each instance, Mr. Nixon asked the Southerners for frankness and, without, which he searched for ways to demonstrate the administration's cooperative spirit.

When several Southern leaders mentioned that it would be useless to talk about desegregation intentions, he quickly agreed. His Aug. 14 meeting with the chairman and vice chairman of the several state bimodal advisory committees in New Orleans demonstrated best his personal interest in achieving peaceful transition to unitary schools.

He emphasized the Federal funds that would be available to help Southern school districts through the desegregation process. And when some Southerners complained about the long, complex forms that the applying districts had to fill out before the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would consider their aid requests, Mr. Nixon turned quickly to his staff in achieving a peaceful transition to unitary schools.

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of the deposits and on the legal issues involved in unpaid principal and interest. This is due primarily to the fact that 144,000 (or 85 percent) of the inactive accounts have unpaid deposits of only $1 or $2 (mainly with an aggregate of $125,000 in unpaid principal).

Before this Department assumed the account management duties of the Postal Savings System, inquiries were received from several states regarding escheat to them of their Postal Savings deposits. The General Counsel examined the possibility of such escheat and concluded in a December 22, 1967, opinion that, under appropriate regulations, this Department might pay the amount of designated unclaimed deposits to a state which establishes through appropriate state court proceedings that, under its escheat law extending to funds held in the United States Treasury, it claims such deposits as rightful owner, but has no state claiming as custodian for rightful owners. The opinion was based upon judicial opinions, precedent rulings by the Attorney General of the United States, the Treasury Department's and the provision in 39 U.S.C. 5222 that court judgments on the rights to personal property deposits were conclusive. Following the rule of Texas v. New Jersey, 379 U.S. 674 (1965), the Opinion further held that an escheating state must be the state of the last known address of the depositor whose unclaimed deposit is sought to be escheated.

The General Counsel's Opinion observed the essential distinction between an escheat law and the usual state abandoned property law, i.e., the Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. An escheat law by judicial proceeding substitutes for the private, individual depositor the state as owner of the depositor's property, while the abandoned or unclaimed property until claim thereto is made by the rightful owner. The Opinion concluded that state ownership of unclaimed deposits was in no way superior to the custody in perpetuity by the United States contemplated by the Postal Savings System legislation.

Because of disagreement with that Opinion, the States of Indiana and Montana in 1968 petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury to escheat their private property law cases. The Secretary of the Treasury then determined that it is necessary to promulgate regulations providing for the fair and orderly consideration and disposition of the claims of the Treasury and other Federal Government funds in the hands of Federal officials, including unclaimed postal savings funds held by the Secretary of the Treasury in a trust fund for payment to rightful owners under the Act of March 26, 1930, 39 U.S.C. 5222 that the Treasury Department promulgates shall provide for periodic, proportionate payments (amounts of unclaimed deposits, and for other purposes.

In order to become eligible to apply for payment of unclaimed postal savings deposits.

The Treasury Department has recently been informed by the Offices of the Attorneys General of the States of Connecticut and New York that their laws governing the escheat of abandoned private property have been amended to provide for judicial proceedings to determine the escheat of private funds in the hands of Federal officials, including unclaimed postal savings deposits held by the Secretary of the Treasury in a trust fund for payment to rightful owners under the Act of March 26, 1930, 39 U.S.C. 5222 that the Treasury Department promulgates based upon the proposed regulations.

To present these views at a November 1968 hearing held in this Department. However, more recently representatives of some of the General Counsel have met with various Treasury officials for the purpose of discussing practical procedures under the final regulations. Two states have recently promulgated regulations to escheat their claims to designated unclaimed deposits.

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remainder of this part in the Federal Register of October 1, 1968, 33 F.R. 14644, Section 257.3 was then reserved. It is the hearing of representatives of States which claimed a right to hold unclaimed funds in custody, and therefore claimed their accounts was a matter of state law. But the State's representative to return to the Bureau of Accounts promptly all account records showing last addresses in another State.

(2) The individual account cards of depositors at post offices in that State which show addresses and account transactions covered by the list, when notified by the State's Attorney General that these cards are needed to initiate judicial proceedings for the escheat of unclaimed accounts of depositors whose last known addresses were in that State, and upon written agreement by the State's representative with the Bureau of Accounts, promptly all account cards showing last addresses in another State.

(3) Payments of claims by Bureau. The Bureau of Accounts will continue to process and pay claims for deposits, the records for which have been transferred to a State, until the date of a judicial decree escheating title to unclaimed accounts to the State. For this purpose the State's representative accepting the account cards shall return to the Bureau such account cards as may be needed. (f) Principal and interest. The amount paid to a State will be the amount which represents the total of the principal balances shown on the account cards covered by an escheat decree, but the total amount of the principal for active accounts will be reduced by a percentage reflecting the margin of error in the records between the total of principal balances shown on the list of active accounts provided by the Postal Savings System and the more accurate, total amount for such accounts shown by the books of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System and transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(5) Effective date. These regulations will become effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

Dated: August 6, 1969.

John K. Carmack,
Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 69-9470; Filed Aug. 11, 1969; 8:47 a.m.)

SUMMARY

Treasury proposal adoption. The bill would amend 39 U.S.C. by adding two new sections thereto to authorize the Secretary to make five pro rata distributions of the remaining unclaimed Postal Savings System balances, if the accounts are not needed for honoring claims. Each share would be determined according to a specified ratio. The amount retained after the final such distribution would continue to be held in trust for depositors. Permanent indefinite appropriations would be authorized if necessary to provide extra funds to pay depositors' claims.

DO NOT BLOCK SST PROGRESS—U.S. PILOTS WILL FLY SST'S, BUT WHOSE?

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, much time has been spent in discussing viewpoints on the U.S. continuation of the supersonic transport prototype development. The debate has become very heated, and, yet, the voice of those who will be responsible for actually building the SST's has virtually gone unnoticed.

Because of this, and in the hope of presenting a solid case in favor of the U.S. SST program, I include two excellent editorials which recently appeared in aviation magazines at this point in the Record:

[From the Air Transport World magazine, September 1970]

Do Not Reject Supersonic Plans for producing a supersonic transport plane for airline use now are unfolding on both sides of the Atlantic—but the opposition is a stubborn one. The arguments are well substantiated. In the U.S., an extremely lucky choice has been made in the selection of William Magruder to be director of Supersonic Development Programs in the Department of Transportation. He is highly qualified on the technical side, articulate and fairminded. His actual choice was a calculated way, explaining to all who will listen what the facts really are and initiating re-evaluation. He will have the top level of the escheated accounts will be computed on the total principal to be paid and will be calculated by a uniform formula for inactive accounts and another for active accounts, designed to provide an equitable percentage payment of interest based on the Bureau's experience as to the percentage of interest, to principal paid on inactive and active accounts liquidated.

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ADDA'S JOHN C. GILMER, PRESIDENT OF CP AIR; COLOMBIA'S JUAN ORTEGA, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF AVIANCA, AND THE PHILIPPINES' BENIGNO ("BENNY") TADA, HEAD OF PHILIPPINE AIR LINES.

Says Gilmer, who already has opted for the U.S. SST and planked down $600,000 to guarantee three delivery positions: "In the hot contest for the SST, I'm going to push hard, and the flight airline can afford to fly second fastest."

Ortega notes: "The Concorde is the plane which attracts me most because it completely changes and improves the world of travel, and will sharply affect all the airlines operating long routes."

And Tada adds: "Speed is what air travelers want and it is what a successful airline will have to give them. The SST problem for the airlines is the same as the question facing the American manufacturer: Can he build a major coalition against the SST—ranging from radicals opposed to the military-industrial complex through environmentalists to conservatives opposed to the SST (JuggerNo)."

Viorst declared: "If Muskie wins big on the SST, it will surely enlarge his stature as a fighter for the left. The least we can hope is that his campaign in Maine for re-election to the Senate this fall. And so it is with many another saga of the year. It is the essence of American politics to use every issue for its inherent advantages. But when the bell rings to record the vote, let that vote be based on the facts and the needs of the nation, rather than politics."

The United States will inevitably use somebody's SST, U.S. pilots will inevitably fly it. U.S. passengers will roam the world in it. The only question remaining for the United States Senate to answer is, who will be the successful suppliers? Who will our pilots fly? and our passengers will patronize?"

Will it be the British-French Concorde, the Russian Tu-144 or the American SST? Common sense dictates that the answer be: American.

OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER

HON. DELBERT L. LATTA
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 27, 1970

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, J. Edgar Hoover has written an open letter to college students wherein he lists eight plays being used by radical extremists to lure them into following their violent and destructive ways on campus. This letter should be read by every student in America. In order to help accomplish this, I insert the letter at this point in the Record. The letter is as follows:

OPEN LETTER TO COLLEGE STUDENTS FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER

As a 1970 college student, you believe in the best educated, most sophisticated, most poised generation in our history. The vast majority of you, I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country.

You do have ideas of your own—and that's good. You see things wrong in our society which we adults perhaps have minimized or overlooked. You are outspoken and frank and hate hypocrisy. That is good too.

There's nothing wrong with student dissent or student demands for changes in society or the display of student unhappiness over aspects of our national policy. Student opinion is a legitimate aspect of public opinion in our society.

But there is real ground for concern about the extremism which led to violence, lawlessness and disrespect for the rights of others on many college campuses during the past year. The extremists are a small group of students and faculty members who have lost faith in America. They ridicule the flag, poke fun at American institutions, seek to destroy our society. They are not interested in genuine reform. They take advantage of the tensions, strife and often legitimate frustrations of students to promote campus chaos. They have no rational, intelligent plan for the future either for the university or the nation.

The extremists are of wide variety: ad­herents to the American Communist Party (SDS) including the Weatherman; members of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA); supporters of the Communist Party's Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL). Or they may be associated with the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMcC), a Trotskyist dominated antiwar group.

Many are not associated with any national group. The key point is not so much the identification of extremists but learning to recognize and understand the mentality of extremism which believes in violence and de­struction.

Based on our experience in the FBI, here are some wrapped in slogans and cliches that will try to lure you into their activities:

They'll ask you to believe that you, your parents and the older generation, This will be one of their first attempts to cut you off from home. You'll hear much about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their generation. But your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, sacrificed and contribute to America what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't dis­credit their contributions.

They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the establishment." The attack against the college administration is a gift to the radicals. Don't dis­regard its genuine aspect.

They'll try to make you believe that you have read. They tell the story of the cre­ation of America from those "good old days" and that your country is "not so much the American system as the system of the older generation." In it you'll find the truism that the older generation "wants to keep things as they are" and "wants to stop the progress of the younger generation."

They'll try to make you believe that you are "different" from your parents and the older generation. They'll ask you to abandon your parent's values and your country's traditions. They'll ask you to believe that you, a younger generation, are more realistic and that the past is not the future. This is the essence of their argument. They'll try to make you believe that the only way to reform our society is by destroying it from within. This is their reply to those who believe in nonviolent change.

They'll try to make you believe that they are not interested in the "educational process." They are not interested in the "educational process," they are interested in violence, destruction and death. They will try to destroy your society, your university and your hometown. They will try to destroy your education and your future. They'll try to convince you that the only way to get what you want is by destroying your society. This is the essence of their argument.

They'll try to make you believe that they are "traditionalists" and that the "old guard" is "out of touch." They'll ask you to reject what your parents believe and what your society represents. They'll ask you to believe that you, as a younger generation, are more realistic and that the past is not the future. This is the essence of their argument. They'll try to make you believe that the only way to reform our society is by destroying it from within. This is their reply to those who believe in nonviolent change.

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September 22, 1970

mosty, polarization, counterintelligence—these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to compete with any intelligent critique of our society.

Personally, I don’t think the outlook for campus unrest this year is as bleak as some people predict. I tend to look at the situation at some colleges as serious but certainly not hopeless.

Along with millions of other adults, I’m betting on the vast majority of students who remain fair-minded, tolerant, inquisitive, but also firm in their principles of human dignity, respect for the rights of others and a willingness to learn. I am confident our faith has not been misplaced.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY GIFTS ACT

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the National Agricultural Library Gifts Act. The bill has as its objective the advancement of scientific research and information services by giving statutory authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to accept gifts for the National Agricultural Library. This Library has over 1 million volumes, and components and publication of printed material on the agricultural sciences. In its new building in Beltsville, Md., the Library provides scholars with opportunities for study, and has also attracted the attention of potential donors.

For example, the Library has been offered the world’s largest and most complete collection of historical literature and related material on American poultry. The National Agricultural Library does not enjoy statutory authority to accept gifts, as does the Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and some other federal libraries. The Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has indicated that such statutory authority is needed in view of decisions of the Comptroller General concerning the need for specific statutory authority in order to accept gifts and to assure clear title, free of any possible future litigation, for gifts that the Library might accept. At present, the Library is forced to consider with uncertainty, not only gifts that are being offered, but also gifts that might be offered, that would add immeasurably to the stature of the Library and its services.

My longstanding interest in and support for libraries is well known to most of my colleagues. I welcome the opportunity to further human knowledge by expanding the resources of the National Agricultural Library. The text of the bill, which I commend to my colleagues follows:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to receive gifts for the benefit of the National Agricultural Library. The House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, in recent editorials the Atlanta Constitution and the Portland Oregonian comment upon the anticipated report of the President’s Commission on Pornography and Obscenity. The Constitution says that although they are against censorship, they are for tempering the law. The Oregonian writes that now is the time for action by those who support a reasonable moral code for our Nation.

I believe that these editorials represent America’s view on this issue and therefore request that they be printed in the Record. The editorial follows:

[From the Atlanta Constitution, Aug. 29, 1970]

PORNOGRAPHY

The President’s Commission on Pornography was not President Nixon’s idea—it was set up because of the problem of defining pornography and soliciting gifts for the Library by the Senate and House. The Constitution has indicated that the National Agricultural Library does not enjoy statutory authority in order to accept gifts for its restoration and its services. The core question is what to do about pornography and obscenity. There is not much evidence to the contrary, either, and the public consensus was held to be in favor of protecting children.

A sex-re-education program also has been approved. This would be a massive nation-wide effort financed by the federal government. Just what it would entail is not yet known.

Only two of the 18 members of the commission are known to have voted against the protective laws proposed for children, the commission is said to have found no evidence that children are harmed by pornography, there is not much evidence to the contrary, either, and the public consensus was held to be in favor of protecting children.

Recent news stories have made it clear that the Commission has reached conclusions that are, to say the least, controversial. No evidence exists to support a reasonable moral code for our society; there was no indication that pornography is harmful to children. These two points in particular have received widespread attacks and denunciations against relaxing censorship laws, and the Commission’s majority report undermines them. It must be pointed out, however, that some members disagreed with the findings—notably President Nixon’s sole appointee, Charles H. Keating Jr., who has charged that the President’s Commission on Pornography and Obscenity and other groups—American Civil Liberties Union members. Attorney General John Mitchell has also reacted to the report and has agreed to ascertain the findings of the Commission.

This newspaper has always been and remains against censorship. But that does not mean we favor elimination of all controls on pornography, particularly—the Commission’s findings notwithstanding—where children are concerned. The Commission, it is to respect the individual’s freedom of choice and at the same time protect the public from exposure to material it finds objectionable.

We would hope that Congress studies the Commission’s report and recommendations in an atmosphere of calm and reason. That asking a lot on such an emotional issue. But effective and lasting laws are not based on the passions of the moment, they are based on informed and cool judgment.

[From the Oregonian, Aug. 29, 1970]

ALL OUT FOR SNUFF

The President’s Commission on Pornography (not President Nixon’s but one that the President’s Commission on Pornography two years ago) has approved its controversial report in its final form. The report hasn’t been released yet, but the Associated Press has its sources and its recommendation is retained that all laws be repealed which prohibit adults from buying and possessing erotic books, films and other material.

This recommendation, along with findings that that definition that does not cause sex crimes or harm to individuals, was first revealed about three weeks ago when the AP got a look at the first draft of the report. Children would be protected against exposure to obscene pictures, but apparently not necessarily against advertising recommendations. Public display of such pictures and their use in unsolicited mail. Furthermore, the Commission’s recommendation is retained that all laws be repealed which prohibit adults from buying and possessing erotic books, films and other material.

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A large number of Americans, however, do not buy the assertion that pornography does not harm individuals or lead to sex crimes and abuse. The skyrocketing venereal disease and illegitimate birth rates and the great rise in sex crimes along with other felonies are evidence that the moral laxity of recent years has had a serious effect.

Denmark, which abolished the ban on sale of pornography to adults about two years ago, is often cited as proving that a free rein to smut decreases rather than increases sex offenses. The rate of rape sex offenses dropped 11 per cent in Copenhagen and even more in other Danish cities after the law was passed. But Copenhagen's police commissioner said the other day that this doesn't mean much. People, in today's permissive society, simply don't report incidents that formerly would have been reported.

The findings of the pornography commission will not become law without a struggle by those who believe that pornography does not mean much. People, in today's permissive society, simply don't report incidents that formerly would have been reported.

Today we should offer special praise to the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, an organization composed of wive, sons, and daughters of prisoners who has set up a tiny headquarters here in Washington. Vice President AGNEW donated $12,500 to the league from royalties he received from two firms that are producing Spiro watches and sweatshirts bearing his caricature.

I am today joining in cosponsoring a joint resolution designating Veterans' Day, November 11, 1970, as a national day of support for U.S. prisoners in Southeast Asia.

It is my hope that such an observance would serve as a focal point for the many individuals and organizations which have been working to arouse the conscience of the world in support of the Americans imprisoned in Vietnam.

These men deserve our vocal and prayerful support to demonstrate to them that they have not been forgotten.

Hopefully, a strong national response will encourage moral acts of justice and humanitarian treatment on the part of the Communists.

Mr. Speaker, the plight of American men being held prisoners of war in Southeast Asia will have to be resolved by worldwide public support. We must seize the initiative that the United States will not stand by any longer and tolerate the inhumane treatment perpetrated on our brave men.

Negotiation through normal diplomatic channels has been fruitless and indirect with the enemy over the past 5 years has been fruitless. How many of us can visualize conditions in a North Vietnamese prison of war or the military confinement of mental anguish, limited medical attention, inadequate diet, and public spectacle and humiliation as the prisoners are paraded through North Vietnamese villages.

According to the latest figures available, 1,576 GI's are listed as POW's or missing in action.

Of these, 457 have been identified as prisoners, 976 being held in North Vietnam.

Many of these men, mostly Air Force and Navy pilots, have not had any contact with their wives or children for 5 to 6 years because the North Vietnamese have refused to allow letters to be written.

The most effective bargaining power so far is "Wife Power" where many of the wives themselves have negotiated directly with Hanoi representatives in Paris and with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

But even this effort is wrapped in suspicion. The Communists have told their fine young ladies that they must go home and have a mass demonstration to end the war.

One group was told by a North Vietnamese representative in Paris that they should contact Ronnie Davis of the convicted racketeering "Chicago 7."

North Vietnam is one of the 123 signers of the Geneva Convention which deals with humane treatment of prisoners.

But so far they have refused to allow a neutral nation to go in and inspect detention centers, they have refused to hand over a list of prisoners, and they have refused all efforts to deliver mail between the prisoners and their families.

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extensions of remarks

Since some of the data included in my 1968 aids for education speech has become dated, I would like to enter new data in the Record on this occasion.

To provide vocational training and higher education for its children, a family must begin planning and saving when the child is still quite young. They must be aware of the special programs of assistance as well as the current—and seemingly ever-rising cost of education today.

I have prepared, in table form, a brief description of all the major programs financed by the Federal Government which assist students in obtaining college, vocational, health professions, and military training. For more information on these programs, the student or interested family can write to my office, 2463 Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20515, or to the school they are interested in.

The table follows:

<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Assistance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A. COLLEGE ASSISTANCE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. National defense education loan</td>
<td>Enrolled students in good standing carrying at least 15 credits during the academic year.</td>
<td>$1,000 per year for undergraduates, $2,500 per year for graduates; total NDEA loan for student may not exceed $10,000 per undergraduate graduate study.</td>
<td>Terms: 3 percent interest, repayable over 10 years, beginning 9 months after graduation (later if in military, Peace Corps, etc.). Those who become teachers can write off 100 percent of loan. Those who receive loans after Apr. 13, 1970, and who serve in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1970, can cancel a maximum of 50 percent of the loan. Students whose adjusted family income exceeds $15,000 per year may borrow under the program, but they must pay all of the interest.</td>
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<td>2. Insured student loans</td>
<td>Accepted or enrolled and in good standing in eligible school on at least half-time basis.</td>
<td>$1,500 per year, $7,500 total.</td>
<td>Students work up to 15 hours per week during academic year, receive up to $2,500 per academic year repayable over 10 years at 3 percent. Repayment begins 1 year after leaving school. Nonprofit private institution or agency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. College work-study</td>
<td>School selects students who must demonstrate financial need.</td>
<td>School decides rate of pay, type of job.</td>
<td>Students who serve in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1970, can cancel a maximum of 50 percent of the loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Educational opportunity grants</td>
<td>Enrolled students in good standing in such need that they could not continue study without the grant and a combination of other assistance.</td>
<td>$200 to $1,000.</td>
<td>Students work up to 15 hours per week during academic year, receive up to $2,500 per academic year repayable over 10 years at 3 percent. Repayment begins 9 months after leaving school. Nonprofit private institution or agency.</td>
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<td><strong>B. COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING</strong></td>
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<td>(See No. 2 above)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C. HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Health professions student loans</td>
<td>Full-time students enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in accredited schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine.</td>
<td>Up to $2,500 per academic year repayable over 10 years at 3 percent. Repayment begins 1 year after leaving school.</td>
<td>The loan may be reduced by practice in specified shortage areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Health professions scholarships</td>
<td>Full-time students enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in accredited schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine. Students must be of exceptional financial need for such assistance.</td>
<td>Up to $2,500 per year.</td>
<td>The loan may be reduced by full-time employment as a professional nurse in any public or nonprofit private institution or agency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Nursing student loans</td>
<td>Full-time students enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in courses leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing, a baccalaureate degree in nursing or an equivalent degree, or a graduate degree in nursing.</td>
<td>Up to $500 per year repayable over 1 year.</td>
<td>The loan may be reduced by practice in specified shortage areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Nursing scholarships</td>
<td>Full-time students enrolled, or accepted for enrollment, in courses leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing, a baccalaureate degree in nursing or an equivalent degree, or a graduate degree in nursing. Students must be of exceptional financial need for such assistance.</td>
<td>Up to $1,500 per year.</td>
<td>The loan may be reduced by full-time employment as a professional nurse in any public or nonprofit private institution or agency.</td>
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<td>5. Public health traineeships</td>
<td>Individuals who have completed their basic professional education and whose skills are needed in public health fields.</td>
<td>Tuition and fees, stipend, and dependency allowance.</td>
<td>Trainees undertake to pursue a career in the field of public health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Traineeship grants for advanced training of allied health professionals personnel</td>
<td>Individuals who have completed their basic professional education and whose skills are needed in public health fields.</td>
<td>Tuition and fees, stipend, and dependency allowance.</td>
<td>Trainees undertake to pursue a career in the field of public health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Military medical and veterinary education assistance</td>
<td>Senior medical and veterinary students</td>
<td>2d lieutenant pay and allowances while in school.</td>
<td>Students incur 3 years’ military obligation after graduation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Military nursing programs and assistance to dieticians and occupational and physical therapists</td>
<td>Students of nursing and other specialized health professions schools. Various levels of assistance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Students incur 1 to 4 years’ military obligation after graduation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. MILITARY ASSISTANCE IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE SCHOOLS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Military academies: Army, Navy, Air Force</td>
<td>Single males, 17 to 22, high school graduates, meeting various physical and qualifying test requirements.</td>
<td>4-year courses leading to B.S. with tuition, room, board, and a salary supplement.</td>
<td>There is a 5-year service obligation after graduation, in addition to the minimum military obligation. The Coast Guard and Merchant Marine have similar institutions.</td>
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A NEW LOOK AT LABOR DAY

HON. LIONEL VAN DEERLIN
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, the meaning of Labor Day is explored by feature editor Ray Mintern in a recent edition of Crusader, the publication of San Diego Lodge 885 of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Mr. Mintern sees Labor Day as the celebration of a heritage shared by industry as well as organized labor. He thinks that eventually this holiday will become known as "America's Day," in recognition of goals common to all Americans.

In order that Mr. Mintern's fine article might enjoy the widest possible readership, I am inserting it at this point in the Record:

AMERICA'S DAY
(By Ray Mintern)

Let's begin with a thought. There is no such thing as Labor Day. It's officially called Labor Day, but in truth, isn't it really "America's Day"?

Too often we forget that there is organized industry as well as organized labor, and that both share in the experience and knowledge of the past and realize that without employment for all, there is profit for none.

The days of violence and strikes are part of a heritage that, while not altogether a pleasant time, will have little place in the future. Logic, facts and economic justice are the values and power of Labor and Industry; and despite their willingness to travel together on the same road to America's destiny rather than her dispair, Collective Bargaining is now a fundamental right on not just the worker, but also of the management.
SKYJACKING
HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the recent highjackings perpetrated by radical Arab groups in the Middle East and similar episodes over the years by individuals diverting planes to Cuba must be stopped before chaos is created in international travel. A very effective editorial by WGN Radio of Chicago carried September 12-15 is a most practical commentary on this subject.

SKYJACKING

The airplane became a weapon of war, in the conventional sense, more than fifty years ago. In the present day the airplane has been converted from a weapon to a tool, with a series of aerial hijackings aimed at securing political ends. This new tactic of seizing and holding hundreds of persons for ransom is intolerable.

Several proposals have been offered for the protection of travelers, truly innocent people, wholly uninvolved in the machinations of middle-east Machiavellis. We agree with the Airline Pilots' Association and the International Federation of Pilots who say hijackings in the air are too dangerous.

We also agree with the Air Transport Association and the Federal Aviation Agency, that hijackings must be stopped before they start, on the ground.

The Federal Aviation Agency and the airlines are cooperating to test a device called the "Friskem," a device to detect large metal objects, like guns and grenades, being carried by persons about to board flights. It is selective enough to pass smaller metal items, such as coins and keys.

A person spotted by this device then has two choices. He can submit to a search of his clothing and hand-luggage, or refuse such a search and be refused a seat on the plane.

While many civil libertarians may object that searching of passengers violates the right of privacy and the right to travel freely, we feel these invasions must be endured, at least until such time as international law brings aerial piracy to an end.

COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
HON. CHARLES A. VANIK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, careful planning and preparation for meeting the cost of higher education is vital, for the expense of educational services has been increasing yearly. It has been pointed out that the average cost of attending college has more than doubled in the last 20 years. This trend can be seen in comparing the cost figures for Ohio colleges and universities which I entered in the RECORD in 1968 with those listed below. While some colleges have managed to hold the line on costs, others have gone up by as much as $500.

A good gage of the problem of rising costs over the last 2 years can be seen in the estimated total cost of attending Ohio's largest school, Ohio State University in Columbus. For a citizen of Ohio, the cost in academic year 1966-67 was $1,398. This academic year it is being listed as costing $1,734—an increase of over $300.

A good idea of the range of expenses which face a family in providing a college education can be obtained from the following tables. The listing of costs at Ohio schools was prepared by the Ohio College Association and is accurate as of August 25, 1970. Also listed below, for comparison benefits, is a random sampling of colleges and universities elsewhere in the Nation compiled from figures available at the Library of Congress. Of course, if one is planning to apply to any of these schools, the cost figures should be doubled-checked against those included in that particular college's catalog.

It should be noted that there are expenses above and beyond tuition, room and board. These variable costs are described below the tables:

COSTS AT OHIO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR THE 1970-71 ACADEMIC YEAR

| University of Akron | $600 resident; $1,200 out of State | $1,390,000 |
| Antioch College | $786,000 |
| Ashland College | $900,000 |
| Allegheny College | $1,000,000 |
| Mount St. Mary's | $1,100,000 |
| Baldwin-Wallace College | $1,200,000 |
| Rittenhouse College | $1,300,000 |
| Borromeo Seminary of Ohio | $1,400,000 |
| Bowling Green State University | $1,500,000 |
| Capital University | $1,600,000 |
| Case Western Reserve University | $1,700,000 |
| Cedarville University | $1,800,000 |
| Central State University | $1,900,000 |
| Cincinnati Bible Seminary | $2,000,000 |
| University of Cincinnati | $2,100,000 |
| Clark County Technical Institute | $2,200,000 |
| Cleveland State University | $2,300,000 |
| Columbus Technical Institute | $2,400,000 |
| Cuyahoga Community College | $2,500,000 |
| University of Dayton | $2,600,000 |
| Defiance College | $2,700,000 |
| Denison University | $2,800,000 |
| Dyke College | $2,900,000 |
| Findlay College | $3,000,000 |
| Franklin University | $3,100,000 |
| Heidelberg College | $3,200,000 |
| Hiram College | $3,300,000 |
| Jefferson County Technical Institute | $3,400,000 |
| John Carroll University | $3,500,000 |
| Kent State University | $3,600,000 |
| Kenyon College | $3,700,000 |
| Kettering College of Medical Arts | $3,800,000 |
| Lake Erie College | $3,900,000 |
| Lakeland Community College | $4,000,000 |
| Lorain County Community College | $4,100,000 |
| Malone College | $4,200,000 |
| Marietta College | $4,300,000 |
| Mary Mores College | $4,400,000 |
| Miami University | $4,500,000 |
| College of Mount St. Joseph | $460,000 |
| Mount Union College | $480,000 |
| Muskingum College | $500,000 |
| Nixa Dame College | $520,000 |
| Oberlin College | $540,000 |
| Ohio Dominican College | $560,000 |

Footnotes at end of table.
## COSTS AT SELECTED NON-OHIO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR THE 1970-71 ACADEMIC YEAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University</th>
<th>Room and board</th>
<th>Tuition and fees, 1970-71</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American University</td>
<td>$2,166</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>$300</td>
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<td>Arkansas State University</td>
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<td>Auburn University</td>
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<td>$750</td>
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<td>Augustana College</td>
<td>$352</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal. Tech.</td>
<td>$383</td>
<td>$750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California (any campus)</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie-Mellon University</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic University of America</td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Tennessee</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>$1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Paul University</td>
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<td>$800</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Idaho</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke University</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
<td>$1,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Texas State University</td>
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<td>Eastern Michigan University</td>
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<td>$1,110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairfield Dickinson University</td>
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<td>Florida Atlantic University</td>
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<td>Georgia Institute</td>
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<td>Harvard University</td>
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<td>Lafayette College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lehigh University</td>
<td>$2,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana State University</td>
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<td>Michigan State University</td>
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<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>University of Pittsburgh</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
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<td>$1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of North Carolina (Chapel hill)</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>$1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Kentucky University</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
<td>$1,395</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwestern University</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notre Dame University</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma State University</td>
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<td>$1,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma University</td>
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<td>$650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon State University</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania State University</td>
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<td>Pittsburgh University</td>
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<td>$1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purdue University</td>
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<td>$650</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. John's (Jamaica, N.Y.)</td>
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<td>$1,135</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of South Carolina</td>
<td>$1,350</td>
<td>$850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of South Florida</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Southern Illinois</td>
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<td>$1,135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villanova University</td>
<td>$818</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington State University</td>
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<td>$1,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesleyan University</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William and Mary</td>
<td>$1,358</td>
<td>$870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>$1,075</td>
<td>$1,075</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Out of State.

### THERE ARE ALSO VARIABLE COSTS

In addition to fixed costs—tuition, fees, room and board—a student is also faced with miscellaneous expenses. These include books and school supplies, toilet articles, cosmetics, recreation, entertainment, clothing, linens, laundry, incidentals, haircuts, snacks, dues (fraternity, sorority, club), contributions, type of transportation, education equipment, slide rules, and other optional items.

To realistically calculate the total cost of college education, you must add these variable costs to the fixed costs.

In determining financial assistance, most colleges have schedules which allow a reasonable amount to cover these miscellaneous items. Generally the allowance is in the form of 750 per year for resident students, and $400 per year for commuting students. The larger amount specified for commuting students is to cover the cost of meals.

Printed below is a listing of selected sources of information on colleges, careers, and financial assistance for students, which may be of assistance to families desiring more information on educational subjects. This list was prepared by the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and was published June 1970.

The list follows:

**SELECTED SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON COLLEGES, CAREERS, AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STUDENTS**

September 22, 1970

threatens the freedom and security of all of us, individually and as a Nation. It is now clear that in some communities police have become the special targets of violence directed against them in the performance of their duties as police, and so we must take whatever steps are necessary to protect them in the performance of those duties.

As I have remarked here before, a free society owes a special debt to those of its citizens who risk themselves to fight fire and crime. They are often underpaid, and their daily heroism often goes unrecognized. Americans have been particularly fortunate in the overall quality of our police and firemen, who have earned our gratitude across the continent and across the centuries.

It is therefore very wrong in principle, as well as very dangerous for the Nation, when those who undertake to protect everyone else have less than the best possible protection in carrying out their public duties. I am introducing a bill this week to enable the resources of the FBI to be brought to bear in many of the instances involving the death of a police officer or fireman.

I do not believe this bill will act promptly to pass this legislation. It if deteverts even one potential bombing, or saves even one life or brings to justice one killer, it will be useful to have such a law on the books.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

We traveled long years and long roads together. Through those journeys I came to know and respect him as an outstanding legislator, a dedicated public servant and a man whose friendship I treasured as much, and none more, than this.

He leaves a legion of friends and a great legacy to the Nation. Know that your grief is shared.

Mrs. Johnson and I send our heartfelt sympathy.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson.

PHYSICS FOR 5-YEAR-OLDS

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, a new program cropping up in our contemporaneous educational system is that of educating preschool children.

Organized in Utah in 1968, this program makes thus possible for its achievements. Dr. Ethna R. Reid, director of the Granite School Center in Salt Lake City, maintains that there are fewer absences among these pre-schoolers with higher motivation and achievement levels indicated. However, this program, as most, is subject to financial difficulties and unless funds can be found to support it, these efforts in the area of educational progress might be completely thwarted. I submit for the Record an article summarizing the efforts of this successful preschool experiment:

PHYSICS FOR 5-YEAR-OLDS: UTAH EXPLOITS TOTS' BEST YEARS IN A KINDERGARTEN EXPERIMENT

(By Nelson Wadsworth)

Five-year-old Paul Warrenski of Salt Lake City read 15 books on the second-grade level this past summer. He works third-grade math problems and already has a grasp of simple physics.

Paul's friend, 5-year-old Mark Yamada, reads the headlines in the daily newspaper, writes a column and "is more responsive" to the world around him than other children his age.

Jody Rosenblatt, also 5, likes to read Dr. Stuess books, can add up a simple grocery bill, and, according to her mother, "is much more decisive than the average 5-year-old."

Paul, Mark, and Jody aren't extremely exceptional children. But one thing sets them apart from most of the millions of 5-year-olds entering the kindergarten this fall. Paul, Mark, and Jody have been going to elementary school for two years, having been enrolled in an unusual preschool program in one of Utah's public-school systems. Results of the experimental project in the first two years are enabling some educators here that the old "social-experience" concept of kindergarten may be obsolete and that children should begin elementary school at the age of 4 or 5 in the critical formative years of their learning experience.

SUPREME RESPONSIBILITY

The program began in 1968 in the Exemplary Center for Reading Instruction in Salt Lake County's Granite School District, the largest in Utah.

There is currently a great flurry of experimentation and publication across the country relating to early childhood education," says Dr. Ethna R. Reid, director of the center. "We set out to discover just what can be done for preschool children and kindergarten children in the classroom."

The district recruited 120 3- and 4-year-olds, and 1,500 parents had to be turned away after the classes were filled. Most of the children came from average middle- and upper-class homes.

The following year an additional 5-year-olds were incorporated into the program, selected at random from district schools.

According to Dr. Reid, the three-hour-a-day classroom program did away entirely with the traditional kindergarten "play period" concept held since the early 1960s.

"There were no run and games," says Mrs. Michael Yamada, Mark's mother. "But Mark got enough of that at home."

TEACHING WITH SPECIAL TRAINING

The children from the Utah center were spurred by specially trained teachers, each recruited from district elementary schools. For the curriculum, Dr. Reid and her colleagues used experimental materials developed in the district, and for arithmetic and reading adopted the novel Directed Instructional System for Teaching Reading, which was developed by Sigfried Engelmann, psychologist, educator, and writer.

Results of experiments with pre-kindergarten and preschool "early childhood" centers are being operated mainly for low-income children around the land under the antipoverty Head Start program. And some private schools teach reading and writing to preschool-age children. But few U.S. public schools are educating middle- and upper-class children in first-grade-level classwork as is being done here.

"These classes are hard work for the teacher," says Mrs. Barbara Cal. one of the five full-time teachers in the program. "You have to keep the children on their toes every second. There can be no child sitting around vegetating. But the rewards are many. You get caught up in the enthusiasm of the children."

"The significant thing," says Mrs. James Warenaski, Paul's mother, "is that the children are enjoying themselves while they think they are playing; so it becomes very exciting to them."

Compared with most kindergartens and nursery schools, the children have no present problems for the youngsters in the preschool program, Dr. Reid reports. Even though there were 15 emotionally disturbed and low-IQ children enrolled in the classes among the 3- and 4-year-olds, there were no start-of-school tantrums. "We found them so excited about what they were learning that they automatically adjusted," says Dr. Reid.

Absenceism was lower than in any of the regular elementary grades. Even children who were really sick insisted on being allowed to attend class. Dull, listless children who in the regular schools scored as "nonachievers" responded in the preschool program, and by the end of their first year had learned to read and were emerging from the school system.

Dr. Reid says she believes every child in the public-school system is capable of being a successful learning environment." She says she also believes that a child's IQ can be improved by "a curriculum of learning or better" begins at an early age, preferably before the child reaches 4.

THE CATCHWORDS

Among others, Dr. Benjamin S. Bloom, University of Chicago professor of education...
and author of Stability and Change in Human Characteristics, says that the most crucial learning years in anyone's life are before the age of 4. Officials in his Granite School District tend to support this idea.

Tests given the children showed marked increases in the IQs each year they participated in the preschool program. Among the 3-year-olds, the average IQ jumped from 106.3 to 119. The lowest IQ in the group, 59, actually leaped to 103. Results of achievement and personality tests also showed marked improvement, with children enrolled in the program differing higher in social adjustment than control groups.

"Some of the older teachers are afraid of the program because it departs from the old kindergarten concept," says Mrs. Call. "They say the program doesn't give the children enough time to play, that it puts too much pressure on them.

But some parents of the children in the program insist there is less apparent pressure.

NO MONEY AVAILABLE

The preschool program was financed the first year by the parents, each paying $25 per month. Granites later financed by the Granite School District at a cost of some $40,000. This year, the financial future of the program is uncertain.

"Unless we can raise the necessary funds, the program will have to be broken up," said Dr. Ralp C. Riches, director of elementary education in Granite School District. "We've learned a fantastic amount about preschool education in the last two years, and this will not be incorporated in the district's curriculum, but there are no funds available to maintain the program..."

Faced with the financial problems of salaries and the prospect that schools may not open on schedule this fall because of a strike, administrative officials are planning kindergarten programs elsewhere in the Granite School District. "We've learned a fantastic amount about preschool education in the last two years, and this will not be incorporated in the district's curriculum, but there are no funds available to maintain the program..."

EULOGY OF THE LATE JAMES J. GUINEA

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my deep personal grief at the passing of my staff assistant and friend, James J. Guineau, who died at the Georgetown University Hospital on Sunday, September 20, 1970. He performed his many tasks as my valued assistant with high competence and devoted loyalty. It goes without saying that I shall not be able to replace him, either in my office or in my affection.

He was uniquely informed about the history and politics in the Fifth Illinois Congressional District. He served, earlier, as the associate staff assistant for then Representative Thomas Doyle. He served me well and faithfully from the time when I was first elected in 1950 until he retired in July 1969. He was a good friend, a hard and skillful worker, and his friendly courtesy was accorded to all who came to my office either to visit or to seek my assistance in their problems. I shall miss him, and I am sure that all hard workers on the Hill will also miss him very much.

He leaves behind his loving wife, a daughter, Mary Therese Callahan, and six sisters, Helen Fawcett, Josephine Pankowski, Lenore Downey, Lillian Shanahan, Roselle Tarney, and Catherine Walscott, of Chicago. My heart goes out to them in this hour of their grief.

FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY GO TOGETHER

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, all of our freedoms are endangered when the free enterprise system is violently attacked by revolutionaries. These would be destroyers of the Establishment, of which free enterprise is a very important part, are nihilists and admitted have nothing worthwhile to substitute for the much-maligned capitalistic system. All they have to offer is destruction for destruction's sake.

If they are successful in destroying free enterprise they will inevitably destroy other freedoms that have existed along with the free market—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion. True academic freedom would also become a casualty if free enterprise falls by the wayside.

The enemies of the Establishment engage in violence on many fronts—on high school and college campuses, in industrial plants, in city skyscrapers, and in overcrowded metropolitan neighborhoods. Far more than the lawless activities have taken their toll, there is also a more subtle and more effective manner in which these destructive forces operate—through the publishing industry.

Publications that are antagonistic to free enterprise pour forth in increasing numbers from the huge publishing houses and are lauded by the reviewers so as to insure maximum readership. Only at rare intervals do we hear about an item that deals sympathetically with the free enterprise system. I would like to invite the attention of my colleagues to one of these rare exceptions.

"How We Prosper Under Freedom," a series of lectures by Warren T. Hackett, which has recently come off the presses, is an example of which economists and students who would profit greatly from a perusal of Mr. Hackett's lectures. Perhaps they will be able to persuade their professors to read them, too.

POLLUTING THE OCEANS

HON. JOHN C. CULVER
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the Department of the Army recently disposed of 418 concrete coffins of lethal nerve gas by sinking them in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida. Despite the fact that the Army confirmed it did not know what would happen to the gas when it reached the lower depths of the ocean, this method of disposal was approved because of the recognizable hazard of continued storage and the lack of any available alternative.

I am deeply disturbed that the United States should have found itself in this position because it did not plan carefully enough for the eventual necessity of having to dispose of lethal materials when they became obsolete or too dangerous to store. This must never happen again.

The oceans of the world are rapidly becoming vast international garbage dumps, threatening their complex life cycles and the large amounts of food they provide mankind. A 1969 study by the Dillingham Corp, estimated that 48 million tons of sewage and solid waste were disposed of at sea each year, along with 1 million tons of oil and 10 million tons of gasoline dumped into the seas all over the world. This is in addition to the millions of tons of other pollutants spilled into international waters by other nations yearly.
Thor Heyerdahl and members of his expedition, which recently crossed the Atlantic in a reed boat, said that he and his crew could not find their teeth marks from the ocean hundreds of miles out to sea because of the filthy condition of the water.

The Army and other departments of the Government are going to be faced with the same problem. Air bombs, World War I mustard gas, and large quantities of gas and other weapons. Plans should be made now so that this disposal will not further add to the ocean’s worsening condition, nor contaminate other areas of our environment.

The Army now has over 400,000 gallons of nerve gas inside 1,000-pound bombs and almost as much of World War I mustard gas, which must be disposed of by next spring. Munitions such as bullets, artillery shells, and bombs are regularly dumped into the oceans. The Defense Department because this is cheaper and less dangerous than exploding them. Since 1964 the Navy has sunk 16 shiploads of conventional munitions into deep water. Radioactive waste is also being dumped from nuclear submarines and nuclear electric power generating plants, cause additional problems.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that we must have national and international re-appraisal of public policy if we are not to inflict serious damage upon the oceans of the world.

I am a sponsor of a legislative package of four measures, which if enacted, would establish the necessary procedures and safeguards for determining and enforcing a definite policy concerning the disposal of waste products in the oceans.

The first bill would require the Council on Environmental Quality to make a complete investigation of national policy with respect to the discharging of any matter into the ocean.

The second bill would give to the Council on Environmental Quality final authority to approve all plans to dispose of military material in the waters of the United States or any international body of water.

The third bill would change the present practice of dealing with the question of disposal only after an emergency exists, by requiring that at the time the military acquires a deadly weapon, it must report to the Council on Environmental Quality and the Congress the date beyond which the material cannot be safely disposed of. The best means of disposing of the material.

The fourth part of this legislative package would be in the form of a concurrent resolution by the House of Representatives in sense of the Congress that pollution of the waters of the world is a matter of the greatest concern, and that the President should take such steps as may be necessary to propose an international agreement for coordinated international efforts to control disposal of dangerous materials in the oceans.

Even those of us who do not live in areas retained and would not expect that the oceans have a great stake in preventing their destruction through thoughtless and unnecessary pollution. Many birds and fish which are not normally associated with the oceans actually have life cycles of years or even decades which their survival.

Numerous other animals depend indirectly upon the sea for food, and many experts see the sea as a major source of nourishment for mankind because it is a vast resource that exceeds the ability of the land masses to provide food for it. This valuable resource must not be lost because the Government did not take sufficient precautions to dispose of deadly weapons in a safe manner.

THE BUSING CRISIS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, recently a friend of mine in Norfolk, Mr. George B. Fowell, mailed me a copy of a letter written to the editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot by Mr. Michael M. Wagenheim. In this letter, Mr. Wagenheim, an attorney of great stature in our community, has made an eloquent plea to the Supreme Court to respond positively to the busing crisis with which we are now faced.

Mr. Speaker, I know that many of my colleagues share my concern over this problem, and in the thought that they would be interested in Mr. Wagenheim’s opinion, I herewith offer his letter for their benefit:

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INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO END PERSECUTION OF RUSSIAN JEW

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution in the House of Representatives condemning the persecution of Russian Jews, calling upon the President to make it a matter of top priority to negotiate permission for Russian Jews to emigrate to Israel and asking my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to join me in that effort.

The treatment of Jews in Russia amounts to nothing less than spiritual and cultural genocide. There are no Jewish schools in Russia, no books on Jewish history and heritage, very little Hebraic literature, and virtually no theatrical performances. Nearly 400 synagogues have been shut down since 1956, and only 65 remain open to serve Russia’s 3 million Jews. Thus, though anti-Semitism is officially illegal in Russia, virtually all those activities which would allow Soviet Jews to retain a sense of their identity and their past are proscribed by authorities.

If a Jew in Russia finds it hard to gain admission to the universities and harder to obtain and hold jobs, not to mention advancement to positions of responsibility and prestige, regardless of ability. This pattern of discrimination is propagated by the government as anti-Zionism, but it clearly infects every aspect of daily life for this persecuted minority.

When Russian Jews apply for permission to emigrate to Israel, they are often harassed and charged with criminal activity, even though it is not unlawful to engage in anti-Semitism, but it clearly infects every aspect of daily life for this persecuted minority.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PRISONER OF WAR RESOLUTION

Whereas, over 1400 American servicemen are being held prisoner of the North Vietnam, one hemisphere of Southeast Asia, and these men are in various stages of sickness and starvation and have been subjected to brutal treatment including physical torture and brainwashing, and

Whereas, the United States is withdrawing from Southeast Asia and, for the first time in our history, combat troops are leaving a combat area without the United States government first having resolved POW releases and

Whereas, the North Vietnamese government has repeatedly demonstrated its sensitivity to publicity by public action in the United States and throughout the world, when expressions of great concern were made with regard to the treatment and fate of these men, and

Whereas, as American Citizens, we share with the families of these POW's a feeling of urgent concern for their welfare, indeed their very survival.

Be it therefore resolved, that the members of the Dallas County Republican Executive Committee in Dallas last month, we were in complete agreement on the fact that our Nation should take some positive action in assisting this fine group of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution. It was voted and approved unanimously by the Dallas County Republican Executive Committee.

HOOSIER NEWSMAN ELMER DAVIS, HONORED IN SEVAREID TALK

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the following is an excellent talk by Eric Sevareid at Columbia University. The speech, the fourth annual Elmer Davis Memorial Lecture, honors one of the giants of broadcasting history, Hoosier Elmer Davis.

In the words of Dean Elie Abel of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, Elmer Davis was a minority. He always reminded me of the nineteenth century commentator, William Hazlitt, who once wrote a kind of political credo for himself. He said, 'I am a politician and an optimist; I am going to put an end to that. This, I don't fully understand. Minorities have always written off the cutthroat eddie who, sooner or later, hammers out the conflict of minorities that makes history, that is, change. Not always well or wisely, to be sure. But that is the process and we are bound to report it, and by a higher law than the law of habit or the law of the box office. Elmer Davis was a minority. He always reminded me of the nineteenth century commentator, William Hazlitt, who once wrote a kind of political credo for himself. He said, 'I am a politician and an optimist; I am going to put an end to that. This, I don't fully understand. 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and two make four; but to persist in main-
taining this obvious position, if all the
reasons in the world are adduced to the ef-
favour of mankind are arrayed against it; would re-
quire a considerable effort of personal cour-
age, and a thousand years’ life would not
leave a man in a very formidable minority.”

Davis was a formidable minority, a major
minority.

I do not think there is an ingredient called
common sense. It is born of experience; it
takes some living. I think Davis knew that
the young are naturally more accepting of
the younger—nature’s secret arrangement for
man’s creativity. And that the young cannot
understand or even see the consequences of
secret arrangement for man’s survival. The
generation gap in viewpoint would have
seemed perfectly natural to Elmer, but he
would have doubted that men and women
grow progressively more ignorant from the
eighteen of age.

What else would he be saying now, were
he around? At the risk of taking liberties
with his name, one can make a few rough
guesses at the least.

I would guess that he would say about this
war that nations are like persons in at least
one respect: they cannot make a mistake
they can’t afford to pay a big price and it better face up to it, and stop
the posturing and the pretending.

We have left this representation right and
good, but doubted that therefore the
more honest the better. He would have said
that he was against oligarchy in politics and
not equal with an increase in personal
virtue. He would have questioned a sociologi-
cal ideology which states that all those who
are poor or in slums, or in a state of addic-
tion or in prison, are the innocent, and that
everyone who do not protect their children and obey the law, are the
gruity.

It would have observed that public apathy
as the trouble source is mostly a myth, that
the difficulties come from the very un-sap-
thetic, indeed the fierce conflict of intensely
alert individuals, groups and interests.

He would have suggested that our freedom
is in danger only in the second instance.
That there has never been so much freedom.
It is our public order that is in immediate
danger and that if that breaks down in a
distinctive fashion, some alteration in it will
surely follow. Elmer was saturated in his
history, knew it was no certain guide, but one of
himself. It is all true, and he would have
noticed that people, given no other choices, always prefer tyranny over anarchy, because
anarchy is the worst tyranny of all.

It is our public order that is in immediate
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anarchy is the worst tyranny of all.

He would have pointed out to some to him, “Your end
of our boat is sinking.”

He would have agreed with Gallagher’s
Bourgeois Propaganda. They both believe
that an individual cut
screams of radio’s first, faltering years.

They believe this will give a true integrity to news
columns and news broadcasts, I believe it
to have no impact on what he has to
say about this idea. In fact, this is the way it was done
in the days of the yellow press and the
screamer of radio’s first, faltering years.

The result there is that one must
read many papers, hear many broadcasts, then try to piece together what really hap-
pened in any given occurrence. Inevitably,
this becomes the journalism of polemics.

What Yale’s Kingman Brewster said is true
for a university is true for the press. “Cyni-
cal disparagement of objectivity as a myth,”
he said, “seems to me basic and irre-
resistible at worst, is naive. Its irresponsibil-
y is too important to leave
the endless hailstones and the pointed
arrows.

Life was too short for our common
need: but long enough for him to know that
broadcast journalism, like printed journalism,
has got to have knowledge, objectivity, know-
edgibility, in responsibility over his earlier
days of the twenties, or the early thirties.

But he would have been the first to acknow-
lidge that the process is by no means over.

Those who would improve our practices in
questionable ways come not only from the
outside in the form of powerful politicians.
Some come from the inside. Militant young
men and women, in both newspapers and
broadcasting who argue that even the quest
for objectivity is a myth, that the prime pur-
pose of the press is not to report the
world the way it is, not to influence it in
their ideas. We have all read the learned articles
that tell us objective news accounts in the
hard news columns or broadcasts tend merely
to enhance the very unarticulated inner
truths that the reporter perceives. He
must therefore personalize the hard news,
and must be reported.

I have summed, thus far, rather com-
pliment, and Elmer would hate that. It may
be that the best defense is a strong offense,
but that is not good enough in this realm of
the press, which makes the community
weather, sounds the notes of the day. I think
I know about our failures and blind spots
because I live with them all the time and
I had been raising my voice among my col-
leagues and bosses long before Mr. Agnew
knew, if the Vice President does not, that
foucses, like a flashligh beam in the dark-
ness, has gone from the riverbank to the
in the imbo. Three campus demonstrations
simultaneously give the impression that
American higher education is collapsing. But
only after a long period of time focusing on
their business. Two ghetto riots and a whole
nation seems to be going up in smoke.

The news as presented in both broadcast
and newsprint does tend to give a startling,
not a balanced presentation of the day’s
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people came to feel we were not reporting many of these things because they were violent.

And it is true that people are so constituted that they will remember the news that has excited or enraged them long after forgetting all the rest of the day's reports with its routine, moderate or constructive news. Nevertheless, we do have a severe practical problem in the events to keep in perspective, as they happen when possible. Judgment on the information and explanation cannot stand far enough from the information, but these we must not lag so far behind.

It is not precisely our fault that everywhere in the world human problems are now being created. By concentrating so much of our straitjacket, doing the best we can. The federal government apparently do not; so here we stand, twisting about in groups of the major networks, from which newspapers and magazines of the most critical news tends to be news of violence.

The popular pulling and hauling they would have escaped from the boiler in an hour's length. Many of us have wanted, and to get the practical impossibility, with letters to the editor. As an example, consider the evening news programs of the major networks, from which many of us are being fed. The facts of life and the problem of discovering ways to sustain the honor of American institutions, which if implemented, I believe, will go far toward improving our education system and channeling student concern toward constructive means to an end.

The conference leadership in the Chicago early in August met in concert with school administrators in the nation's state universities and land-grant colleges. An institution is forced to shut down. They expressed the opinion that a university shut-down clearly threatens hard-earned student credits and, for faculty members and administration, prestige income.

President Harvill said and other executives of the universities in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges are firmly committed to the principle that students and faculty members have the right to participate in the decision-making process.

"Students who are aware of this and who are participating in the process are not likely to strike," said President Harvill. "It would be like striking against themselves."

The state university and land-grant college executives shared their own experiences with campus disruption and discussed the best ways to deal with the question of summoning outside help when destruction threatens life or property on campus, to keep channels of communication open between administrators and key student and faculty leaders and to build up better understanding of the university and its function in the community.

The administrators also discussed ways to keep channels open to the mass media, which plays a role in offering a balanced report of what is taking place in our campus work.

The conference dealt, too, with necessity to define limits so that everyone in the campus community understands what will happen if these limits are exceeded.

The conference spent considerable time in a discussion of ways to accommodate student desires for more university involvement in social issues.

"But," noted President Harvill, "no social program can be solved by closing down a university."

THE CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 27, 1970

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, due to the fact that I was engaged in social congressional business, I was not present last Thursday for the vote on H.R. 17654,
the congressional reorganization measure.
Had I been present I would have cast an enthusiastic affirmative vote on this vital piece of legislation.

As a cosponsor of many of the pro-
gressive legislation pending in the House, I salute my colleagues for their action on this measure which will improve the efficiency of our procedures and give the people new faith in this institution.

A VESTED INTEREST IN APARTHEID

HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago two young South Africans visited my office. One of the points they made was that while they were in favor of foreign corporations investing and making profits in South Africa, they were dismayed because too many foreign corporations made even greater profits by capitulating to the racist apartheid system. They felt that this progress could not be made in their country if foreign corporations gave equal pay for equal work, and were less obedient before the racist industrial relations rules.

The London Sunday Times recently ran the following article in its business section. It gives one businessman’s view of investing in a nation governed under the apartheid system. He was concerned that “we should, in turn, profit from such exploitation and ultimately end up with a vested interest in its maintenance.” He decided not to invest.

Many American corporations do not have the luxury of choosing not to invest in South Africa. They are already there. They do, however, have the choice of either knuckling-under to the apartheid system, or making profits in South Africa, they were dismayed because too many foreign corporations made even greater profits by capitulating to the racist apartheid system. This choice should be clear, but, unfortunately, too many U.S. firms do not make the morally correct choice. The Wall Street Journal printed “South Africa: Dilemma for U.S. Firms,” last December 11 outlining the issue. I would hope that all of us in Congress would make clear to these U.S. firms that business-as-usual in South Africa means giving-in to apartheid. Large profits because of brutal distinctions based only on race cannot please any American shareholder. They should not permit the management of their respective firms.

The article follows:

WHY WATES WON’T BUILD IN SOUTH AFRICA

(continued)

They accordingly asked Neil Wates to look at the situation at first hand. This remarkable document, which we are publishing in extenso on page 3, is not mere hyperbole; it is the true story of what has happened and it gives his personal, individual assessment of what he found. He wishes us to make it clear that he does not wish to be held responsible for any

South Africa is the ideal land for investment. In the foreseeable future there can be few more stable countries. The economic output in volume, the economic forces were in the two years; apart from gold secondary mineral exports are growing. There is a rising trade in manufactured products, new markets are being opened up in the US and Japan; politically the country is extremely stable and there would seem to be no prospect of altering the present regime: the student unrest as experienced in Europe and the US is completely unknown; there are no strikes and all the non-whites are completely quiescent.

The opportunities for a system of industrialised building—such as the Wates System—which not only saves man hours, but above all skilled man hours and eliminates wet trades—are enormous. The white-domi-

nated construction industry; the only way to loosen this hold is through eliminating the wet trades. An integrated team of skilled men and women; all together, which would enable employers to open up job opportunities for non-whites without ever being accused of taking jobs away from the whites.

In this context it is only fair to say also that I met liberal businessmen of the highest calibre who argued that economic forces were bound to bring about the downfall of apartheid—and their own system would prove a powerful instrument in this. No doubt.

Notwithstanding all this, the idea of doing business in South Africa is totally unacceptable to me; we could not be true to the basic principles on which we run our business and we should lose our integrity in the process. We should have to operate within a social climate where the color of a man’s skin is his most important attribute and where there is virtually no communication between the races.

We should have to operate within an economic climate which is designed deliber-
ately to demoralise and to destroy, a climate under which every black man is under a virtual stranglehold, in turn, profit from such exploitation and ultimately end up with a vested interest in its maintenance.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

by white unions though some are written into law. These establish advancement areas for blacks, apparently to protect skilled jobs for blacks. But in the absence of unions, blacks are permitted to load and unload a machine, but a white must push the button to start it.

SOME EMPLOYERS SPEAK OUT

On the other hand, many South African industrialists have begun to protest the economic cost of condemning the huge black labor pool to menial jobs. Progressive employers like H. F. Oppenheim, chairman of the big DeBeers Consolidated Mines Ltd. and a director of American companies, continually lobby against job restrictions. And American companies with their training programs in black America are better placed to use black labor effectively than are those firms who have to deal with white unions.

An American company starting a new plant can often get certain jobs classified as "black" right at the beginning, even when it has some black foremen, though they don't supervise white workers, and some blacks doing highly skilled machine jobs normally reserved for whites.

None of this, of course, changes the fact that foreign investment here helps to establish barriers against talent unpalatable to many in the U.S. But it does reflect the often obscured fact that the de­cision to boycott products of companies at­ tack such companies for moral or political reasons is more complicated than some might think.

Indeed, beyond the ambivalence of the ef­fects of investment in controversial areas, other questions arise. The circumstances which might make one company try to move another man to buy. A person who thinks it is terrible to invest in South Africa, might not think that the anti-­Communist flat helping the Soviet Union build an auto­mobile, though a militant anti-Communist might. The American South African feel that Bolivia should be avoided as an investment area because of its recent nationalization of Gulf Oil Corp. properties. But he might be persuaded to invest in Haiti, a nation with a bloody dictatorship.

AN ARMED PROLIFERATION

Furthermore, the matching of possible po­litical moves and situations with the proliferation of boycott opportunities to an ab­surd degree. Are Arab lands right in estab­lishing barriers to non-Jewish national companies which build plants in Israel? Should those who don’t like the Greek dicta­torship translate their opposition into boycott­ing products of American companies doing busi­ness in Greece? Should those who don’t like the fact that Sweden harbors American military destroyers and considers offering aid to North Vietnam boycott American businesses with operations in Sweden?

In a certain sense, though, the whole argu­ment may be academic, considering the pe­cular strengths of free enterprise. In Cairo recently an Egyptian official offered a bottle of Coca-Cola to a visitor, though Coca-Cola Co., along with numerous other firms has been mired in the Arab boycott.

"I like Coca-Cola," the Egyptian official explained.

COLOR ME AMERICAN

HON. FRANK E. EVANS
OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. EVANS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, "Color Me American" was the title of an

African's treatment of the blacks today be­comes much more. More interesting, perhaps, their comments reveal the ambiguities of political opposition to corporate expansion in controversial areas abroad.

There's little evidence here that criticism back home has really made much of an impact on in­vestment interest in South Africa.

Book value of 275 American companies' in­vestments in South Africa, as now estimated, is over $750 million, up from $667 million at the end of 1967. That's nearly double the book value of only a half dozen years ago. Since most companies understate book values, the real worth of the U.S. investment here may be much more.

And the American presence is definitely felt in this 18.7 million population nation with its California-like climate and indus­trialized economy. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., with Brit­ain's Dunlop Co., are the big three in the tire industry.

South African housewives clean carpets with locally made Hoover vacuum cleaners, while motorists purchase gasoline at Gulf pumps. Chase Manhattan and First National City provide banking services, while American portfolio capital flows into the country through Citibank, Chase Manhattan, and First National City.

Ford Motor Co. invested $35 million in the country's leading auto producer and seller, taking 22.2% of the total auto market in the first seven months of this year.

Chrysler Corp.'s subsidiary here employs 4,000 people, up from 850 in 1962. Interna­tional Harvester has doubled its sales here in the past three years and has simulated capacity to assemble 450,000 square feet daily.

The reason why is obvious, "The profit re­turns in South Africa are far better than the average for foreign investments," says Charles E. Bedaux, and Charles S. Brown Jr., of Johannesburg and Los Angeles, Calif., manage­ment consulting firm.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce figures show that though U.S. investments here ac­count for only 1.2% of total American for­eign investments they produce 2% of U.S. book values. Profits for American companies here averages 15% and profits are freely repatriated. In recent years, net earnings have been nil for U.S. companies in black Africa.

Minneapolis based Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., which employs 500, has a new 130,000 square foot plant on a 42 acre site and markets 9,000 products here, read­ily testifies to its good fortune. "Our growth has been fantastic," says managing director E. C. Woods.

In response to the political question, U.S. firms have responded to South African operations in terms of economic benefits which fail to black Africans.

"U.S. and other foreign investments in South Africa have created a widening range of jobs, training and educational opportuni­ties, and import substitution," says a Chase Manhattan "Economic development has resulted in a higher living standard for many of the black people of South Africa, a standard above that of the black people anywhere else on the continent."

And some black South Africans agree. "We made 1962-1969," says an attorney of the Basuto tribe, is horrified when told that some Americans want all American compa­nies to pull out. "But that's ridiculous," he says, "if American companies leave, the people who would suffer would be the Afri­can people like myself."

Mr. Seema, a kindly, gentle man, chauffeurs an Austin sedan for $168 a month, more than some white chauffeurs earn. The money helps educate his three chil­dren, including a 15-year-old boy studying to be an Anglican minister and a daughter who wants to be a nurse.

"We keep within the industrial relations rules of the country, while promoting the in­vestment of South African capital," says John O'Brien, managing director of Chrysler Corp.'s subsidiary here. His head­quarters are in Johannesburg, which manufac­tures rubber, glass, and other products.

"We may be accused of being a company which moves one high paying job to another. We don't do that," says Mr. O'Brien, "but one company in black Africa can't operate against another."

Mr. O'Brien explains that jobs are divided into five categories, "by jobs and not by color of employees." Aptitude tests help select the employees, who may be trained on the job.

On the assembly line the bulk of workers are Africans. Blacks in coveralls clamber over new Valiants. One worker handles an air screw driver with aplomb. Other American companies which build plants in Israel?

"Most of these fellows had never been in a factory before they joined us last year or this year," says a representative of the British firm of Harry Goldberg, chairman, Lewis Appli­ance Corp., Johannesburg, which manufac­tures household products. "We have a line," he says, "the Bantu can be trained for a whole range of skilled jobs." He shows his plants, Africans cut sheetmetal, make stampings, and operate machines—all jobs for skilled workers. Mr. Goldberg says: "Apti­tude tests and interviews in selecting and fitting Africans for highly skilled jobs."

If such talk is common, the American companies are still not completely free to adopt liberal racial hiring policies here.

The labor relations rules of the country make job reservations and restrictions, mostly dictated through American
award-winning speech recently given by Miss Cruz, a student at Trinidad High School, Trinidad, Colo.

This year Miss Cruz was Trinidad's first entry in the National Speech Tournament sponsored by the National Forensic League, and she won the 1970 Colorado State Championship in original oratory. Trinidad school officials as well as many citizens of that community are proud of this youthful achievement, and I include her speech in the Record:

COLOR ME AMERICAN

(Sylvia Cruz)

Several years ago, a child—marketing for her mother—walked into a store. As she entered she was not greeted by the usual "May I help you?" Instead the seemingly pleasant merchant sneered, "Get out of here you dirty, little Mexican. We don't serve your kind here."

The shocked confusion going through the small child's mind cannot be imagined by any one of you. I do not have to try to imagine it, for I was that child and I know that feeling of real discrimination.

I still find myself going back to that moment and questioning What really caused me to break down? What was it, the horrible reality of unreasoning racial prejudice? Was it only an isolated instance of racial discrimination? Were there other instances in my life that showed the horrible reality of unreasoning racial prejudice? Was it only an isolated instance of an adult venting personal irritation upon one weaker than himself? Or did I really fit that storekeeper's description of me—perhaps making his the logical reaction of a business­man who was self-trained not to trust what was foreign to him.

You know as well as I that—and as my experience with the small child points out—one trial is out of the many incidents where a member of a minority group in America has been stung by racial prejudice. Sadly, in America, the echo of that storekeeper's cruel words still reverberates, and we as a nation cannot hide the dissonance of cries for "white power", "black power", and—most recently—"brown power".

But the question still remains: are militant groups the best way to stop racial discrimination? Are these anti-social actions the best way to attack the sincere convictions of those who are prejudiced but still reasonable and who are trying to remain open-minded? I think that we must differentiate our attitude from that storekeeper's cruel words of discrimination. We, as a society, are not only aware of the existence of racial prejudice, but we are also aware of the effects of it. We must also be aware of the consequences of our actions. We cannot afford to allow our anger to control our actions. We must use our anger in a constructive way.

Many minorities may think that past instances of racial prejudice have caused them to feel inferior and discriminated against. However, these instances are only a small part of the larger picture of racial prejudice in America. The larger picture includes the continued existence of institutionalized racism, such as housing discrimination, job discrimination, and educational discrimination. These instances are not isolated incidents, but rather part of a larger system of institutionalized racism.

The problem concerning the American Indian is one of historical prejudice. The image projected in advertising and programs of the "Frito Bandido" is one. Yes, the Hispanics are desperately trying to stop that vicious, little, antimated character who is suggesting that all Mexican-Americans are slow, lazy, and untrustworthy. But somehow, I cannot identify with or be insulted by that cute little antimated character. I do not want to blame or be the movement leaders suffering from guilty consciences and personal identification.

Going from the silly to the ridiculous, let's look at the California Grape Boycott led by Cesar Chavez for better pay and working conditions. Chavez suffered so strongly in his cause that early in 1968 he staged a 25-day-long fast, unfortunately, proved unsuccessful, proved that he was not able to stick to the diet for that long. The reason behind the fast was to stop the "Oriental Men's holding down the spice trade. Taught by this dramatic—no, hysterical—ploy only accomplished the opposite.

Latinas are a colorful people. This hair for the dramatic was further demonstrated when a band of Mexican-Americans crying "Tierra o muerto" (land or death) swept down out of the foothills and captured the fortress­land of the local courthouse. A true reflection of the horrible reality of unreasoning racial prejudice. Was it only an isolated instance of a local courthouse being overrun by a band of Mexican-Americans? Was it only an isolated instance of a local courthouse being overrun by a band of Mexican-Americans?

As we think to ourselves, what really caused me to break down? What was it, the horrible reality of unreasoning racial prejudice? Was it only an isolated instance of a local courthouse being overrun by a band of Mexican-Americans?

I still find myself going back to that moment and asking Why? What really caused me to break down? What was it, the horrible reality of unreasoning racial prejudice? Was it only an isolated instance of a local courthouse being overrun by a band of Mexican-Americans?

Even closer to my home, the cry of "Viva la Raza" (long live the race) swept down out of the foothills and captured the fortress­land of the local courthouse. A true reflection of the horrible reality of unreasoning racial prejudice. Was it only an isolated instance of a local courthouse being overrun by a band of Mexican-Americans?

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Many Europeans feel that if they fail it is because of their color—be it black, white, red, yellow, or brown. But what these people fail to realize is that, in America, people do not have to accept failure merely because of color. Color is irrelevant.

Although I cannot be certain that I shall one day reach my goals, I can be certain that if I do not attain them, it is not because of my color—brown, but rather because I—an individual—have failed.

In short, don't color me brown—color me American!

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF OCEANS

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, the advancement of the last 10 years in most areas of technology has been overwhelming. In 10 years, with a remarkably cost-effective effort on the part of American leaders, we have been able to set foot on the moon. In the next 10 years, many other frontiers remain to be crossed. Notably, there are exciting possibilities that exist for our country in learning to extract the great resources of the oceans off our shores. However, a recent proposal by President Richard Nixon threatens our ability to ever responsibly harness this potential treasure chest of resources.

President Nixon, in a recent pronouncement of U.S. policy regarding the oceans, has proposed an international agency to register claims and settle disputes involving shipping lanes and fishermen's rights. Also, the proposed agency would collect royalties on the exploited natural resources and use the funds to aid underdeveloped nations. Countries with coastslines would give up their rights beyond the 200-meter isobath. From this point to the outer edge of the Continental Shelf, there exist exciting possibilities that exist for our country in learning to extract the great resources of the oceans off our shores. However, a recent proposal by President Richard Nixon threatens our ability to ever responsibly harness this potential treasure chest of resources.

According to President Nixon, the age­old laws of the sea can no longer cope with the needs of modern technology. I concur fully with this observation. However, I fear the President's proposal may, in fact, be pushing our policies even further beyond the capabilities of existing international law. For this reason, among others, I oppose his direction. I would urge, instead, that careful attention be given to closing this legal gap before moving so boldly as the President seems to be proposing.

A recent editorial in Barron's, the financial weekly, raises further objections, both directly and indirectly. The basis of the statement parallels statements I made before this body almost 3 years ago.

First of all, the editorial questions the wisdom of the proposal in terms of dollars and cents. I also question a blanket giveaway. Hopefully, in the next decade,
better methods of resource extraction will be perfected. When this occurs, considerable benefits will be reaped by governments from such diverse substances as coal, nickel, and manganese. Regarding the world's wealthiest nation, only a continuing supply of natural resources will insure our continued prosperity. In other words, will we need what we will be giving away? Also, and more importantly, will we be giving away things we do not know we have?

Further, we are on the threshold of a very important understanding relative to the responsible exploitation of our natural resources. To properly serve and preserve our environment, we must balance the extraction of our nonreplaceable resources—such as oil and minerals—with the harvesting of our replenishable resources—such as fish and marine plant life. This is vital not only to the United States, but also to the world. This is the point in time at which sound projections of the pollution that must be faced is the parameter for the containment of these often incompatible activities within the environment of the ocean.

I am hopeful that the President and his United Nations representatives will carefully consider these observations as they contemplate further actions in this regard.

AEROSPACE FALLOUT—SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

HON. GEORGE BUSH
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. BUSH, Mr. Speaker, quite frequently we hear that "if we had just used the billions we put in the space program to solve our social problems, this country would be so much better off." Most Americans are not aware that in 1971 these outlays were $8.8 billion compared with $5.9 billion in 1966. This is a substantial reduction and I question the wisdom of any further reductions.

Very few Americans are aware of the tremendous impact this program has had on their lives. When Neil Armstrong took that first step on the moon, the whole world was a little closer together and we, in America, were especially proud that day for our country. The program has provided the opportunity to explore and to learn about the unknown. And more materially, it has provided thousands of jobs with a $14 billion annual payroll. It is one of the great producers of national wealth, employing millions of people.

Aerospace, as America's largest manufacturing industry, employs 1.3 million people and now chief scientific adviser at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Jane Evans lived in Los Angeles—where she heard her husband's voice clearly on the telephone. He had just arrived from across country on a large jet and was about to pick up her automobile at the airport. She said he expected to be home within an hour even though the free-way were slick with rain.

And his drive over the rain-slick freeway was made safe by grooves cut into the pavement to stop skidding—an innovation from aerospace workaday.

As Jane prepared the evening meal for her family she removed a thin plastic that wrapped the meat. It originated from plastic developed for an Echo satellite. The electricity heating her stove was supplied through power-control techniques developed from a space research. Nor did she connect the heat music from her teen-age daughter's record player as an indirect product of the aerospace age.

But aerospace is all around—intimately woven into the technological pattern of American civilization. The impact on the United States standard of living is overwhelming.

BENEFITS—DIRECT AND INDIRECT

Specific and direct aerospace benefits include commercial jets, computers, and communications and weather satellites. Indirect ones include new materials, manufacturing techniques, management systems, and a broadened awareness of the world.

Benefits are not solely new gadgets—Teflon-covered kitchen utensils, transistor radios, color TV, micro-computers, flameproof materials, and the like. Some are important spin-offs from aerospace programs. Many experts say the real payoff from aerospace technology is the broadening of thought—a new awareness by the many of things before known only to a select few.

They say experience has helped trigger a new revolution, a revolution of rising expectations. For the first time in history great numbers of people realize that mankind has tools, resources, energy sources, and knowledge to achieve what earlier seemed impossible.

Earlier technology was applied mainly for better military posture or to amass great wealth for a few. But in the past decade technology expanded into the physical and mental realms tremendously.

Aerospace showed how to discover and invent on schedule for nonmilitary as well as military purposes. In the words of Dr. Kriti A. Ehrlich, a rocket expert from Peenemunde and now chief scientific adviser at the Space Division of the Marshall Air Force Base: "The space effort is the first nonwar-oriented techno-scientific endeavor large enough to require a national commitment."

It set a precedent and encouraged the conception of many other large-scale efforts, such as the "space" concept of the world oceans program, and the organization of a national fight against pollution—all of which, ironically, attack or criticize our seedbed, the national space program.

No it is by chance, says Dr. Fred Hoyle, world-famous British astronomer, that quite suddenly everyone worldwide has become seriously interested in protecting the environment. Something has happened to create this feeling of awareness about our planet," says Dr. Hoyle, who many years ago predicted that, once man saw earth from space, "a new idea, as powerful as any in history, will be let loose."

This new awareness parallels the experience of Europeans as they expanded to explore and then develop other continents. Europe blossomed in art, science, sexual, and religious reform. Now earth as a whole is blossoming in a new awakening and a new reformation that also has many material benefits.

REVOLUTION IN WORLD COMMUNICATIONS

Thus a relatively small, self-contained, unmanned satellite on an orbit with the travel of one of the major oceans. Now it is commonplace via 1960 and is the communication satellite, which was made possible by application of large rocket boosters, miniaturized electronics, and solar cells that convert sunlight into electrical power.

Aerospace, as America's largest manufacturing industry, employs 1.3 million people with a $14 billion annual payroll. It is one of the great producers of national wealth, employing millions of people.

And there are direct benefits from aerospace technology. One is the communication satellite, which was made possible by application of large rocket boosters, miniaturized electronics, and solar cells that convert sunlight into electrical power.

Meteorology became a science only through application of aerospace technology. Meteorological satellites allow weather systems to be monitored at the Earth's surface and have alerted against potential major disasters.

And communication satellites can assist education and link computers. They may forward noise on their lives. When Neil Armstrong took that first step on the moon, the whole world was a little closer together and we, in America, were especially proud that day for our country. The program has provided the opportunity to explore and to learn about the unknown. And more materially, it has provided thousands of jobs with a $14 billion annual payroll. It is one of the great producers of national wealth, employing millions of people.

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advanced technical analysts took on a new and vigorous growth. Computer-analysis techniques of tremendous power were developed.

And even the computer itself was developed to meet the needs of aerospace. Now virtually every aspect of human endeavor is shaped by the commercial application of the digital computer. To cite only a few: airline and travel reservations, accounting, law, business management, industrial process control, engineering design, banking, and typesetting.

And the aerospace industry developed computer simulation techniques by which complex human situations can be mathematically modeled and tried out in advance. These simulation techniques brought back the Apollo 13 astronauts from near-disaster. They are being used to find solutions for pollution and traffic problems and to aid business management and planning.

Almost every major computer system in the world is made in America. Without the space effort of 5 to 10 years back these computers would not be available today. And now the computing industry is an $8 billion-a-year business, the highest among all U.S. industries. It is the fastest-growing industry and contributes most to the American economy. Industry now welds increased, 1,400 percent in the first decade of the space age.

AUTO-POLLUTION MINIMIZERS SEEN

La. Gen. Sam Phillips, commander of the Air Force Space and Missile Systems Organization, recently told a management group meeting in Chicago: "Of some 12,000 new products and techniques which have come into being in the last decade, a very large percentage are directly attributable to space activities."

W. H. Berger, president of North American Rockwell's space division, says he visualizes many applications of aerospace technology. For example, microminiaturized computers in automobiles might control fuel injection and timing to minimize exhaust pollution.

Large aerospace programs have revolutionized management techniques. They motivate and bring together many highly intelligent and energetic people of diverse technical skills, keep track of myriads of parallel processes, identify problems quickly, and continue them. "Computerization has been identified as experience produces more knowledge.

These management techniques are capable of solving the socioeconomic problems facing the world today, says aerospace managers.

Aerospace has also made significant contributions to manufacturing, which are only just beginning to be felt in commerce and industry. Industry now weds complex shapes and exotic new materials and manufactured items in previously impossible configurations.

Computerized machinery, metal forming by hydroexplosives, chemical milling, electric-arc sculpturing, and solid-state diffusion bonding are new processes derived from space technology. Some manufacturing engineers say that within a few years solid-state diffusion bonding of metals will be the most widely used method of joining metals. It is the most carefully controlled conditions.

And filament-wound glass structures can now be used to fabricate building materials for homes of the future, they are used now to fabricate large-diameter pipes—an outer housing making cases for solid-propellant rockets.

"The marriage of numerical control, the digital computer, and machine tools is one of the stunning technological innovations of our time," said Willard F. Rockwell Jr., chairman of North American Rockwell, in a keynote address to the Western Metal and Tool Exposition in San Francisco.

And this all began back in 1952, he explains, because the Air Force wanted a better way to manufacture. Now numerical control of machine tools has spread from aerospace to increase productivity four or five times.

No longer needed product be locked intocribly into an inflexible assembly line. Products can be changed to meet changing markets more easily.

"Spinoffs"—new products developed for aerospace but used elsewhere.

APPLICATION IN WATER TRANSPORT

Automated fabrication is seen by many as the next step of aerospace applications to the space economy. Factories will automatically manufacture commercial products through computer-designed new commonplace in aerospace.

System engineering techniques developed for aerospace were used in the multimillion-dollar California water project designed to meet the water needs of the state from the Columbia River to the Sierra Nevada, including the crossing of a 4,400-foot-high dam, by the use of computers to control the structure to reduce overall weight by 90 percent.

Trains, autos, buses can use space-age materials that will reject solar heat and keep interiors cool.

Aerospace foam provides a lightweight substitute for cork in tuna ships.

Railroad cars fabricated of aerospace materials are half the weight of steel cars.

The roof of the pavilion at Expo '70 in Japan is a fire-resistant coated beta fabric developed for aerospace. And the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has developed a variety of fabrics, panels, plastics, and coatings that if used generally would eliminate most fire hazards in automobile, aircraft, and industrial interiors and furnishings, and interiors of public buildings.

NASA even has nonflammable paper and nonflammable adhesive and acoustic tiles.

Ron Phillips, director of NASA's Office of Technology Transfer, recently told a convention at Nebraska Wesleyan University: "In the area of housing, urban transportation, and the environment, we are only now beginning to make the type of national commitment which has existed in the space sciences in the 1960s."

"Since this country first made its commitment to space, we have vastly increased the materials to use. We have seen overall productivity rise significantly in the United States, and along with it we have come to realize both the importance of the new materials associated with our growth and the new capabilities which may be brought to bear on them," he says.

"The generation growing up in the '60s was born into the space age and a new era. It is learning a new science, a new cosmology, a different view of man's relationship to the universe. The young are recipients of vast new opportunities—on which it alone has the potential to act. And these new technological opportunities have excited the imagination.

And how much has space technology cost the nation? Less than the money spent yearly on hard narcotics by known addicts; about the same as that spent on tobacco or cosmetics; about half that spent in one city, New York, in legal drugs.

"Investments in space and aeronautics science and technology are, in fact, investments in future," says Mr. Phillips, acting administrator for technology utilization at NASA. "The total impact, economic and social, will in the long run exceed even our own optimistic predictions," says Mr. Day.

And Dr. Heinrich Haymerle, permanent representative of Austria to the United Nations, told delegates to a recent international conference on communications in San Francisco that the rapid evolution of new technology requires us to engage in a continuous effort to change the very basis of our existence.

"Perhaps the most challenging effect of the ever-increasing quest for knowledge is the inevitably increasing gap in technology and involvement between those nations which conduct space programs and those not able to do so," he said.

Jane Evans has something to think about as she unwraps that meat for dinner.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FROM GRUMMAN, JULY 27, 1970

SPACE "SPINOFFS" BEING DEVELOPED AT HOUSTON TO AID HEART PATIENTS

Two dramatic examples of space "spinoffs"—medical units that showed the lives of heart patients—are being developed at the Grumman facility at Houston.

The first, a portable cardiac preservation unit for keeping alive a beating heart, was shown at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association this year; it was developed originally at the Baylor University College of Medicine in Houston.

In heart transplant operations a very big problem in the past has been to have a compatible donor and recipient available at the same time. Grumman engineers, working with Dr. William Buxton, senior investigator of the Baylor preservation unit, also called the Extracorporeal Organ Transporter, or ESOT, was designed to keep organs functioning for up to seven days, and to move them for perhaps a considerable distance, when donor and potential recipient are not in the same area.

"Grumman provided this design as a demonstration of application of space technology to medical use at no cost to the Baylor medical group," Senior Vice President Joe Gavin, director of Space Programs, said at last week. Dick Fox and his spacecraft engineers teamed with Frank Baerst and his production men at Houston to improve the 'package' and reduce the weight, reported Mr. Phillips of Grumman's manager of Houston operations.

"For example, a Grumman suggestion, accepted by Dr. Buxton, involved a small noose to suspend lungs and heart within the chamber and a spray fog ring to maintain the required humidity, techniques which the organs had been immersed in their saline solution and had become 'waterlogged.' Grumman was also able to put to good use its experience gained in the space program," Buxton said.

The preservation unit promises to be particularly valuable in further research, offering a means of maintaining a living human or animal organ under the most carefully controlled conditions. Cardiac
metabolism and functions can be studied, and effects of drugs or blood administration.

Joe Gavin foresees a number of complex medical devices that could be improved by applying the new technology of manned space-medicine, so that the larger the individual's systemic organ transporter, the greater the benefit he receives, and conversely, the lower income the individual receives the smaller benefit.

Two examples of abuse of the tax laws are in the field of rehabilitation of low-income housing and the so-called rollover provision exempting the seller of certain income-producing property from income tax on the sale.


For example, the recent tax-reform legislation contained a tax incentive for the rehabilitation of low-income housing using the device of 5-year amortization of capital expenditures which otherwise would be depreciated over a longer period. The new technology of mankind permits the taxpayer to have a special provision per­mitting the tax-free sale of, and rein­vestment in, low- and moderate-income housing. Under the newly enacted section 1039, no tax will be due on the sale of the proceeds of the sale of low-income housing projects, to the extent that the proceeds of the sale are reinvested in another project, and the basis of the old project is carried over to the new. The conference committee, however, re­jected the Senate's inclusion of State as­isted housing projects. As passed by the Senate Finance Committee, the provision would have applied only to federally assisted housing projects, but coverage was broadened on the floor of the Senate to include low-income housing projects as­sisted by States and local 221d(2) or 236 low-income housing projects, to the extent that the proceeds of the sale are reinvested in another project, and the basis of the old project is carried over to the new. The recently enacted section 1039 of the code permitting the tax­free reinvestment of amounts received from involuntary conversion of an asset, however, is general enough that the taxpayer may utilize it in his general economic situation; he has sim­ply transferred his investment from one low-income housing project to another, and is due only with respect to the money that he actually removes from the "basket."

Section 1039 is limited to federally as­sisted housing projects. As passed by the Senate Finance Committee, it would have applied only to federally as­sisted housing projects, but coverage was broadened on the floor of the Senate to include low-income housing projects as­sisted by States and local 221d(2) or 236 low-income housing projects, to the extent that the proceeds of the sale are reinvested in another project, and the basis of the old project is carried over to the new. The conference committee, however, re­jected the Senate's inclusion of State as­sisted projects, presumably for concern over the difficulty of monitoring the op­erations of a multitude of State pro­grams.

The ironic result of that for purposes of measuring recapture on sale, both Federal and State-assisted low-income housing projects, are entitled to use the pre­former rules for the next 5 years, but only the federally assisted projects can take advantage of the section 1039 rollover.

Housing projects qualifying for the special rollover provision include those financed under both the mortgage guar­antee program of section 221(d) (3) and the interest reduction program of section 236 of the National Housing Act. Section 221(d) (3) projects are included despite the phasing out of the program to make the rollover treatment applicable to ex­isting structures which were financed under that program.

Since the general intent of section 1039 is to treat the original investment in low-income housing as continuous, the holding period for purposes of section 1239 would have to be carried over to the new property, along with the basis of the old property. However, if the previous holding period was tacked on to the en­tire new investment, an opportunity would be created for unjustifiable tax
avoidance where the investment in the second project was substantially greater than the proceeds from the disposition of the original investment; on the sale of the second, depreciated project, the taxpayer would be able to take advantage of the holding period accumulated during the earlier, smaller investment, and reduce the applicable percentage to be applied to the total amount of depreciation recaptured with respect to both investments. To meet this problem the section 1250 recapture rules applicable to disposition of assisted projects acquired in a section 1039 rollover transaction require the divisions of the second and subsequent investments into the elements representing the original and subsequent investment.

As an example of the abuse visited on our taxpayers by the present laws on housing and taxation, consider the following example:

A builder constructs a housing project for a total construction cost of $1.4 million in January of 1970.

In the first year, he claims a depreciation deduction with respect to the building of $100,000. On January 1, 1972, he sells the building for $1.8 million, therefore realizing a gain of $500,000, since his cost basis, with depreciation, has been reduced to $1.3 million. In December of 1971, he builds another project costing $1.8 million. $500,000 is therefore not recognized as taxable, since it is kept within the same category of low- and moderate-income housing. He may also be granted an extension of the 2-year provision for reinvesting his money in similar housing, and it may be granted upon the request of the builder to the Department of the Treasury.

Thus, under the guise of charitable philanthropy, we have established a form of legitimized piracy. The public interest in providing decent housing for all citizens is easily recognized. It is difficult to discern the public interest in guaranteeing loans and subsidizing interest rates in transactions where speculators may receive tax-free income. Pass-through provisions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 will eliminate these raids on the Nation's tax revenue.

ENERGY FOR TOMORROW

HON. CATHERINE MAY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 23, 1970

MRS. MAY. Mr. Speaker, we are all concerned about the increasing demand for electric energy in the United States, projected shortages of such energy, and about sources for adequate energy in the future.

In this regard, the Honorable Wilfrid E. Johnson, Commissioner of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, is today presenting the keynote address before the Fifth Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference at Las Vegas, Nev. The title of Commissioner Johnson's address is "Energy for Tomorrow." It is an excellent speech and I commend it to all who are concerned about the relationship between energy and our environment.

Commissioner Johnson's address follows:

ENERGY FOR TOMORROW

(Adapted from Mr. Johnson)

It is a pleasure to be here today to offer some keynote thoughts to this Fifth Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference.

The title of your conference—ENERGY 70—directs the imagination not only to the problems of today but to the challenges and the excitement which the next ten years surely hold in store. In talking about my subject "Energy for Tomorrow," I should explain that I don't intend to say too much about new and different ways of producing energy. Rather, I want to speak about the relationship between energy and our environment and the ways in which we can improve both.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

In these days, energy and the environment seem to be inextricable subjects and perhaps properly so, at least until a better understanding of the relationship of energy to our environment is achieved. So I propose to talk first about the environment. To begin with, an obvious but often overlooked point: energy is essential to our existence in the natural environment in which we live.

The sun delivers to us, day after day, an extremely wide spectrum of radiant energy. Of this, about a half is within the very narrow band of wavelengths from about six thousandths of a micron to twenty thousandths of a micron, the range of the visible spectrum. The rest is made up of heat, or infrared energy, and of energy with wavelengths that are much longer than those of visible light, energies that we do not perceive. On the earth doesn't seem to disturb the earth a great deal, and it seems fairly clear that the trivial amount of energy we generate in comparison to the amount the sun delivers will have practically no overall adverse effect based on the quantity of energy alone. This is not to say that there won't be local effects which, if not prudent, could be both severe and adverse. The generation of electrical energy that coal, oil or gas are fuels that could not only release or store many of the chemicals pollutants such as sulfur dioxides and the oxides of nitrogen to the earth's atmosphere if not minimally minimize or eliminate their release. Nuclear energy avoids these pollutants, but today's nuclear reactors generate some radioactive materials that could not, or cannot, be present on the earth, and we have to contain them and control them. All thermal power plants discharge their excess heat to streams or lakes or the surrounding atmosphere. While this waste heat can have adverse effects on the surrounding environment, in many situations it can be used beneficially for both man and his surroundings, for example, to extend growing seasons through irrigation, or to improve shellfish yields.

People like to talk about preserving nature in its "pristine" state, which, Mr. Webster Dictionary reminds us, means "pure and unaffected by human activity." The implication of purity and cleanliness and even an implication of an unchanging state of nature is, of course, that nature itself doesn't act that way. Every mountain formed is being washed into the ocean. Streams carry millions of tons of sands and silt; gases and particulates change the face of the land. Plagues and pestilence wipe out whole populations of animals and plants. The flourishing of one form of life is often at the expense of another. So the environment changes and, of course, it changes more rapidly if people are present, since man has a greater impact on his environment—for good and—perhaps for ill. Unquestionably, man currently is the great spoiler of the environment. He need not be. He can act to keep our habitat favorable to our continued existence and comfort.

ENERGY IN THE UNITED STATES

Fremont Felix, in the July 6 issue of Electrical World, made some observations about energy production and society that are relevant to the current energy situation in the United States and to future trends in energy use. Some of his more significant points are these:

The use of energy in the United States has been increasing at the rate of three to four percent per year for the last thirty to forty years. This is about the same rate of growth as the gross national product and a little faster than the growth rate of population.

Present per capita use of all energy (oil, coal, natural gas, uranium) is growing at a rate of about thirty percent every ten years, though it may slow to perhaps twenty percent by the end of the century. Present per capita consumption of electricity has multiplied almost 3½ times in the twenty years between 1940 and 1960.

To produce this energy use, gross national product is 1.66 kilowatt hours per dollar of gross national product. By the end of the century, this probably will be more than three kilowatt hours for each dollar of gross national product.

Only 24 percent of total energy consumed in the United States is generated by electricity whereas many countries including Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Italy, Sweden, Australia, Brazil, Switzerland, New Zealand, and others, use a much higher percentage.

The United States just about matches the world average for kilowatt hours consumed per dollar of gross national product.

I am persuaded that Mr. Felix's figures are a pretty reliable index that the United States is not needlessly and wastefully generating and using electric energy. The fact is that much energy is being conserved by recycling wastes of all kinds and this, of course, is one key to a liveable environment. As we use less and produce more, and more, we simply cannot sustain the standard of living we now enjoy and alone improve it and extend it for all our people.

Jim Young (Vice President—Engineering, General Electric Company) put the matter well in a recent talk when he observed that the electric energy market is inelastic; producing more at lower cost does not result in more consumption. It is consumption that establishes production. Lighting to reduce crime and accidents, air conditioning and heating for comfort, and more, we simply cannot sustain the standard of living we now enjoy and alone improve it and extend it for all our people.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

A third method for improving the energy equivalence of our nuclear fuel resources is to develop the thorium-uranium fuel cycle to take advantage of the favorable nuclear characteristics of thorium. In 1943 it was shown that the thermal neutron reactors and to augment our uranium reserves with thorium.

If, on the other hand, there is the fast breeder type of reactor which uses breeder fuel, we can do it with a fuel.

There are two classes of this type of reactor of current interest, one cooled with liquid sodium, and the other with an inert gas (helium). The liquid metal cooled fast breeder reactor is the concept on which worldwide development has concentrated. It is the object of major development programs in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, China, and the United States.

The United States program in the fast reactor field is primarily oriented toward the liquid metal cooled concept; however, the technology needed for a gas cooled fast reactor is expected to be obtained from the high temperature gas cooled reactor insofar as the coolant is concerned, and from the sodium cooled fast reactor insofar as the fuel technology is concerned.

For the sake of completeness, we should look forward to the practical application of both sodium-cooled and gas-cooled fast breeders. If a sufficient momentum is achieved in development, there is feasible the possibility of introducing a combination of the gas cooled, fast breeder reactor and a closed cycle high pressure gas, and thereby be able to introduce a combination of the gas cooled, fast breeder reactor and a closed cycle high pressure gas; and the turbine that will turn the motor. The question here is the cost of the motor, and the same gas can be used for cooling the generator. The effect of leakage between pieces of equipment is minimized. Maintenance and reliability should be enhanced, and the efficiency of the system improved. This can be a most promising development.

While there are no plans for building demonstration plants of this type to the best of our knowledge, there are several organizations investigating the concept seriously.

Second, providing proof that a given design can demonstrate this dependency is an expensive matter. Costs of initial demonstration plant are huge, even if the plant is as simple as a small 100-MW plant. Any reactor vendor will undoubtedly build several such plants before costs will be minimized. The capital investment represented a substantial amount of money, and their prices have been estimated at around $600 to $800 per kilowatt—two to four times the generating costs for a modern gas-cooled light water reactor. The economics of the breeder as a class of plants is beyond the capability of the manufacturing industry and it is questionable how much the Government will contribute—particularly if the utility industry, which is most concerned, does not itself carry a major share of the load.

The commercialization of the breeder is our main concern. We are all familiar with how the light water reactor business got established. Very briefly, after substantial experience with the Navy program and the successful operation of Shippingport, Yankee, and Dresden I, the manufacturers felt that it was feasible to establish a market for light water reactors in economic competition with fossil-fueled power plants. To do so required the use of economic designs, coupled with reasonably repetitive designs and with the manufacturers assuming the full risk of establishing the market's acceptance. The beginning of commercial nuclear power was the announcement of the Oyster Creek plant in 1963. There followed a rapid increase in orders, particularly during the boom, in 1966-1967. The industry now seems to be entering a more stable period.

The pattern used in establishing the light water reactor business does not appear to be a practical method for the commercialization of the fast breeders. There are several reasons for this:

First, the technology of the fast breeder is going to be extremely difficult to master—not so much in the narrow sense of building a reactor, but rather in the sense of having a complete command of the technology in design, in construction, and in maintenance such that the reactor breeder becomes part of a closed cycle process. It is difficult to determine what is required for the type of breeders we have been discussing. The cost of the breeder is not so much the cost of the reactor but rather in the sense of having a complete industrial process. The order of magnitude of the cost of a fast reactor is $1000 to $1500 per kilowatt. The economic viability of the fast reactor depends on how much the breeder technology has been improved and how much it can be reduced in cost.

Third, even if such medium sized plants are built, if the breeder technology has been improved and if the breeder technology is reduced in cost, there remains the problem of providing and establishing a fuel cycle to serve the breeder and the utility industry. The breeder technology is likely to prove adequate to a timely commercialization of the breeder.

Of course, we have asked ourselves whether our present economic forces don't come into play and accelerate this development. These forces include the rising costs of fossil fuels, the cost of meeting environmental restrictions, and the fast rising prices of uranium that may appear. With regard to uranium prices, they seem to have been stable or declining in recent years, and since there is still a stockpile hanging over the market and a restriction on imports from certain countries. But there is little prospect of a rising price trend for the next few years. Eventually, uranium prices must rise and bring into focus the economics of nuclear energy, but the question which lies in the fact that it can almost certainly be competitive with fossil-fueled plants even if uranium prices increase to as much as $80 per pound.

The difficulty today is that the economic
forces affecting the equipment manufacturers are not sufficient to determine the optimum schedule for the successful development and marketing of the kind of "power reactors" we will need to have by the mid 80's.

FINANCING PROBLEM

Both industry and government are addressing themselves to this question of the source of financed development for the power industry. Everyone seems agreed that a breeder reactor is an ultimate necessity, but the need for more electric energy with reduced environmental effects, several ideas have been put forward as suggestions for solving the financing problem. Some of these ideas are the following:

It is suggested by some that the government finance the design and construction of a demonstration plant (perhaps permitting a consortia of manufacturers to do so as a team experience, then permitting a consortium of utilities to operate and maintain it so as to develop and share the necessary operating experience). This would be followed by an initial round of demonstration plants of large size that may be subsidized by the government. After this step the utility industry would carry the load.

Another idea is that of persuading the utility industry to get together with its various State regulatory bodies to work out an arrangement under which the funding of design and reduction-to-practice of advanced power plants would be provided for by the rates charged to utility customers. At present, one million kWhr would provide an income of some $150 to $300 million per year through the next decade and this could go a long way toward financing the fast reactor program. The Chairman of the Federal Power Commission has stated that the "electric utility industry should take the lead in financing the development of this equipment, power plant sites and environmental compatibility. These matters remain, however, to be decided by regulatory bodies with the input of the utility industry".

A third idea is to impose a Federal tax on electric power, in a way similar to the Federal gasoline tax with, however, a provision that would let utilities themselves have a voice in setting the rate and how it would be used. It is claimed that this tax could provide the funds to developments of their own choosing—provided such developments fall into categories approved by the Federal Government.

Considering that utilities today are spending only a fraction of one percent of their revenue for equipment development, it would seem that direct funding by the utility industry itself on a pay-as-you-go basis might have considerable merit, although I am well aware of the problems and pressures on utility cash flows that have developed in the last two years.

Now if I may summarize:

Cleaning our environment, making necessary the addition of new energy producing plants, and increasing our standard of living will require more energy than at two to three times as much by the end of this century), and a much greater proportion of this energy must be converted to electric energy. We will probably need to devote about six times the present electric energy capacity by the year 2000.

In order to meet these needs, we are at the present time experiencing a "national energy crisis" in the words of the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. N. Compounded of many factors, the solution of this problem is not presently in sight. Unless, however, the time and our standard of living may both falter and even decline, and the extent to which this would imperil the fabric of our society and our democratic institutions cannot be exaggerated. Energy is such a basic commodity that its rationing would bring about basic and undesirable changes in our economic and political fabric.

The proper use of nuclear fuel can help to solve the energy crisis, but it cannot do it alone. Solutions must also be found for the production, distribution and clean and economic utilization of fossil fuels in adequate amounts.

There is a time limit on the present inefficient methods of utilizing nuclear fuels. Today the availability of its available energy is utilized and supplies of this fuel will become expensive and perhaps marginally economic if less efficient breeder reactor (which can use fifty percent of the energy in the fuel) is introduced.

Introduction of breeder reactors and their commercial establishment present difficult and serious financial problems to the electric power industry. The government has helped and in my opinion will continue to help in the research and development area. The government will also provide the leadership in a major portion of the demonstration phase. But the utility industry itself must provide the leadership and a major portion of the demonstration phase of development. This point has also been stressed publicly in a broader context by the Office of the Federal Power Commission. It seems evident that the utility industry must consult with its regulatory bodies and that new rate policies and/or new accounting policies must be set that will permit adequate financing of power plant design and development.

Finally, tied directly to the question of the source of financing for power plant development is the question of who should bear a substantially greater proportion of the cost of advanced power plants. The federal government cash flows that have developed in the years to come will permit adequate financing of power plant design and development. Finally, tied directly to the question of who should bear a substantially greater proportion of the cost of advanced power plants.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

How Long?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE
OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

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?"

It is argued that direct funding by the utility industry-investor owned and public—cannot devise ingenious ways to bring about the kind of truly advanced technology that is necessary. The utility industry is clearly in the interest of the utilities of the nation, and the 

We hereby urge all Kearney State College students to attend classes October 15, 1969, and further urge all citizens of the community to display their American flag in support of our American Service Men and Women.

I take this time to call attention of the House to this refreshing experience, and to let the Members of the House know that there are hundreds of thousands of students on our college campuses today who do have a reverence for the flag and a respect for law and order.
TAXES AND EDUCATION

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, as soon as budgetary conditions permit, I will urge adoption of the proposal before my committee to provide a tuition tax credit up to $600 for every taxpayer paying tuition for the education of a dependent. Higher education and vocational training leads to higher productivity and higher income. The loss to the treasury is more than offset by higher income taxes paid by more thoroughly trained citizens.

However, I do not intend to substitute the tuition tax credit for other essential programs in education which are directed toward student excellence.

EDUCATORS AND TAXES

Tax deductions are allowed to educators under certain circumstances, where further indication improves teaching abilities. A lengthy reprint of the details of this section of the tax regulations is available upon request from my Washington office at 2465 Rayburn Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

WORKING GRADUATE STUDENTS AND DOCTORS

It has recently come to my attention that graduate students who receive income from a university in exchange for teaching, research, and related educational activities must treat that income as taxable. Since this income is usually extremely low and is really designed as a form of financial aid to enable students to continue their education by meeting part of the cost of tuition, room and board, it seems to me that it is unwise to tax this income. I have cosponsored legislation which would exempt a certain amount of such income each month.

Young doctors, interning in hospitals, often face a similar and related problem. At a time when these persons after long and very expensive years of training face further years of training as interns, their income from the hospital in which they are interning is occasionally treated as taxable—even though it is a lower income than they would be receiving as private doctors and is a part of their educational requirement.

EDUCATING THE RETARDED AND HANDICAPPED

Many parents of handicapped and retarded children have asked me about the tax deductibility of the educational and training expenses of these children.

In a letter to me of September 18, 1970, the Assistant Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service outlined tax policy as follows:

While ordinary education is not medical care, the cost of medical care includes the cost of attending extended special school for mentally or physically handicapped individual if his condition is such that the resources of the institution for alleviating such mental or physical handicap are a principal reason for his presence there. In such a case, the cost of attending such a special school would include the cost of meals and lodging, if supported, and the cost of ordinary education furnished which is incidental to the special services furnished by the school.

Since public schools reject many retarded and handicapped children, the parents of such children are compelled to undergo heavy expenses in educating these children otherwise than in institutions which involve transportation and costly training. These taxpayers have already paid once for the support of regular educational services. They should certainly be credited for such extraordinary expenses which they sustain in special training which can lead the retarded and the handicapped to useful and productive lives.

While the Internal Revenue Service ruling is helpful, it still leaves out many legitimate and necessary expenses. For several years now, I have introduced legislation to allow a tax credit for such expenses. It is one of the disappointments of the Tax Reform Act of 1969 that this idea was not included. I will continue to work in this Congress.

LEVEL OF FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION

I would also like to state for the record, that I have supported more appropriations for educational assistance at a level designed to more adequately meet the educational crisis faced by elementary, secondary, and higher education. I have voted twice this year to override the President's veto of education aid funds. I believe that such vetoes have been used as a device to divert funds from education to other purposes. Increased investment in education is investment in America's future. There are other programs—needless subsidy programs—which should be cut before education is cut.

There must be a greater emphasis in this country on improved and quality education. In this regard, although Ohio has many fine schools and colleges, I have often been disappointed by my State. Cleveland State University's Institute of Urban Studies has just released a study of the State of Ohio's programs relative to programs in other States. The results are most discouraging. In 1969, the per capita expenditure in Ohio for education was $38.67. The U.S. average was $135.05. Ohio ranked 47th in the Nation in this vital area. The University's researchers found that State aid per pupil was far below the national average, spending on capital improvements was "unusually low," and "the proportion of high school graduates going on to college appeared to be well below the national average."

The study pointed out that while Ohio usually has a great football team in the Big Ten, the other Big Ten States granted 18 percent more bachelor degrees per capital in 1967, 83 percent more master's degrees per capital and 116 percent more doctoral degrees per capita. For each student enrolled in State colleges in Ohio compared with the other Big Ten States, Ohio was next to last in the ratio of faculty to students, last in professional library staff, and last in number of National Merit scholars enrolled.

The very existence and continuance of the private school systems of Ohio at the secondary and higher education level is highly threatened. I have grave doubt that all of these fine institutions which provided educational quality and choice can survive. It would be tragic if our distorted priorities should result in closing school doors and educational opportunities.

As we move into an increasingly technological age, Ohio's and America's survival will depend on the education of each of its citizens.

CRY A LITTLE FOR ARIZONA: THE LAND NEEDS HELP

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, I really believe, or at least hope, that deep within each of us is an instinctive love of nature.

Few individuals have spent as much of their lives working with nature as has Mr. Avery, veteran outdoors columnist and reporter for the Arizona Republic in Phoenix.

Devastating floods recently tore through some of our most beautiful canyons in Arizona. Man had subjected some of these places to various kinds of "treatment" in accordance with "civilized" man's efforts to dominate nature and mold it to his own uses.

Mr. Avery cries out a warning, powerful and moving. We ought to ponder what he has to say and not let his be a voice in the wilderness. If we are not careful there may be no wilderness. His column of September 13, 1970, follows:

CRY A LITTLE FOR ARIZONA: THE LAND NEEDS HELP

(By Don Avery)

Four years ago we were saddened by what happened to Bright Angel and Clear creeks—both beautiful trout streams at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. An estimated 12 to 15 inches of rain in 10 hours turned barren boulder beds without shrub or tree to shade them.

Water wizards said: "That was a 100-year flood—don't worry."

Today we must all cry for Tonto creek. And for Horton, and shed a tear or two for East Verde, Christopher, and Canyon creeks, and even little Dick Williams creek, that used to come down behind the Tonto Hatchery and harbor a few brookies.

For the most part they are barren boulder beds or deep canyons where fertile, tree shaded streams once flowed.

A Salt River Project official quipped during a conference to assess the flood: "Even we couldn't have done a better job of removing phytophathesis."

The project people called it a 300-year flood.

I say "Hogwash!"

No one has even good 50-year rainfall records for Arizona.

Because it operates under a political system that is dominated by the timber interests, the Salt River Project will divert the amazing interests who reap their profits at the expense of public lands.

This system puts very little of those profits back into keeping the land productive.
I have lived in Arizona more than a half century and most of the damage we now have has occurred to the land we call Arizona in the past 25 years.

And I would say that it has been done purposely by greedy people with approval and support of such agencies as the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Fish and Wildlife Service for the enrichment of someone's pocketbook without regard for the long-term future.

And the ranchers, and Dick Williams would not have suffered so greatly had not the "Hatchery Fire" swept through that area a few months ago.

Tonto National Forest, what it and the Water Users have been doing on the headwaters of Sanacoma creek with bulldozers.

The losses to the state's taxpayers in this storm in these areas will approach $1 million.

All the fishermen have left of Tonto Hatchery is a shell.

And storms like this can be expected any year.

In some cases the damage they cause—like in the already desert vegetation type at the bottom of Grand Canyon—is unavoidable.

But storms like this have been weathered without devastation in other parts of the high country in the past without such great loss.

We had six inches of rainfall at Sierra Ancha in 1951 before "watershed treatment begun" in one Basin and few.

One like this went down Canyon creek some 10 years before that, and it just disrupted for a year or two.

But the land is taking a beating in Arizona now such as it has never had to take before. It is taking a beating from too many people, too many animals and roads . . . too much logging . . . it had it long ago from overgrazing . . . and it's been on for years from hot, man-caused, forest fires that left a scorched earth.

All of this adds up to incompetent management by the U.S. Forest Service and the urge of private land owners to strip their land of timber and subdivide for every last fast buck they can get with no thought of the next generation, the next 100 years, or the next 1,000.

The Forest Service people are not incompetent. The men, the fish, the fish that survived are in Roosevelt Lake. The springs and streams are running, the rain under 20 feet of boulders and gravel, the spring box and 300-feet of pipeline gone. A hatchery was once on the streambank, sits on the edge of a 20-foot gorge, its septic tank also in Roosevelt Lake or somewhere.

The death toll makes this a national disaster.

I just want to ask the Salt River Project if it thinks a few more acre-feet of water are worth it?

This project in our watered program cannot help but produce more of this kind of destruction.

I want to ask the Forest Service if it thinks "harvesting" every possible board-foot of timber, if granting every possible domestic animal; if trying to provide recreation for every possible human and not eluding the forests for logging fire days before, if after the disastrous fires begin is worth turning Arizona into a wasteland?

And I want to ask the people of Arizona who will look at Tonto creek and cry a little, then make a resolve.

If I sound bitter, I am. I camped at Kohl's Ranch that day last year, there was no bridge and the stream had not been damaged by anything . . . by people . . . by roads . . . by time consumption.

I cry a little for Arizona today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONTRASTING VIEWS—AFTER A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Wall Street Journal contained a provocative letter to the editor from a well-known economist, John Kenneth Galbraith, of Massachusetts, if the Journal—after what he termed a "year's experience with worsening inflation, worsening unemployment, coupled with the housing depression, the liquidity crisis, the stock market slump" and so forth—had changed its mind about the past need for "some form of price and wage restraint."

The Journal's editorial reply was in the negative, and was so well reasoned—whether one fully agrees or not—that it seemed useful to me for all of us, as we prepare to take to the hustings where this issue will be debated, to have the benefit of these contrasting viewpoints. Under leave granted, then, both the Galbraith letter and the editorial response are here set forth:

Edgar, The Age of Precaution

Above a year ago in a rather too lengthy letter in your columns, I argued that the combination of monetary policy and fiscal policy on which the Administration was relying would not bring adequately high employment at adequately stable prices. On the contrary, though few could believe that circumstances would be so unkind, we could expect only serious inflation, serious depression or some disenchanting combination of the two. The reason, of course, is the powerful position which strong unions and strong corporations now have in the economy and the tendency for their price and wage structures to react on each other—at least in the absence of extreme underutilization of capacity and any major economic event. The conclusion, unhappy but inescapable, is that the economists' work is not done. The modern economy has no form of price and wage restraint backed by force of law where strong unions bargain with strong corporations.

While my argument was not ill-received by your readers if I may judge from their response, I encountered a lesser but warmer reaction from your editorial writers. Their conviction, implied if not explicit, was that conventional measures would entirely suffice.

I wonder if a year's experience with worsening inflation, worsening unemployment, coupled with the housing depression, the liquidity crisis, the stock market slump, all more or less directly traceable to reliance on monetary policy, has mellowed their resistance to more rational economic policy. Before automatically reaffirming your earlier argument, could I remind you of the large-hearted reception all religions accord to the redeemed sinner?

JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

In a letter elsewhere on this page, John Kenneth Galbraith says that, whether the past year's experience hasn't altered our economic views, Harrowc was some of that experience has been evidence to reply that we remain unreconstructed.

We're not at all happy that unemployment has risen or that inflation still lingers on. We take no cheer from the troubles of the housing industry, the recent upheaval in the transportation field, and the stock market. It has indeed been a rough year.

But the same time Mr. Galbraith oversimplifies quite a bit when he says that all of the difficulties have been "more or less directly traceable to reliance on monetary policy."

It is true that the distinguished Harvard economist knows better. To start with, the troubles stem partly not from a lousy choice of fiscal and monetary restraint, but in the last months neither Congress nor the Administration has kept the fiscal side under control.

If the circumstances the Federal Reserve System apparently felt compelled to come down hard on monetary policy, perhaps too hard in the latter part of last year, the unexpected severity of monetary restraint undoubtedly did increase the liquidity problems of many businesses.

But some of this persuades us that the wiser course, a year ago or now, includes "some form of price and wage restraint backed by force of law." By phrase presumably means formal controls of the Korean War or World War II type.

It's partly our biases that lead us to recall from the recessive bureaucratic implicit in that approach. But the prospect of a controlled economy, with its gray markets, shortages, ration stamps and the like, is something that should repel almost anyone.

If the controls "work," in the sense that they keep wages and prices down, the controllers take over the task of assigning the nation's resources of manpower and materials to the war effort. Even if they attack this task with the best will in the world, there's no evidence that they can handle it as efficiently and effectively as an old-fashioned free market.

Also worrisome is the fact that, at least for many politicians, wage and price controls are not supplements to reasonable monetary policy but substitutes for it. Even a casual browser through the Congressional Record reveals that if they ever try to get a start on this task with the best will in the world, there's no evidence that they can handle it as efficiently and effectively as an old-fashioned free market.

Mr. Galbraith is certainly right when he says the nation must deal with powerful unions and powerful corporations, although we do think he overstates the ability of unions and corporations to have everything their way, no matter what's happening in the economy. At some point companies find price increases won't stick, and unions find employers will not accept strikes in preference to excessive pay boosts.

The way to deal with excessive economic power is not to set it aside but to diminish it. That isn't all easy, but in the corporate area, we still believe that wise anti-trust enforcement can control abuses of power. As for unions, less pro-labor enforcement of existing laws would at least provide a start toward reasonable control.

Some credit should go this year in the economy that even the best possible policies and actions would not have worked over the past year's experience. The does some credit on the fact that unemployment
so far has been lower than in earlier post-
war decades, that inflation is slowing down,
that the economy does appear to be edging
upward once again, some economists even
refuse to say we've had a recession—說
While we don't applaud all the Govern-
ment's moves in the past year, then, neither
can we really call it a recession. So Mr. Gal-
brath's view that the public is not, as some
sinners, and we will probably go right on
resisting conversion to controls.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO AMERICA'S
BANK WOMEN, AND ONE TO
PRESIDENT NIXON

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, it was a
privilege and an honor for me this
morning to participate in the 48th an-
nual convention of the National Asso-
ciation of Bank Women.

I was impressed and delighted by the
inguishing importance of women
banking activities on which our committee has
howl to the importance of women
in banking; and
solemnly asked Mr. Mr. Mr.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

I have some references to the political
sects; and so I submit the text

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
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September 29, 1970

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Leaving aside the fact that the President neither asked for nor wanted these far-reaching economic powers, and the fact that many of these powers, once maintained, would have been kept by the government, because government had proudly indeed, our hands on the purse strings of money which create many of these problems. These problems were deliberately programmed into the economic system by government policy, as a means of fighting the danger of inflation.

The data which the President asked for, and the data which the President has been asked for, will probably get enough information out to the public-although so far, as I said, the President insists upon having workable solutions provided by us, because government has proudly been publicized the fact that it presently costs a very great deal of money which create many of these problems. These problems were deliberately programmed into the economic system by government policy, as a means of fighting the danger of inflation.

Before money got tight and high in cost, bill collecting was a less frantic operation—the dunning letters did not start so quickly or become so threatening so fast.

THE GRENILIS IN COMPUTERIZED BILLING SYSTEMS

Truth in Lending went into effect just at the time the money crunch was squeezing down hard, and many consumers still are under the impression that there was some¬thing new discovered by bank law, which required department stores, for instance, to give up their no-interest 30 day accounts on July 1, 1969, and in any store to sell a $10 account, straightened out after a computer, or the person feeding the computer, goofed in debiting one person and another person.

The intensity of public aggravation over this is so great that we now have pending before us bills to make sure of the truth— or else—in effect making a Federal case out of a department store or credit card billing error.

The computer has been flexing his muscles— or her muscles—quite a bit lately, and enjoy the confrontation this seems to be rapidly developing between business, business, business, and Congress, of course, is not about to put businessmen in jail for sending out an occasional wrong bill, but I am still inclined to think that we have begun to take the complaints much more seriously than creditors have been doing, and show a bit more humility during the time it takes to straighten out the errors. As consumers keep telling us, they feel their most precious possession—their reputation—is at stake. And they have no patience with those who impugn their good names.

BROAD POWERS GIVEN TO PRESIDENT NIXON

Members of Congress are particularly con¬ cerned about the possibility of new regula¬ tions right now because, of course, our own political reputations are very much at stake in the period of American campaign bloodletting, when all 435 seats in the House and one-third of those in the Senate are being roused on. If I may be in¬ strictive, let me say this: if I were President, I will try to be objective in my comments. They are prompted not by partisan con¬ siderations but by the fact that in prepar¬ ing to meet with you this morning, and thus in thinking about some of the issues which have taken the greater part of the time of Members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in this Congress, which I chair, I have not been particularly in¬ terest to the women in banking. I was struck by the degree of trust Democratic Con¬ gressmen have in White House Credit, and I think the public should be aware of it— as an illustration of the cohesiveness of a political system now being bruised in the campaign.

To help in the fight against inflation, we successfully initiated in the Banking Com¬ mittee legislation, last fall, which would give the President a power no other President has ever had, to instruct the Federal Res¬ erves on a day-to-day basis to control all forms of credit—business credit, including commercial paper, as well as all forms of consumer credit, if control is necessary.

And we also gave him the power between now and next February to control, at levels previ¬ ously set by the Federal Reserve, any price, any wage, any salary or any other economic decision that any President ever had before him.

Any power which the Congress extends to a President, Congress can later take away, so there is always a strong check on irresponsibility. Congress, of course, is not about to put businessmen in jail for sending out an occasional wrong bill, but I am still inclined to think that we have begun to take the complaints much more seriously than creditors have been doing, and show a bit more humility during the time it takes to straighten out the errors. As consumers keep telling us, they feel their most precious possession—their reputation—is at stake. And they have no patience with those who impugn their good names.

Leaving aside the fact that the President neither asked for nor wanted these far-reaching economic powers, and the fact that many of these powers, once maintained, would have been kept by the government, because government had proudly been publicized the fact that it presently costs a very great deal of money which create many of these problems. These problems were deliberately programmed into the economic system by government policy, as a means of fighting the danger of inflation.

Before money got tight and high in cost, bill collecting was a less frantic operation—the dunning letters did not start so quickly or become so threatening so fast.

THE GRENILIS IN COMPUTERIZED BILLING SYSTEMS

Truth in Lending went into effect just at the time the money crunch was squeezing down hard, and many consumers still are under the impression that there was some¬thing new discovered by bank law, which required department stores, for instance, to give up their no-interest 30 day accounts on July 1, 1969, and in any store to sell a $10 account, straightened out after a computer, or the person feeding the computer, goofed in debiting one person and another person.

The intensity of public aggravation over this is so great that we now have pending before us bills to make sure of the truth— or else—in effect making a Federal case out of a department store or credit card billing error.

The computer has been flexing his muscles— or her muscles—quite a bit lately, and enjoy the confrontation this seems to be rapidly developing between business, business, business, and Congress, of course, is not about to put businessmen in jail for sending out an occasional wrong bill, but I am still inclined to think that we have begun to take the complaints much more seriously than creditors have been doing, and show a bit more humility during the time it takes to straighten out the errors. As consumers keep telling us, they feel their most precious possession—their reputation—is at stake. And they have no patience with those who impugn their good names.

BROAD POWERS GIVEN TO PRESIDENT NIXON

Members of Congress are particularly con¬ cerned about the possibility of new regula¬ tions right now because, of course, our own political reputations are very much at stake in the period of American campaign bloodletting, when all 435 seats in the House and one-third of those in the Senate are being roused on. If I may be in¬ strictive, let me say this: if I were President, I will try to be objective in my comments. They are prompted not by partisan con¬ siderations but by the fact that in prepar¬ ing to meet with you this morning, and thus in thinking about some of the issues which have taken the greater part of the time of Members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in this Congress, which I chair, I have not been particularly in¬ terest to the women in banking. I was struck by the degree of trust Democratic Con¬ gressmen have in White House Credit, and I think the public should be aware of it— as an illustration of the cohesiveness of a political system now being bruised in the campaign.

To help in the fight against inflation, we successfully initiated in the Banking Com¬ mittee legislation, last fall, which would give the President a power no other President has ever had, to instruct the Federal Res¬ erves on a day-to-day basis to control all forms of credit—business credit, including commercial paper, as well as all forms of consumer credit, if control is necessary.

And we also gave him the power between now and next February to control, at levels previ¬ ously set by the Federal Reserve, any price, any wage, any salary or any other economic decision that any President ever had before him.

Any power which the Congress extends to a President, Congress can later take away, so there is always a strong check on irresponsibility. Congress, of course, is not about to put businessmen in jail for sending out an occasional wrong bill, but I am still inclined to think that we have begun to take the complaints much more seriously than creditors have been doing, and show a bit more humility during the time it takes to straighten out the errors. As consumers keep telling us, they feel their most precious possession—their reputation—is at stake. And they have no patience with those who impugn their good names.

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and other media in terms of ascertainable facts.

KEEPING THE RECORD REASONABLY ACCURATE

For instance, I think many of the decisions of the Nixon Administration which fostered record high and tight money costs, while perhaps beneficial for the short run for banks—have been disastrous for the people the banks are chartered to serve, and the business and consumers. And in my campaign, I intend to say so.

When Mr. Committee Chairman that banks would love to do what Mr. Patman suggests, and that is, reduce the prime rate to 6%, and would so quickly regard it. Inflation, some of us of course take this with a pound, or even a ton of salt. This dispute is, of course, a legitimate area of political disagreement. But there should be sufficient facts given in any political discussion of such an issue to enable the mauchinist's wife in Dayton who cannot buy a house, or the businessmen paying 14% or 16% or more for necessary loans to keep his business going, to be able to determine what is happening, and how we can bring them down. Can we use our influence, in the respective political parties, to deal with the complicated sociological problems which now face us. Living and to deal with the complicated facts. The honest. With the expanded space now being provided, and they need it as close to the time of the original statement as possible. The key word there is "informed" analyses, and it's always completely objective nor can it always be completely objective. But it should be fair, and above all, honest. With the expanded space now being devoted by newspapers for letters to the editor and the added time being given by radio for comments from individual citizens on public issues, there is an avenue available to any informed citizen in helping to set the record straight whenever you know false or deceptive "facts" are being given. You don't have to be "its" politics to do that—you just have to be aware of the importance to you, and to the totality of the whole of government and of the political process which makes our government possible. Thank you.

WELL-DESERVED REMARKS

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, the importance of higher education in our society is recognized by every Member of this body and by every responsible community leader in the Nation. In the State of New York, the percentage of students enrolled in the first 4 years of college has increased from 26% in 1960 to 40% in 1970. But there is no question that more and more of our young people are seeking higher education and are receiving it. The sharp increase in the number of college students is attributable to a number of factors. In the first place, the technological and economic changes in society have created new opportunities for people with higher education. In the second place, the fact that more and more people are able to afford college education is due in no small part to government assistance programs. In the third place, the increased availability of college scholarships and loans, and the willingness of students to take advantage of these opportunities, has contributed significantly to the increase in college enrollments. The result has been a dramatic increase in the number of young people who have been able to go to college.

However, we still have a disturbingly large number of young people who would like to have the opportunity of a complete college education but who cannot qualify for admission to accredited institutions or are forced to drop out after enrolling. Our goal must be to provide these students with the opportunity to complete a college education. And this is the challenge that Mr. Kaplan has set before us. His center is recognized by every Member of this body as a leader in the field of college counseling and guidance. And it is fitting that Mr. Kaplan be honored today with this well-deserved recognition.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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As a pioneering tutor, Mr. Kaplan was one of the first to recognize that there are many young people who have the potential for learning but who are unable to exploit this potential—for psychological or other reasons. In the milieu of large elementary and high school classrooms. His specialized, personalized methods of coaching which have helped underachievers become true achievers have motivated many centers of this sort to develop and improve traditional teaching methods.

In the day of commercialization of educational tutoring it is refreshing to take note of a dedicated teacher who establishes an individual rapport with each of his students. Mr. Kaplan's understanding of students of different generations is evidenced by the fact that many of the young people now being helped by his center are the children of students he coached in an earlier day. The former students send the present students to the center with the request that "you do for my child what you did for me. Don't ask for anything more." There may be a generation gap in certain aspects of our national life but not where the pursuit of knowledge is concerned.

Education is one of the vital keys to solving the ills of mankind. The Kaplan Educational Center has made major contributions to the cause of education for more than three decades. On this occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the center, therefore, I offer my congratulations and best wishes for many more years of service to our people.

THE HOUSING CRISIS HITS MIDDLE AMERICAN FAMILIES

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, our housing crisis under the Nixon administration's economic policies has become so bad that over half the Nation's population cannot afford to buy a house or live in an apartment that is big enough to meet their needs.

The median price of all conventionally built new homes now being offered for sale is about $27,800—yet nearly half of all American families cannot afford more than $15,000. Not only is it becoming close to impossible to find a middle-priced house, housing in all price ranges is becoming scarcer.

Housing starts have declined from 1.9 million in January 1969 to 1.35 in June 1970. The January-June 1970 housing starts were below the level of the same period in 1969. Less than 1½ million units were completed during 1969. With an estimated current backlog of 2.6 million families the number who cannot afford the one-half behind the goal set in the 1968 Housing Act.

With current high interest rates and costs, most families are priced out of the house market and cannot buy a house or live with a 30-year mortgage costs the buyer...
September 22, 1970

$35,000 in interest charges alone. And this is not money that goes to the builder or the worker but to the lender.

An article appearing in the Detroit News on September 7, 1970, shows how one family, the Walkers, under this bind. I insert this article in the Record because it shows in a personal way what is happening to millions of Americans all across this country under the administration's housing policy:

Taylor Family Is Caught in a Home-Buying Bind

(By Kent Middleton)

A Taylor father, named Walker, packages copper tubing from midnight to 8 a.m., six days a week, and pays $154-a-month mortgage installments on a house he and his wife don't like.

If he made less money, he could finance a better house.

The Walker family, like many solid, modest American families, is pinched by inflation and high interest rates.

They puzzle over what they consider a social injustice. They are too well off for federal assistance, but not wealthy enough to take advantage of legal loopholes and exemptions.

With the birth of their only child, Cynthia, in the spring of 1969, the Walkers were crammed in the one-bedroom, upstairs flat they then occupied in River Rouge.

They found a three-bedroom, full-base­ment house in Dearborn Heights for $17,500 and were prepared to pay $168 a month for it. But they could not qualify for a Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured mortgage under section 203 of the national housing act.

Walker's $142 weekly gross salary plus $23 a week average overtime, was too low for approval. Generally, under section 203, a family's weekly gross income must at least equal the proposed monthly mortgage payment.

In September, the Walkers investigated a federally assisted mortgage plan for low- and moderate-income families. Under section 202 of the housing act, the government pays part of the interest on a mortgage—depending on family income—on houses costing up to $21,000 in some areas.

With this plan, closing costs, plus the first year's insurance and taxes, would be $500 to $1,000—can be incorporated in the mortgage.

But Walker's annual income of $8,650 including overtime was too high for a mortgage approval under section 202. To qualify for a federally assisted mortgage under the section, a family of three in Wayne county can't earn more than $7,020.

For example, one Detroit family of three with an income of $6,000 is buying a $20,000 house with $208 monthly installments. The family pays $130 per month; the federal government pays $78.

By the spring of this year, the Walkers felt they had to leave their small flat. Cynthia was getting bigger, and very mobile.

To meet their family income, Mrs. Walker took a job three days a week for $60 at a car auction. They picked a $14,500 house, smaller and cheaper constructed than they wanted, which was approved for a 30-year mortgage, at 5 1/2 per cent interest plus a 5 1/2 per cent premium, in the re-charge, under the regular section of the housing act. The FHA insures the lender that the mortgage will be paid in full.

Walker's father gave the couple a "gift" to cover the $1,000 closing costs, and the family moved into the two-bedroom home on the deep front porch, but a basement and a tiny attic. It needed many repairs.

"My income pays for the mortgage and my wife's job pays for the house," Walker said. In four months of occupancy they have spent $500 to re-tile the bathroom and buy a sink, and $70 to paint the inside of the house. Because it has no insulation, they expect high heating bills and high electrical bills in the winter and the story was repeated. A multiplicity of ingredients was added until the average consumer could hardly expect to make a wise choice when he went to the store for vitamin-mineral capsules. They then occupied in River Rouge. There is no reason for the Walkers—and many other middle Americans—pre­dictament.

Inflation and increased demand have jumped the cost of housing. The Walkers' poorly finished $14,500 house was built 12 years ago for $7,000.

Tight money policies have forced mortgage interest rates from 5 1/2 per cent in 1968 to 6 1/2 per cent in 1969 while the Walkers couldn't get mortgage approval for a more expensive house which they felt able to afford even with their increased income.

There is no one reason for the Walkers—and many other middle Americans—pre­dictament.

The statements follow:

STATEMENT OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Gentlemen: The Food and Drug Administration has many responsibilities and challenges that involve scientific discoveries and the public health. One of the major ones is to control interstate traffic in products falsely promoted through food faddism and nutritional quackery.

The real nutritional advances of the last 25 or 30 years have served as a basis for the growth of food faddism. After the vitamin theory was developed in the early part of this century, the vitamin D enrichment of milk played a role in controlling simple rickets; the cereal enrichment program, started in the late 1930's, helped overcome vitamin and mineral deficiencies that developed in segments of the population during the depression. But people have continued to demand that scientific discoveries, and derived what we now recognize as food faddism. They put forth all sorts of claims, another into almost the entire gamut of commer­cially produced foods. They put out pills and capsules with increasingly higher concentrations of vitamins until the amounts being furnished were far greater than needed and the results of vitamin pills and the story was repeated. A multiplicity of ingredients was added until the average consumer could hardly expect to make a wise choice when he went to the store for vitamin-mineral capsules. They then occupied in River Rouge. There is no one reason for the Walkers—and many other middle Americans—pre­dictament.

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"My income pays for the mortgage and my wife's job pays for the house," Walker said. In four months of occupancy they have spent...
to each of the known gods, then, fearing they may not be able to please, or to exempt them from the fate of the unknown god. Nothing is over¬looked. Improvement is promised to eliminate every possible nutritional deficiency, established and unestablished, known and un¬known.

Our own out-dated regulations have con¬tributed to these anomalies by requiring that the nutrient be declared in terms of percentage of the "minimum daily requirement," and that a food be included in human nutrition for others has not been established.

The classification of vitamin-mineral pills as special dietary foods, rather than as drugs, resulted in the anomalous situation in which all the ingredients of these pills and tablets had to be declared on the label, even the inert ingredients which could not contribute anything of nutritional value. Our drug regulations specifically forbid the declaration of inert ingredients when this may mislead the consumer.

We believe the confusion in the area of special dietary foods is best summarized by a recent survey entitled "Consumer Concepts and Expectations Concerning Vitamin and Mineral Supplements, Fortified Foods, and Foods for Special Diets," which was conducted for FDA. It concluded "we believe that the results of this survey demonstrate that a great majority of the public is misinformed, especially as to the proper role of vitamin and mineral supplementations, fortified foods, and foods for special diets, and that there is a need for the revision of currently effective standards of identity and informative labeling requirements so as to enable consumers to more intelligently use these articles." New regulations providing for the labeling and formulation of foods for special dietary uses were enacted.

Extensive hearings commencing in May 1968 and recently concluded were held on the regulations and added significant evidence and data in this area. The Hearing Examiner is presently preparing a report to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The Commissioner will make a tentative decision on the basis of evidence presented at the hearing, consider any exceptions filed, and announce his final decision. This decision is subject to court appeal.

Some of the principal requirements of the new regulations were adopted by us at the opening of the hearing, included the following:

Proposed the use of "Recommended Dietary Allowances" instead of "Minimum Daily Requirement," which terminology has been widely misunderstood and frequently abused. The "Recommended Dietary Allowances" establishes levels for 17 vitamins and minerals for each of four age groups and for pregnant or lactating women.

Proposed the establishment of Definitions and Standards of Identity for vitamin and mineral supplements. The standards would provide that vitamin and mineral supplementations supply only those nutrients considered necessary to maintain the health of the diet and in stipulated quantities that are of nutritional value.

Proposed the fortification of nine additional vitamins and minerals to improve their value.

Proposed the requiring of certain factual labeling of foods intended for special dietary purposes, e.g., for weight control or control of obesity.

The public hearing covered such questions as:

Will standards of identity for vitamin and mineral supplements and fortified foods promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers?

Should such standards limit the nature and quality of vitamin and mineral nutrients added to these products?

Should there be a restriction on the kinds of foods that may be fortified?

Must the quantity of a food be reduced at least 50 percent before the product can be represented as being lower in calories?

How should changes in the labeling of foods be controlled by the regulations?

Should hearings and the implementation of new regulations based on current scientific information be required to be done in a timely manner?

Should the need in human nutrition for others be defined and the omission or exclusion be prohibited?

Have the results of this survey demonstrated the need in human nutrition for others?

Should the need in human nutrition for others be defined and the omission or exclusion be prohibited?

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8. Metrecal was the pioneer in nutritionally complete foods which can serve as the sole diet for adults. Its formulation has been used as the prototype for nutritional labeling, taking into account the best scientific and professional advice which has been available from the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, and Lang Institute of the National Institutes of Health.

We are now in the process of developing an overall nutritional labeling policy and expect in the not-too-distant future to publish some specific sections pursuant to our new inland nutrition labeling guidelines. By use of our enforcement powers, FDA will continue to protect consumers from fraudulent and misleading diet products. New regulations presently in the final stages of administrative procedure will assist in this endeavor and will provide the public with the information to which they are entitled.

These actions coupled with our effort to provide a more nutritious food supply should be of significant assistance in improving the health and well-being of our citizens.

STATEMENT OF MEAD JOHNSON RESEARCH CENTER

Our Company would have little to contribute to these congressional hearings, since we have no interest in and do not manufacture or sell diet pills or fad diets. We do, however, produce nutritional products, developed on the basis of thorough research and sound nutritional knowledge.

Mead Johnson has played a leading role in research in infant nutrition and in development of a broad spectrum of formulas to support good growth and development in normal infants and those with nutritional-metabolic problems. We have also developed in similar fashion a significant line of nutritional products to meet the special dietary needs of children and adults with various problems of absorption and digestion.

About 10 years ago Mead Johnson introduced Metrecal, a dietary for weight control which could completely replace one or more of the day's meals or the total diet. The formulation of this nutritionally complete product was based on several years of studies in animals, and its effectiveness, safety and usefulness were thoroughly established and documented by many long-term clinical studies and publications in leading journals. We have reported the findings in both animals and man. Metrecal is a nutritional product, as shown by the following:

1. Metrecal provides a nutritionally balanced diet that satisfies people but is complete in all other nutrients essential to man, as defined by the Recommended Dietary Allowances of the Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council.

2. Ingredients and nutrient levels which are needed to provide proper nutritional support in a calorically restricted diet for weight loss were first determined by thorough studies in animals, and then critically evaluated in man by leading clinical investigators.

3. Studies in man show that the Metrecal regimen enables obese individuals to lose primarily fat tissue, and not vital protein from their bodies.

4. Metrecal was originally introduced to the physician—and not to the public. Its overwhelming acceptance led to later consumer demand. Metrecal bears a statement counseling individuals to see their physician in regard to guidance in weight control.

5. Metrecal may be used as one or more of the meals in the day's diet and is available in several delightful liquid forms such as liquids, cookies and diet dinners, which permit dieting with a well accepted variety of foods.

No other area of the national health problem is as abused by deception and misinformation as nutrition. Many travellers cheat the public of enormous sums of money, and of good health as well. Yet the American people falsely believe they are well protected, both by Government and by the ethics of commerce.

In many cases, labels, advertising and packaging imply a quality, quantity or content that is false. Here those who cannot afford poor food choices are especially exploited. The poor. In particular the old, the ill and the least educated, are cruelly victimized. The spend larger proportion of their food dollars for needless high-priced supplements and "health" foods. Or they are lured by advertisements that suggest their weight control diet can also be used for fad diets, widely sold products, because they contain a few added vitamins or minerals, can replace usual food. Often, proper medical care is delayed by a mistaken expectation that food can cure or prevent disease. This can be outright
Finally, it should seek to foster cooperation between the agencies and the Department of Justice, which prosecutes the resulting cases, and the Federal Trade Commission, the postscript system at this juncture. Sufficient budget must be provided to enable the OCA to perform these functions.

2. All pertinent agencies report that the prosecution of cases involving food and nutrition had been given a low priority. In view of the constant barrage and confusion of the public's understanding of nutrition, the great size of the public cost (as reported by several health and public interest groups) and the hazard to the public health, a higher priority for food matters is urgent. It is respectfully suggested that the Office of the President should so state in messages to the appropriate agencies.

Such priority, however, should not be at the expense of consumer protection. Additional responsibility should not be assigned without suitable additions to budget. Since outside Food and Drug Administration budget is now less than 40 cents per capita per year, such additions should not be a burden to the agencies served for the consumer should be far greater than the pennies of additional cost for the consumer.

3. The Federal Trade Commission has in recent years done very little to control deceptive and misleading food advertising. It has neither the personnel nor facilities to do very much more than meet its other responsibilities.

It has been recommended by a floor vote of panel participants that the food-advertising responsibilities of the Federal Trade Commission be transferred to the Food and Drug Administration, even in which prescription drug-advertising was transferred and for much the same reasons of efficiency and economy. It is urged that a study of this proposal should be made by an appropriate office of the administration.

4. If No. 3 of this section is not implemented, it is urged that the FTC budgeting procedure for the control of food advertising deceptions be enlarged, to provide for needed staff and other resources for staff.

5. If No. 3 of this section is not implemented, the Federal Trade Commission should be notified on all pertinent matters affecting interstate commerce. Many studies have shown this need.

6. The Food and Drug Administration, in the course of its work, is sometimes handicapped because it cannot require the appearance of witnesses at administrative hearings.

It is recommended that the FDA be given subpoena power within appropriate limits, as further shall determine; if this power will result in more effective consumer protection, it should be given to them.

7. One of the problems reported by regulatory agencies is the difficulty in obtaining clearance in making consumer type surveys, often a most important intelligence-gathering and research activity.

It is therefore urged that the Bureau of the budget study what can be done to expedite the clearance of such surveys. If present bottlenecks cannot be removed within the existing law, amending the Federal Reports Act, it is recommended that the act be amended to this purpose.

Truer of the law, a penalty for false and misleading advertising, made without intent to defraud or mislead, is to be forced, or administrative. It seems that this is not a sufficient deterrent to deceptive promotional practices.

It is recommended that the Congress be asked to consider the institution of certain penalties for advertising adjudged by due process of law to be false and misleading, especially if the advertiser has been guilty of past offenses in these matters.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The consumer's right to be heard is often neglected. This is so largely because there is little provision for channelling his voice to the appropriate agency in matters of food and nutrition. Nutritional scientists and physicians traditionally have probably been the most conscientious Government group in seeing that complaint and opinion go to the proper recipient and are acted upon. But their staffs cannot be expected to handle the volume of communication.

It is recommended: That since the Office of Consumer Affairs is proposed to be the coordinating body for matters of nutrition, dietetics, and food labeling, that instructions on food nutrition education and information, a la the federal register, be included in this office.

A proposed form of the plan that the inspection of foods is not always adequate to justify the public's feeling of trust in what it buys to eat.

It is recommended:

1. That those systems of inspection under which industry pays the inspector be abolished to avoid undue influence. Also inspectors should be rotated to avoid the pressures of long-term associations with particular plants and products

Moreover, the inspection system should always be supplemented with spot-checking to insure the impartiality and efficiency of the inspector. This should be done by the USDA, the local health departments, and others.

COMMENTS OF THE CONSUMER TASK FORCE

Panel IV-4: Popular education (Subpanel on Promotional Practices of Popular Food)

A problem does exist in deception and misinformation about food and nutrition by radio, television, and printed media. This can in no way be countered by endangering our long-established freedom of expression.

STATEMENT OF PET, INC., PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines a fad as "a custom, amusement, or the like followed for a time with exaggerated zeal; a craze." With this definition it is obvious that fad diets are neither all bad or all good. Some fad diets are started by well-meaning professionals or well-informed groups. The diets may be advocated as a means of losing weight or for retaining good health. The fads may be composed of good foods but sometimes are diet deficiencies and poor food items. Continued use may result in ill health.

An example is cottage cheese and peaches advocated as a reducing diet. Cottage cheese and peaches are good foods, but, in combination, do not supply all needed nutrients. The diet is popular for a short period, but harmful if continued too long.

Nutritionists laugh at and criticize the fad diets promoted by health clubs, back-to- nature groups, etc., but these fads are often good food fads of their own. At the present time nutritionists and physicians are greatly concerned about the relationship of dietary fat and heart disease. Many of the theories linking dietary fat and heart disease are evocative, and few citizens are aware of the content of the Register of Federal Affairs. This register is published by the Government. The register is recommended.

The following is an example of overzealous promotion. The report (Fatty Acid Composition of Total Saturated Fatty Acid (Substitutes) by Elaine R. Monsen and Lieve Adriaensens (American Journal of Nutrition, 105:313-326, 1970) has aroused interest in the popular as well as the scientific press. Mention of it was made in Readers Digest for February 1970, pages 205-208. The article, its correlations, and the reviews all fail to point to the use of coffee creamers in proper proportion. Diet should not be considered. Government does not make it difficult to eliminate or restrain eating. A level teaspoon of cream contains about 2 grams; a heaped teaspoon contains 9 grams. Thus 0.7 to 1.75 grams fat would not be taken as a serving. If six cups of coffee per day were taken, 4.20 to 10.50 grams of saturated fat would be taken. Some coffee creamers are served in measured amounts of 0.75 grams. One cup of whitened coffee would contain 1.05 grams fat; six cups would contain 6.25 grams. Coffee is high in saturated fat. Incidentally, the total calorie addition to six cups of coffee would be about 400 calories. On the basis of fat content mentioned would be a very minor part of the total (about 2000 to 3000 calories). Therefore, the consumer should consider quantity as well as type of fat in choosing whether or not to whiten coffee.

The word "fad" may be part of our democracy. It will be difficult to eliminate or restrain fads by government action. Legislation for popular support and would probably fail as do the other liberal and conservative beverages. Since some fad diets are at least partially good, perhaps such drastic measures should be encouraged. Government support of diet education would be helpful in eliminating fads and promoting health. As far as we are concerned, what we say or write may have little influence. Once the consumer is at the table, appetite, disease, and the laws of society demand largely govern what he eats.

STATEMENT OF DR. FREDERICK WEBER, a Professor of Medicine, Director of Research at the Washington Hospital Center, and Head of the Division of Clinical Nutrition at the George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, D.C. I teach medical students...
and physicians, act as a consultant regarding the pharmacology of drugs, supervise physicians doing post-graduate and clinical research, and teach the students of medicine. Virtually all of these articles concern the nature, action, dangers and side-effects of different drugs, and cover the animal research or clinical setting.

I have published approximately 110 articles on the above matter in medical journals. Virtually all of these articles concern the nature, action, dangers and side-effects of different drugs, and cover the animal research or clinical setting.

One of the very widespread fad diets is associated with the spurious diagnosis of hypoglycemia. This is in most instances a vague condition, unsatisfactorily explained on rational and scientific grounds, and is of no therapeutic value.

The symptoms complained of by the patient suggest to the unprejudiced observer that he is dealing with a syndrome. In numerous patients who break down under the demands of strenuous and tense modern conditions and exhibit functional symptoms of disease, neurosis, a chronic anxiety state.

Unfortunately, the patient's awareness of his illness may become accentuated after he has received material by word of mouth or through certain organizational activities. This material consists of a multitude of vague and functional symptoms to hypoglycemia. These activities are widespread, and the organization of the medical reader of the material to the editors of local newspapers, thus making other potential victims aware of the etiology of their unsatisfactory physical and mental condition.

These activities and those of our colleagues who support them can be termed no other than mischievous. In the absence of a “slight abnormality” of the glucose tolerance curve, particularly a low blood sugar in the fourth and fifth hours after the administration of a standard glucose load.

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September 22, 1970

FOOD MYTHS

In all populations and at all times food myths have been prominent. In the United States, many food myths of the countries of ancestry of our population have tended to persist in ethnic enclaves and some have seeped into the general population. However, I believe that most food myths would die out were it not for reinforcement. Not many Americans believe or even remember such myths as the idea that garlic promotes virility, that cherries and milk make a dangerous combination and that raw carrots are indigestible, that onions are a "blood tonic," and so on. But firmly believed by many Americans are food myths created or perpetuated by commercial interests. "Everybody needs milk" is a prime example. Football players are firmly persuaded that great quantities of eggs are necessary to build strength. Millions of people fill upon citrus juices when they feel a cold coming on. This, however, is not true. Parents persuade their children to eat certain foods because their friends do. There are many examples of such propagation of food myths. But the public should be far more protected from unwarranted protection against fad diets is education. The FDA, at least, has been an ineffectual protector. But the public should be far more protected from unwarranted claims than at present. The FDA, as seems to be more often the case than not, is a negligent protector of the consumer.

PEOPLE ARE BUILDING CHURCH IN NOWA HUTA, POLAND

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, a story in the September 11 New World, the official publication of the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, caught my eye telling how a group of Catholic friends that were the residents of Nowa Huta, Poland, took in erecting a church despite continued roadblocks and opposition of the Communist police. The story is an accurate summary of this event and is a timely reminder of the constant battle that people behind the Iron Curtain wage against their Soviet-imposed rulers, as follows:

PEOPLE ARE BUILDING CHURCH IN NOWA HUTA, POLAND

(By Bruno Bernhardt)

Nowa Huta, Poland—Poland's post-war "model socialist city" near Cracow supposedly had everything a planned community should have except a church.

But a church is rising here now after 12 years of struggle by the city's more than 100,000 inhabitants, only 9% of whom are "unbelievers."

The church, dedicated to Our Lady, Queen of Poland, is a do-it-yourself project.

Churchless Nowa Huta has long been an issue and a classic example of the communist approach in this country to the need for churches.

The old Stalinist-line regime wanted to build a workers' city, a socialist city, in Cracow's suburbs. The idea was to try to make Cracow a real socialist city, because the Cracow areas were considered reactionary.

Of course, a church did not figure in the plans.

In 1956, the year of the "October Spring" in which Stalinism was set aside and Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power as first secretary of the Polish Communist party's central committee, the steel workers of Nowa Huta told Warsaw they wanted a church. They were promised one and a site in the center of the city was earmarked for it.

The townpeople conducted a contest among architects for the new church's design. Funds for erection of the church were collected in the Cracow archdiocese. Prize-winning blueprints for the church called for a structure that was contemporary in design, with a capacity of 10,000 people.

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In 1957, the late Archbishop Eugeniusz Baziak, apostolic delegate to Poland and Administrator of Cracow, dedicated a cross at the site for the church—ironically located at the intersection of Marx, Engels, and Lenin streets near the People's Theater. Radio Warsaw even announced that construction had begun.

But in 1959 the government revoked its construction permit and announced that a school was to be built instead.

Then violence ensued. In April, 1960, workmen were attacked by demonstrators from among employees of the steel mill—Poland's largest—erected barricades across a street leading from the site to the city hall, which was later set on fire. Police used clubs and tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Calm was eventually restored, but there still was no church in Nowa Huta. It remained an idea. "I remain that church would not last long be built."

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski of Warsaw in the 1960s had publicly accused the Communist regime of breaking promises regarding the building of new churches. He specifically mentioned Nowa Huta in his charges.

At last, on May 18, 1969, Cardinal Wojtyla, who later became pope, consecrated the foundation stone for the new church, which he and the parish priest, Franciszek Bednarski, had dedicated to the Virgin Mary of Rome and which was donated and blessed by Pope Paul VI.

However, parishioners were obliged to begin construction without necessary equipment. They dug the foundations with spades and their hands.

Austrian Catholics donated a crane and a cement mixer. Groups of youths from other countries came to work on the church, notably members of the German youth movement Aktion Sühneseuchen (The Sign of Expiration), which had built the Church of Reconciliation at Taizé, France. A group of English Quakers, groups from The Netherlands, Hungary and France came, in addition to Polish students.

The church is in the form of a small ship, the mast of which is the cross. It is planned for three levels—a crypt with room for 2,000; the main nave, which will accommodate 2,500 to 3,000 persons, with the altar in the center; and an upper nave with a capacity of 2,000.

The activity of the churchless Catholic community here is on a par with large city parishes. Parishioners number some 100,000, mainly young couples who have left the countryside to work in the factories. There are annually about 1,500 Baptisms, 100 confirmations, and 150 wedding parties. About 18,000 children in Sunday schools and 4,000 secondary pupils and students getting organized religious instruction.

Of the population, 52% go to Mass every Sunday and 38% less regularly.

Eleven priests care for the spiritual needs of the Catholics. All live in Nowa Huta, renting rooms with families and maintaining close contact with the people.

In the past, Mass had to be celebrated in the open air, regardless of weather. Children attending Sunday school are packed in barracks-like sheds.

THE VIEWS OF DR. STEFAN T. POS SONY ON VARIOUS NATIONAL ISSUES

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, it is certainly one of the ironies of our time more serious questions. And here it would seem that this situation could be effective. Reducing pills in general are of two types: safe and ineffective or effective but dangerous. There is a limited place for the use of effective reducing pills but they should be restricted to the use of the patient's own use only, their potential dangers should be required to be clearly stated on the label, and prescription renewals should require new prescriptions.

Yet too many Americans believe in much propaganda that they will become thinner. Claims that they will make them healthier are made. Strict control of advertising of preparations, but reducing pills raise far

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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that an era which places such a heavy accent on education could have spawned such an abundance of beliefs, polices, and values grounded on misinformation or the lack of information, infantile reasoning, and utopian fantasies. From the student, newly awakened to the realities of life, to high Government officials who should know better the outlandish, unthinking, and time-honored principles mounts daily. The Soviets with their armaments feed the fires of Vietnam and the Mideast, having smothered but 2 short ago, nevertheless the Soviets are mellowing and are no longer a monolithic threat. Some school administrators de-emphasize discipline in academic pursuits and individual behavior and wonder why the ROTC office is gutted or the administration facilities are "liberated." Others, clergymen, sociologists, and public officials downgrade the life-giving principle of personal responsibility and just cannot seem to fathom the rise in crime and violence.

One would have thought that with the increased availability of educational resources a more scientific or reasoned approach to our major problems would be the order of the day. Unfortunately, prudence and experience seem to appear at present to be more the exception.

Since coming to the United States in 1941, Dr. Stefan T. Possony, presently the director of the international political studies program at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, has labored relentlessly to instill a degree of realism and scholarship in political, psychological, and military affairs of this Nation on both the national and international levels. Born in Vienna, Austria, in 1913, he earned his Ph. D. at Vienna University and after the Anschluss made his way to Paris and worked for the French Foreign and Air Ministries. In the United States he first joined the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton on a Carnegie fellowship. Later he served with the Psychological Warfare Branch, Office of Naval Intelligence, where he headed the German section. In 1952 he served on the faculty of the National War College in Washington, D.C., and in 1955 he became an associate of the Foreign Policy Research Institute at the University of Pennsylvania. In addition he was special adviser to the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U.S. Air Force, and a trustee of the American Military Institute. Dr. Possony has taught communism, psychological warfare, geopolitics, political philosophy, and on strategy and revolution in the 20th century. He has written many books on historical and military subjects and is strategy and military affairs editor of the American Security Council, a research and educational association dedicated to promoting knowledge affecting our Nation's security. Dr. Possony has also been called upon by various committees of the House and Senate to testify on various aspects of national security.

As there is today no dearth of "specialists" in our midst—those willing to expend on any issue, unnumbered by the facts and uncommitted to logical and prudent judgments—the crying need for scientific and painstaking approaches to this problem is evident. The following views on Dr. Possony on a number of issues ranging from the conspiratorial nature of communism to various aspects of the Vietnam war provide an excellent deal of complex issues of our day. They are herewith inserted in the RECORD at this point:

Notes on Communism as a Conspiracy

By Stefan T. Possony

The significance of the conspiracy charge

Many political crimes committed by the international communist movement are a matter of public record, and numerous crimes have been confirmed by the communists themselves (e.g. Khrushchev's speech of 1956 and televised executions in China). Hence it can be argued that there is no substantial reason to consider whether or not the communist movement constitutes a conspiracy. The proven offenses, however, are conspiracies, whereas the conspiracy is merely a misdemeanor. Hence the misdemeanor charge could be merged into the conspiracy charge, as decided by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Yet the notion that conspiracy should be merged with the resulting major offenses is not consistent with the conspiracy law. If there is an indictment for felony, there also could be "conviction for a misdemeanor, although the defendant included the lesser offense." "1 Conspiracy is a distinct offense quite apart from the contemplated crime.

There are good reasons to handle the conspiracy charge on its own merit. Group offenses such as conspiracy and the actions flowing therefrom, pose unique and unsurpassed dangers to the United States, to all other countries not presently under communist rule, and to the peoples under communist domination. The threat is that of a long series of crimes against the person, property, morality and decency, as well as against sovereignty. The prevention of these serial group crimes is far more difficult than the prevention of ordinary crime, and it pre-supposes an accurate knowledge of whether those crimes are instigated by a conspiracy, or have been occurring because of other reasons.

A verdict to the effect that communism is a conspiracy makes all avowed communists and supporters of the communist cause responsible for the crimes committed by communist organizations in the name of communism. This co-responsibility extends to both the crimes against the person and against sovereignty, and it also involves morality.

It is proved and accepted that communism committed crimes. There also are confessions to this effect, notably Khrushchev's speech of 25 January 1956. If it also were accepted that communism is a conspiracy, the finding would essentially be that communism is a criminal conspiracy.

An avowed communist defendant accused of co-responsibility for communist crimes could argue that he did not commit the crimes, that he had no criminal intent, that he was merely a member of a conspiracy. In the context of communism but on the contrary, would consider communism to be of benefit to mankind and that, so far as his own consciousness is concerned, the crimes were committed under the guise of communism and therefore, constituted a crime against communism itself.

The point here is that a theoretical distinction exists between a criminal and as a political conspiracy. However, as long as there is one single communist committing a crime, although it may be a misdemeanor, conspiracies and secondary or metastatic conspiracies which split off from the original combination, that conspiracy has remained unbroken and must be presumed to be proven. Hence those who lack criminal intent must abandon the conspiracy or else accept co-responsibility for the crimes of communism. (See below) Otherwise their mens rea should be presumed.

Still another aspect must be kept in mind: that of an international conspiracy. If communism is proved to be an international conspiracy, then communists are international conspirators rather than members of a national political party exercising their political rights; and that party, like similar parties, is disposed in type from normal political parties inasmuch as it is part of an international conspiracy, is under the discipline of discipline of other conspirators and is an instrument of a group whose purpose is presumably incompatible with the national interest of the United States and any State.

If an international conspiracy is judged to be hostile to the United States and to other independent states there is, for example, a presumption of treason in the sense of "adherence to the enemy" and possibly in the sense of "insurrection" (which term includes opposing acts of Congress by force of arms and armed resistance to the draft). Note that in treason cases all parties to a crime are presumed to have criminal intent. If every communist is an international conspirator, communist governments also must be regarded as instruments of that conspiracy, and hence cannot be legitimate or lawful in any state, including the USSR. Otherwise an usurpary regime pursuing the objectives of a conspiracy lodged outside the state and not approved by, or even known to, citizens and electorates would be legitimate; it would violate the concept of the sovereignty of the people which is upheld, albeit implicitly, in articles 1 and 3 of the USSR Constitution.

Definitions

Conspiracy is a combination between persons, or a partnership, to accomplish a criminal or unlawful act, by criminal or unlawful means. It is the result of an agreement "rather than the agreement itself," according to the Justice Holmes. Furthermore, to quote Holmes again, "the partnership may endure as one and the same partnership for years." Those who have knowledge of the existence of the combination and who aid and assist it are making themselves parties thereto. In addition they may be guilty of misprison (unlawful nondisclosure).

Combination

A. Ideology. With these definitions in mind, I would contend that the "combination" is produced by the communist ideology. The type of "combination" under debate is, to quote Justice Jackson, "always 'predominantly mental in composition' because it consists primarily of a meeting of minds and an intent."

The notion that a doctrine can be considered as one of the key elements of a common plan or conspiracy, i.e. a "combination" finds a precedent in the Nuremberg indictment, which regulated and protected its dissemination as a tool to secure the highest degree of control over the German community.
The communist ideology is a body of thought or belief which proclaims that:
1. The existing social system or "capitalism" will inevitably become unworkable;
2. The owners of wealth and the workers, who own their labor power, are the real creators of their rights and the longer it endures will inflict increasing harm on them;
3. The present government is overthrown by "class struggle" in which all and any practical means must be used, including force and violence, and in turn include armed uprising and war;
4. After the communists seized political power by whatever means, they must establish, as a corollary of the proletariat to institute a new "social order", their dictatorship to be unrestricted by any laws;
5. The capitalist system must be destroyed worldwide, the "capitalist class" must be "liquidated" everywhere, and the dictatorship must be implanted in all countries;
6. The goal of the entire operation is to establish a "classless society" and to allow the "state" to wither away.

Each communist party explicitly accepts the ideology summarized above as the rationale of all its activities.

To establish the role of ideology and its primary function, communist theoreticians state that it is sufficient to point to the role which the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and especially those of Mao, Tu-Tsong (plus Ji Long and later communist theoreticians) play in their transactions. The specific works from which the above quotes are taken are listed in the table below:
The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital; Lenin, What is to be Done? State and Revolution; Stalin, The History of the Party; Stalin, Testament of Leninism and The Colonial Question; and Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

Due to "de-Stalinization" and the split between Moscow, Peking, and Peking no longer are distributed by Moscow-oriented parties. But it can be safely said that they were distributed Marx and Engels and especially Lenin as their main basic literature belong to the system of parties connected with Moscow, while those which in addition distribute Mao and, to a lesser extent, Stalin and Ho Chi Minh belong to Peking's present system.

Communist parties explicitly accept the ideology in key party statements. Individual party members are customarily explicated if they deviate from the ideology as interpreted at any given time, by the leadership of the party. ("Fellow Travellers" accept only parts of it and must be regarded as "partial communists").

The communist ideology per se which is addressed to social and class matters is paralleled by a far less open doctrine which deals with national and ethnic problems. The communists, within the ideological context discussed above, claim to be internationalists in the sense that the fulfillment of communism will end national conflicts, that national boundaries will become meaningless, that a world state will come into existence and, ultimately, that nations and even languages will "sovietize", in the same time, all peoples may exercise their right of self-determination. (Note that in communist semantics the word "people" means that a given ethnic group is under direct or indirect communist control.

In implementation of this right, Article 17 of the USSR Constitution provides to each Union Republic "the right freely to secede from the USSR." In reality, this right is nullified in the sense that the CPSU is "the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state, including the Party, operates throughout the country, and it runs every Union Republic, and it is opposed to secession. No procedures exist to implement Article 17. The USSR is run, not as a "federal state, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal soviet socialist republics," as claimed in Article 13 of the Constitution, but as a centralist state from Moscow. Within that central state the Great Russians, through the CPSU, exercise a "dictatorial form of ultracentralism and systematic Russification. Any work toward secession is regarded as treason.

The goal of the operation of military and revolutionary conflict various nations, now incorporated under false pretenses within that state, is to destroy their sovereignty and independence; and that there exists an "empire" which is carrying on with the traditions of the old empire of the tsars. The present empire dominates, through the communist parties, the states of Eastern Europe, and other areas which are under direct or indirect CP rule, through methods, extent, and effectiveness of that domination may vary.

Thus, the "dictatorship of the proletariat" also is an imperial structure and the communist ideology is used as a tool for empire-building, i.e. as an instrument of oppressing the people of any country. It is necessary to investigate whether the communist conspiracy sense proprio utilizes Russian imperialism as its tool or whether there is a Russian imperialist conspiracy using communism as its instrument. The essential point is that the communist ideology is intimately tied to a Russian imperialistic concept and mentality.

Note that the Nuremberg indictment charged similar doctrinal points concerning imperialistic doctrines as in the Party. Those persons of so-called 'German blood' (as specified by the Nazi conspirators) were a "master race" and accordingly, to subjugate, dominate or exterminate other "races" and peoples." And: "That the German Fuehrer... was able to subdue all opposition. However, the parties and organizations, as listed above, have access to the implementation of the aims and purposes of the communist leadership.

C. Party Leadership. Although party stat-utest envisage election of the party leaders by the party congress, in actuality the participants of congresses and the members of the Central Committee are appointed by the party leadership which connotes that the Secretariat of the Party should constitute the true leadership of the party. Of the two the Secretariat is the more important. Within the Secretariat, the "First Secretary" or the "General Secretary" is who could be called "Fuehren." (The Russian term "vorkh" has this exact meaning and was applied to the party leader. These party leaders assumed and maintained the top leadership positions by virtue of properly distributed elections as prescribed by party statutes. Yet all lower party members must submit "to all the ordinances of the party.""

D. Common objectives and methods of conspiracy. Such common objectives and methods were described in the Nuremberg indictment to prove the existence of a nazi conspiracy. The communists parties also have common objectives and methods, notably the overthrow of the "world capitalist system" by means of revolutionary conspiracies, by means of psycho-political warfare, and force and violence.

The methods used by the nazi were listed by the indictment as follows:

1. Preparation for the "acquisition of control of state machinery"; acquisition of such control (the communist nomenclature is: "the expansion of the apparatus of the dictatorship over the whole of society"); institutional rights; consolidation of control, transformation of the state apparatus into administrative organs of the conspiracy, suppression of opposition and resistance by unlawful decrees, terror, and extermination; and placing the conquered state on a "military footing".
2. Utilization of methods of psycho-political warfare, notably "fascist, deceit, threats, intimidation, fifth-column activities and propaganda", to expand the rule of the nazi conspiracy abroad.
3. When the resistance to such expansion could not be broken by the methods listed under 2., above, "the nazi conspirators deliberately planned and launched . . . aggressive wars and wars in violation of international treaties, agree-

These methods also describe, broadly speaking, the methods applied by the communists.

It is necessary to stress that for a time the communists adhered to the nazi conspiracy without, of course, embracing the nazi ideology. This adherence was that they were the main instrument through which the German re-

public was destroyed.

The so-called non-aggression pact between nazi Germany and the USSR in August 1939. This pact was a pact of joint aggression and divided Eastern Europe between the signatories. It also gave Hitler a free hand to launch an invasion of Poland which immediately against Poland initiated world war II.

The pact of Paris, 1939, broken by the Nazis, also was broken by the communists. The Nazis broke various treaties when they attacked Poland; parallel treaties were broken by the USSR in its relations with the countries of Western Europe. The communists had themselves been the instigators of the Potsdam Agreement, an agreement to divide Eastern Europe after the war. The communists had adjured Stalin to enter the Potsdam Conference to bring about the imposition of a communist system and leading the communists, world-wide.
To sum up: That communists have combined in a conspiracy is evidenced by “unity of design and purpose,” notably a common ideological basis, planned leadership exercising dictatorial-disciplinary control, the common objective of establishing communistic states, and the use of secretive and illegal methods of operations. This conspiracy has many points of resemblance with the old conspiracies. The difference is that the conspiracies were temporarily coordinated.

AGREEMENT

To prove a conspiracy, it is not necessary to show that a “formal agreement” exists between the conspirators. However, the “Agreements for Admission” adopted by the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920 do constitute such an agreement which, for that matter, explicitly envisages the perpetuation of unlawful acts. Point 3 of this document stipulates that communists “everywhere” should create “a parallel illegal apparatus,” which “in every way possible” should assist the revolution. It also states that wherever the communists are unable to carry on their work lawfully, “a combination of lawful and unlawful work is absolutely necessary.” Such a conclusion is characteristic of all communist parties which ever operated anywhere.

The CPSU was enlarged by subsequent congresses, notably the Sixth and Seventh Congresses of 1928 and 1938 which established the International Communist stratagem, i.e. a concept of operations best summarized under the (non-communist) heading of psycho-political warfare.

The specific communist doctrine on war can only in part be deduced from the Comintern’s intent, especially the products of the Sixth Congress. The communist doctrine on war can be summarized by saying that (a) the object of war as ultimately necessary to accomplish their goals, (b) that they prefer however, if those goals can be achieved by non-war, (c) that psycho-political warfare should be conducted to facilitate and, hopefully, to avoid, war, and (d) that war is required to “create” revolutionary situations “but must not be fought by the communists or the USSR: such revolution-producing warfare could be fought by communist or national parties of the leading capitalist.” Communist parties are acting in accordance with this outline concept, and are prepared to provoke their enemies one against the other.

These “agreements” incorporated by Comintern in the forms of obligations, especially the products of the Sixth Congress. The communist doctrine on war can be summarized in saying that the CPSU and the USSR, such revolution-producing warfare could be fought by communist or national parties of the leading capitalist.” Communist parties are acting in accordance with this outline concept, and are prepared to provoke their enemies one against the other.

The Comintern was dissolved in 1943. Hence, the validity of the old agreements may be disputed. However, when the Comintern was dis-established, it was stated that this dis-establishment was in no way to make the old agreements obsolete and that communist coordination was henceforth to be achieved by more up-to-date and effective organizational means.

The Comintern was just another organization. It was not the hub of the conspiracy but merely one of the spokes. The spokes all radiate from the same hub, but the hub itself remained the reality ever since. This continuing reality is demonstrated, inter alia, by the following:

1. The participation by foreign communist parties in the CPSU. In particular, those communist parties which are unable to carry on their work lawfully, e.g. the CPSU, should have the remaining functions formerly discharged by Comintern congresses. These are the means which the CPSU has assumed. Those meetings, i.e. international meetings of the various communist parties, on which the CPSU has assumed the remaining functions formerly discharged by Comintern congresses, have assumed the remaining functions of a super-ordinated world conspiracy, whether there are sub-conspiracies within the world movement (for example, espionage conspiracies), and whether each particular communist party is in a practical position to go beyond determination of the existence of super-ordinated world conspiracy, unless a specific finding is to be made about any separate party. Moreover, it has been asked whether the world conspiracy does, in fact, survive or whether it has been “fractured.”

Footnotes at end of article.

Like the general line itself, the disputer deal merely with questions of application and strategy. (Tactics usually are not subject to test, for the reality observed since Stalin’s death is largely to be found in the areas of tactics and locally significant activities.

In addition to formal international party meetings and published compacts or “decisions,” there are frequent specific secret agreements—the activities of the communist states are coordinated through an international communist movement. The activities of all communist organizations, whether state or party, also are coordinated by mutual (and sometimes secret) agreements.

The overall finding is: According to legal theory, a partnership may endure without the renewal of the original agreement. However, the original agreement of 1920 was renewed through subsequent agreements, in particular those defining and redefining the “general line” of the international communist movement.

CONTINUITY

The continuity of the communist movement is a matter of open record and can be traced step-by-step through historical analysis, in structure and behavior, the communist movement’s past, present, and future. The commonest interpretation of communist party is that the communist party, as a whole, either participating in the super-ordinated world conspiracy, or coordinating itself, the super-ordinated world conspiracy, or coordinating the super-ordinated world conspiracy. Moreover, the CPSU press印发 the general line of the 1920 Congress, which is by overwhelming majority. The overall finding is: According to legal theory, a partnership may endure without the renewal of the original agreement. However, the original agreement of 1920 was renewed through subsequent agreements, in particular those defining and redefining the “general line” of the international communist movement.

TYPE OF CONSPIRACY

a. Singleness or Multiplicity. The question must be raised whether we are dealing with a single world-wide conspiracy, whether there are several communist international conspiracies, whether there are sub-conspiracies within the world movement (for example, espionage conspiracies), and whether each particular communist party is in a practical position to go beyond determination of the existence of a super-ordinated world conspiracy, unless a specific finding is to be made about any separate party. Moreover, it has been asked whether the world conspiracy does, in fact, survive or whether it has been “fractured.”

Footnotes at end of article.
At the outset it is said that they "appealed as an open nationalist group to the dark springs of anti-semitism and Aryen supremacy, and made a career out of them. Their secret was fully known—and it covers considerably less than the evidence presented at Nuremberg of both the bolcheviks and the nazis. The bolcheviks are little more than a political secret society like the Carbonari—and they are discussed, very briefly, in the chapter on "a private conspiracy. The bolcheviks were the most successful national secret society of all time, and the difficulty is the specificity of the class everywhere. It is added that the bolcheviks "were Russians before they were internationalists" and that "they gave up internationalism for national strength." It cannot be said that these descriptions are very accurate either. Moreover, if the classification cited above is correct, it is not apparent whether the group to which the communists would fall, nor is it explained why the communists are regarded as a "secret society".

The authors' difficulty is easy to understand. The communists are an open conspiracy, and the bolcheviks belong to the modern generation of nationalism. The distinction is an easy one, even within the Union of Communion. The socialist and the Maoist conspiracies are engaged in a major life and death struggle, and they may or may not reconcile.

There are, therefore, several OP conspiracies, which is the first of the open and closed, and North Vietnamese conspiracies. The Maoist undertaking is, for the being time, best regarded as a conspiracy of its own. The modern conspiracies are much more splinter groups which may be tied to the idea of dominion in the conspiracy but which have not entered into partnership with the conspiratorial combination. Some of those groups are secretly controlled by members of the conspiracy, others are plainly hostile. The open and the limited, the private and the secret group.

One open group is one to which anyone may belong; it has no secrets from its members or from outsiders. A limited group selects its members according to particular rules of objectives, but does not mind outsiders knowing its business. A private group is tied to the individual and his membership is restricted; its affairs are not usually published, and some of its activities may be kept secret. The secret group is, on the other hand, is organized around the principles of elusiveness, secrecy and secrecy. It places very strict limitations on the prize and, with its large size, can screen its activities from the public gaze.

The book on secret societies, it is stated that "the overlap between 'communists' and 'global conspiracy' is by no means complete. In Open or Secret Conspiracies, In a recent book on open and closed, and North Vietnamese conspiracies. The Maoist undertaking is, for the being time, best regarded as a conspiracy of its own. The modern conspiracies are much more splinter groups which may be tied to the idea of dominion in the conspiracy but which have not entered into partnership with the conspiratorial combination. Some of those groups are secretly controlled by members of the conspiracy, others are plainly hostile. The open and the limited, the private and the secret group.

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of this document is difficult, especially with respect to the rights and obligations of a permanent member of this Security Council, nor has the United Nations or any of its member states developed a law governing wars, which, therefore, must be considered illegal.

There is no evidence in official Soviet statements that the communists have not given up their commitment to the waging of aggressive wars. Even after the Okopnyi and Kulski and Richard V. Allen. The

The alleged end of communism is to create a "world state" or "classless society". This is not per se criminal and it would not be unlawful if such a society were formed by a legitimate method and in accordance with proper legislation. Of course, no communist government has ever been established by legal means. The present communist governments are legitimate by any testable criterion, each resulting from a hidden or open power struggle, not from the application of established procedure, and their legal status is essentially by decree, even though it may be confirmed by their sham parliaments. However, there is no international law which would regulate the change of governmental system and of government, or prescribe tests for legitimacy and legislative procedure. The fact is that the current communist states, save for the communist states of the so-called "people's democracies" and for China which is a case s special status, have been directly recognized and are represented in the United Nations. The degree of illegality or may not be compatible with Article 2/1 of the U.S. Charter recognizing the "sovereign equality" of states. Nevertheless, the U.S. Charter does not prohibit or violate "the principle of equal rights and assistance to other nations" or "the principle of peoples" recognized in Article 1/2. If all peoples (as the term is generally understood in Western usage) were to wish a classless society and were to agree on a world state, then the political process would be respected, no rights presumptively would be violated, although a world state would neces-
earily be contradictory to age old desires for national independence. However, the only "procedures" which the communists so far have proposed to guide the establishment of a world state have been conquest, coercion, and control, and those are illegal in terms of the law of practically all of the major powers around the world. The United States has unilaterally declared war on the war against the Soviet Union, and the Supreme Court has indicated the war is unlawful.

It could be argued that the alleged ends of "classless society" and world control are far too nebulous to have any real meaning, and that the establishment of a classless world state inevitably presupposes false pretenses, necesita the formation of an "international" conspiracy.

And the endless repetition of this logical and the frequent suppression of desires for inde
deependence, the preservation of dictatorships, and the existence of many interlocking dictatorships practicing deceit.

The objective of the classless society is incompatible with another key goal of commu
nism, namely the withering away of the state. The meaning of this goal is particu
larly nebulous, because it is based upon an artificial or, at least, partial definition of the "state" as the instrument of class rule; there would be no state were there any class. This goal presupposes the termination of further historical change—once created the dictatorship, total and absolute dictatorship, the true objective of communism is not at all contradictory to the theory of communism, but on the contrary, presupposes the termination of further historical change—once created the dictatorship, total and absolute dictatorship, the true objective of communism is not at all contradictory to the theory of communism.

This leaves open the question of whether the aim of communism is to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat forever, or to end it when change is desired by the majority, or would occur anyway.

The communists have stated they would use their present propagators. This, of course, is double-standard law. The same point can be made that the abolition of the state would be done if change were desired by the majority, or would occur anyway.

The same point can be made that the abolition of the state would never disappear and would constantly reappear or be extended to new areas. The true objective of communism is to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to perpetuate it indefinitely. The true objective is contrary to the statements of the soviet constitution and their interpretation of the law of various principles of international law.

The true objective is to establish dictatorships and maintain those indefe
"It is impossible to establish dictatorships and maintain those indefinitely.

This true objective is contrary to the pos
bulate by Marx that the dictatorship of the proletariat is temporary and transi
tional, and that it would be constituted only when the proletariat has become a large majority. (See his "Critique of the Gotha Program"). But the real objec
ative is a permanent dictatorship, not by the majority, but by a small conspiratorial group whose power of command would not be hampered by any legal restrictions.

In accordance with Articles 136 and 141 of the Soviet constitution, this conspiracy runs the state as its tool and embodies all rights and privileges inherent in the dictatorship. The implication is that this condition would be deliberately perpetu
ated by the conspiracy and be extended to states presently not under the conspiracy's rule.

The purpose and the justification of the conspiratorial dictatorship, the actual opera
tions of the conspiracy, as well as the de
lection of the conspiracy's objective is contrary to the professed ideology of communism. Moreover, the conspiracy is incompatible with the party statutes, notably the principle of "democratic centralism." The same point applies equally to the party statutes, notably the principle of "democratic centralism." The same point applies equally to the party statutes, notably the principle of "democratic centralism.

The Kremlin dictatorship and other so-called communist dictatorships are, there
fore, unlawful according to statutes suppos
edly binding upon communist organizations. The unlawfulness applies to four main fea
tures of the conspiracy's activities: their un
lawfulness; the disregard of the democratic procedures and the uncontrolled use of force; their aggressiveness; and the disregard of the law of various principles of interna
tional law.

In many cases the conspiracy is vested in a small group of power-holders who use the communist ideology and the international communist movement as tools in the establishment of a political power for their own purposes. The capture of communists by this conspiratorial group plus their mili
tary support and the undermining of the democratic, co-optive selection of the leaders exercising the dictatorship.

This goal presupposes the termination of further historical change—once created the dictatorship, total and absolute dictatorship, the true objective of communism is not at all contradictory to the theory of communism.

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or issued by the Central Committee (Floyd, p. 376).

18 Key terms presently in use and used by Brezhnev, e.g. the "international unity", "joint action". Brezhnev gave statistics on conferences and meetings, e.g. in the last three months alone, we have had meetings with more than 200 delegations from 60 fraternal parties. He indicated the purpose of the meetings, viz. "to strenghten the unity of the world communist movement". Note that the statute of the CPSU clearly distinguishes between "conferences" and "congresses". The congress is the highest party authority and its decisions are binding on all organisations legally participating and accepting the decisions.

19 Ibid., p. 350. For additional aspects of the meaning of "general line" see ibid., pp. 381f, 370f, 379f, 405, 416f, 429, 439, and 443. For a Chinese listing of those differences, see ibid., pp. 340f. An answer by the CCP, the CPSU is printed on page 436 and accuses the Chinese of broader deviation. The AP disclosed on March 6, 1969, that a Soviet proposal to draft a "general statement of communist principles" which is to replace the statement of 1960, was shelved. The Soviets declared that "an agreed statement was a compromise between Soviet and Chinese views ... It was so indefinite it could be used to support opposite positions. Nevertheless, the fraternal parties at this juncture want to maintain the general line as formulated in the 1960 statement." For a compromise between Moscow and Peking see ibid., pp. 436f.


21 This is quoted from Floyd, p. 376f.

22 Ibid, p. 103.

23 Italic added. Quoted from Floyd, pp. 436 and 440. Such quotes are standard and could be multiplied.

24 Quoted from ibid, page 436.


26 Pavel Fedoseyev in Kommunist, Nr. 6, 1967, also quoted from Ost-Probleme, op. cit., p. 114.

27 These are the types of problems raised in connection with de jure recognition of governments established through a breach of legal continuity; the putative practice is inconsistent and doctrines are controversial.

28 Stalin stated that with the withering away of the state apparatus (not to be confused with the withering away of the state), the party also must wither away. But, according to Krushchev, the party will continue to exist after victory and increase its importance "as the controlling and guiding force of soviet society." See Avarzhonov, op. cit., p. 114.

29 Miller, p. 113.

30 See Avarzhonov, op cit., Chapter VI, notations. All references are to_pp. 102, 106, 111. If on page 108 there are listed 59 plus 26 obligations imposed on members of the CPSU, many of which illustrate the conspiratorial character of the party.
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been done from a legal point of view. It is another question whether the amendment has inflicted political and psychological damage on the United States. The Church-Cooper amendment and the Congressional dispute are inevitably being mistaken, and the notion “objectively” of whether these are friendly or hostile. Such misunderstandings are inevitable simply because even highly skilled diplomats are not sufficiently comprehensive in their understandings of the American political system, nor the psychology on which it is based. Depending on the ultimate legal viability of the amendment, foreign observers may conclude that U.S. strategy has been paralyzed. This impression has been prevalent anyway for more than two years. The present experience cannot but strengthen this expectation.

The debate took place within the framework of criticism of American determination, and the Senate showed it was distanced from the national will. Indeed, many Senate senators are of their way to Cambodia. The forces of disunity. Dissent is a right, of course, but it is not always wise to dissent; and where there are no differences between the Senate and in war and in peace, and between coercive, defensive, and permissive action, misunderstandings are inevitable. Some of these have been stimulated or is being calmed by prominent members of Congress. Since the amendment is widely maintained that we have the right to stimulate, and hysterical dissent that is being understood, since it stimulates those who wish to promote the internal cleavage, and since America strategy will hardly conform to the demands of the “peace-move- ment,” the episode will give rise to new disputes. A more constructive contribution by the Senate is not possible. The Senate does not remain limited, and the amendment cannot possibly be in the American national interest.

Whatever the amendment means in the minds of its sponsors, in the eyes of the world it has reduced the credibility of the President of the United States. Hence it weakens his effectiveness as the spokesman of our country, constricts the President’s strategic freedom, and suggests to the enemy that the President is not even willing to live up fully to its Vietnam commitment nor to preserve the survival of Southeast Asian independence.

The amendment grew out of opposition to a strategic move against our enemies; a move those enemies did not anticipate and which, if successful, would have been their most effective weapon. The amendment, inevitably use an intellectual scheme by which they divide non-communists into those who “objectively” or “subjectively” oppose them. This “objectively” finding usually differs from the subjective assessment of the President. Reactionaries may be nominated to be allies, “objectively” speaking. Lenin once said of Lloyd George that “objectively” he was helping the communists, although the British Prime Minister had no such intentions.

In the same sense today’s communist strategists will think that, at this juncture and temporarily, the senatorial promoters of the amendment are “objectively” helping the allies of communist advances; and they will expect and count upon repeat performances. It is further assumed, for the communists to conclude that the majority of the Senate has decided to tolerate a communist victory in Vietnam, was a good idea for the Senate to induce, strengthen, and confirm such miscalculations?

Interpretations similar to those made by the communists are being understood, in allied countries, some of whom are tacitly drawing conclusions with respect to their own security. Conclusions imputing dereliction to the United States may be wildly unjustified—but are they really? To be sure, such evaluations do not effectively anticipate the action the Senate may take in future; but before recovery, the Senate could become still more passionate, and engulf in the American strategy. For this elementary reason, it may be possible to revitalize it. Vietnam or Southeast Asia conflict was conceivable. Alas, the spirit of well-nigh the entire body of American legislation relating to friendly foreign countries. Rightly or wrongly, the Senate intends to prevent that the United States be drawn piecemeal into a commitment to defend Cambodia. If the President took the line that a treaty is valid until it expires. Historically, we strenuously opposed foreign insistence on the so-called rebus sic stantibus clause which holds that fundamental changes in the situation in which the treaty is addressed necessarily invalidate treaties. Our point was that on the basis of this theory, since situations always change, treaties could not possibly be relied upon. Hence if the clause stands, it makes no sense to conclude treaties.

A Yale Law school study entitled (Indo-China in the Dubious Constitutional Record, May 13, 1970, pp. 1641 and 1844), asserted as follows: “Once approved, the treaty is of the same nature as any other treaty which the President may approve, and is bound to execute faithfully. If, however, the war power is a Congressional prerogative, the Senate may by vote or by Senate vote repeal a war should be made by both Houses of Congress and not just the Senate.”

Church-Cooper treaty is rendered of no effect if it conflicts with subsequent legislation, since the law-making power of Congress is equally as potent as the treaty power. A treaty may supersede a prior act of Congress, and an act of Congress may supersede a prior treaty. Hence it is essential that the amendment is poor. The amendment is not one of the “end the war” amendments proposed by the super-doves. Nevertheless, it carries with it the implication that the war should be ended, not according to the strategy which was devised by the President, but according to Congressional will. The Senate is supposed to “advise” the President on matters of foreign policy and it has been giving a great deal of advice. Cooper has proposed a feasible alternate strategy. The Senate cannot get into the operational business of the Senate. It has the broad concepts of American strategy, for example, the question of whether containment and deterrence can be replaced by something better. The Church-Cooper amendment means in the direction of accepting this interpretation and, therefore, cannot fail but weaken the influence of the United States within the framework of the joint explanations of the survival of all international mutual security arrangements.
Our forebears were not even able to determine the proper extent of economic policies which they promised for the future progress, despite the fact that population is growing rapidly and that advances in agriculture, industry, and science are creating new opportunities. We are not able to determine the proper extent of political policies which they were predicting for the future progress, despite the fact that political advances have been increasing, not much progress has occurred in the human possibilities, the possibilities of political action, the possibilities of administrative organization, political decision-making, human self-reliance, and so forth. Most countries reflect deficient concepts and are less than optimal. It would be a gigantic step forward if economic policies were to be highly ineffective and which have proved to be working very badly, would be discarded, and such a step would benefit the entire world.

Furthermore, in many countries the trend toward democracy, individual freedom, and political liberty has been stopped or reversed, so that, roughly since 1914, the realm of free government and human rights has been shrinking again. If we assume that we may some day have a more efficient government, we may have lost some of the freedoms that have been lost could be restored.

The sphere of free government has been shrinking and dictatorship has been spreading, the incidence of violence and war has been increasing in recent years. In fact, the frequency and intensity of war and violence has been far higher in this century than in any previous centuries, so far as we are concerned, and this is presumably due to the vastness of unexplored possibilities for destructive action. It is possible that the Marxian concept of exploitation, which has brought mankind to its present situation, is a direct consequence of the Marxian concept of exploitation. Her belief in the value of unexplored possibilities for racist improvement and her conviction that the "events we face are unprecedented in the fullest sense" reflect the Marxian concept of revolution, although the underlying idea has changed. From this, it seems clear that the Marxian concept of exploitation is an explanation of the Marxian concept of exploitation.

This concept is not necessarily false, nor is it necessarily right. The point at which it is potentially true is the point at which the Marxian concept of exploitation is a direct consequence of the Marxian concept of exploitation. Miss McGough's grandparents. She does not seem to be aware of this fact, nor of its consequences, from my experience. She is unaware of the vast majority of American students.

Miss McGough assures us that we and her friends will not be taken in by outside agitation, card-carrying commies, or other "influences" about which, apparently, her parents had been warning her. She does stress non-violence and humanistic goals, and she wants "enlightened" and prejudiced, and a "right to be an individual," and she refers to the democratic process (discussion groups, petitions, letters to Congress).

But the fact is that the article quotes Jerry Rubin as her only reference. She states that we are not familiar with the central ideas of the American capitol. In Southeast Asia will not entail failure in the Middle East which, in turn, would be followed by the Soviet capturer of the Suez Canal. This is a complete fabrication which is in the eastern and western portion of the country. The USSS needs the Suez Canal in order to build up its strength in the Far East and possibly to attack Madost China.

The fundamental question is this: Does the U.S. want to stay in the strategy business? If not, the case is that there was a war which caused for speedy correction.

Leo Tolstoy told a pertinent fable: "A hawk became tame. Whenever he was called, he sat down on his master's hand. But as soon as the master came close, the cock ran away.

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The hawk said to the cock: "You cocks don't do what I tell you. I shall be the master only when you are hungry. We wild birds are quite different. We have much strength and we fly fast, but we don't run and whistle, we sit down on our hands. We never forget that they feed us.

"The cock can't run away from people because you never saw a broiled hawk. But we see broiled cocks every day."

"The poultry market, the hen, the like, the chicken, could tell the same story about squabs and doves.

**ACADEME'S UNINVITED GUEST**

The other day, Miss Ann McGough, a senior psychology major at Kansas University, wrote a letter to her parents in McLean, Virginia, in which she said:

"We read, and report, as many sides as of many issues as we can get our hands on--for, against, but wanting, apathy, you name it. Is a free forum a communist inspiration? What's communism anyway? We are informed generation of our times and all of history. We will not be taken in by outside agitation, card-carrying commies or other "influences", to make us unwittingly destroy ourselves. We are vigorous, informed, and our minds have developed to a recent questioning line." (San Jose Mercury, July 1, 1970, p. 24.)

Miss McGough also stated that "obviously, we want a utopia--we have the greatest nation in the world, so far. It can be made between two extremes. For us to make it so for ourselves and our children is to fight for it--and without violence. We have only begun to explore the possibilities."

"We cannot sit back and watch the world go by."

In many ways this letter is touching. Who

would be nasty enough to disturb this exub

erant generation? We have ourselves to over

come. And if the cock could do so, it would be

"fight" for a better world. The naive belief of every generation that they are unique and that history and progress begins now is part of the "irrational" which keeps mankind going and advancing.

From the point of view of those who are responsible for the fate of the nation, the most frightening thing is that there is one generation that has that belief. That is.

President Kennedy strengthened South Vietnam, when after the Bay of Pigs, he realized Khrushchev was underrating the temporary wishful thinkers. The President knew that he had to act before it could embark upon effective strategic. President Roosevelt summoned Congress; he undertook diverse action.

"The constitution questions are not be overlooked."

The President directed before the relevant procedural and administrative support, he undertook diverse action. Congressional estimates of international situations and in some instances attempted to hinder the President in the discharge of his security responsibilities. When Presidents felt they had to act contrary to Congressional desires, they usually were able to engage in maneuvers which effectively voided the Congressional interdict. President Polk brought on war with Mexico by ordering troop movements along the border. President Lincoln ordered supplies into Fort Sumter and thereby provoked the rebels. President Harding's neutrality violated by Congress, for example by neutrality legislation which was of great help to Hitler's aggressions. When President Truman was unable to get Congressional support, he undertook diverse military and diplomatic moves that led to Pearl Harbor.

Five years later Congress acquiesced by whitewashing PEARL. The fact remains that between 1937 and 1941 the United States was unresponsive to the external threat. Hence, before it could embark upon effective strategy, the United States had to suffer a grievous defeat on the battlefield of Europe. It was the result of effort, but made it impossible to prevent World War II and the initial defeat was prolonged the conflict. This precedent should be a warning to our contemporary wishful thinkers.

In 1941, Ho Chi Minh consented to the (temporary) independence of South Vietnam; in compensation for being allowed by Moscow to "decouple" from the Indochinese disaster, President Roosevelt promised that the United States would be able to stabilize the European Defense Community, which would have effectively and permanently protected Western Europe from attack. The independence between Southeast Asia and Europe, which was revealed in this case, must not be overlooked.

In 1970, we must guard that an American capitulation in Southeast Asia will not entail failure in the Middle East which, in turn, would be followed by the Soviet capture of the Suez Canal. Today, the Suez Canal is what the Panama Canal was in the past for the United States. If we have not prevented a large war by a limited war, again, the interdependence between Vietnam and the Caribbean, as well as Berlin, where President Kennedy feared trouble, must not be overlooked.

But this is the point at which the article quotes Jerry Rubin as her only reference. She states that we are not familiar with the central ideas of the American capitol. In Southeast Asia will not entail failure in the Middle East which, in turn, would be followed by the Soviet capture of the Suez Canal. Today, the Suez Canal is what the Panama Canal was in the past for the United States. If we have not prevented a large war by a limited war, again, the interdependence between Vietnam and the Caribbean, as well as Berlin, where President Kennedy feared trouble, must not be overlooked.

The fundamental question is this: Does the U.S. want to stay in the strategy business? If not, the case is that there was a war which caused for speedy correction.

Leo Tolstoy told a pertinent fable: "A hawk became tame. Whenever he was called, he sat down on his master's hand. But as soon as the master came close, the cock ran away.
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Marcuse, the living prophet of utopia. Marcuse is not very popular in the USSR, but in the West, his influence is considerable. Some have even worked ceaselessly to modernize Marx and to combine Marxism with Freudian psychology.

The word "utopia" was coined by Thomas More and means "no place". More wanted to show that he did not propose to build a new world but, rather, to set forth a yardstick by which the accomplishments of political institutions could be measured. The word was intended to designate a

The utopian writing of his modern colleagues, the authors of science fiction, made surprising predictions and have produced useful and genuinely technical ideas. But, on the whole, they did not think their utopias could be realized. George Orwell, in his novel "Nineteen Eighty-Four", as well as Aldous Huxley, in "Brave New World", are useful to get political and revolutionary movements going. According to the East German philosopher Karl J. L. Talmon ("The Fable of the Bees", 1969, et al.), the philosophy of science fiction, often called "utopian", is a political philosophy, which helps to achieve political revolutions.

Marcuse, the author of "One Dimensional Man" and "Eros and Civilization", used utopian literature to show the importance of politics. He argued that utopian literature is a political tool, which can be used to reform society. Marcuse believed that utopian literature can help to create a more just and equal society.

Marcuse also criticized the concept of "utopia". He argued that utopian literature often fails to address the political and social problems of the present. Instead, it tends to idealize the past or future, ignoring the present.

Marcuse's ideas have been held by many of his contemporaries and successors. However, Marcuse's views on utopian literature are not without critics. Some argue that utopian literature is utopian in its own right, and that it should not be used as a political tool.

In conclusion, Marcuse's ideas on utopia have had a significant impact on the way we think about politics and society. His ideas continue to be debated and discussed, and his influence can be seen in many areas of contemporary thought.

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why not the founding of the Gestapo? I won’t waste time discussing the humanism of Stalin who, among others, exterminated his own party. I recommend Robert Conquest’s “The Harvest of Sorrow” or his recent book “The Thirties” (New York, MacMillan, 1968). Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh never even considered with whom they were dealing. Instead they have been responsible for the death of hundreds of people.

For example: the communists believe in gun barrels creating political power and have been waging violent conflict ever since they appeared on the scene of history, yet Miss McGough wants peace.

For example: the communists practice dictatorship, which, in their views, is the lesser evil than the continuing war. The destruction of young people like Miss McGough wrote:

"...the communists practice dictatorship which, in their views, is the lesser evil than the continuing war. The destruction of young people like Miss McGough...

Yet is this really American policy? Is this really the idea of young people like Miss McGough who argue against war, presumably on purely humanitarian grounds and not because they desire an American defeat? The homicide rate in the United States is 7 per 100,000 inhabitants, and it is rising. The suicide rate is 11 per 100,000. The automobile death rate is 29 per 100,000. (Rounded figures of 1968.)

In 1968, 96 arrests per 10,000 inhabitants were made for violation of the drug laws. The figure is significant because the illicit drug trade is an international one. James B. Jones, Professor of Physiology, University of California, Berkeley, who has examined the drug problem, wrote: "...in the drug profit world, we have the equivalent of a Mafia."

"...in the drug profit world, we have the equivalent of a Mafia."

"After a decade of nearly unchanged risk of motor vehicle deaths per capita, the motor vehicle mortality began to show a decline. By 1968, the death rate was 6 per 100,000 inhabitants annually in excess of the level prior to 1962. Coincident with the decline in the motor vehicle fatalities was an equally abrupt increase in the out-patients cared for by mental clinics and hospitals and in out-patient bed care in mental hospitals. This amounts to 880,000 outpatient mental cases cared for in 1967, an excess of 600,000 per year from the 180,000 per year treated prior to 1969. This number is still on the increase. (Bed care cases by 1967 were 900,000 more than the 950,000 per year managed by our mental hospitals prior to 1960. While it has been possible for the increase in these tragic events, the drug crisis is precisely coincident, and the consequence is precisely the expectancy from drug abuse."

Professor Jones added that there are now more than half-a-million addicts, while in 1964/1965 there were only an estimated 50,000. Those half-a-million addicts cost the United States approximately 10,000 billion dollars annually. This is about the cost of the Vietnam war.

It should be observed that the life expectancy of most heroin addicts is quite short.

Against this disaster, the U.S. war fatality rate, averaged over the past year, has been 5 per 100,000 inhabitants, and it is declining. If the number of those who are seriously crippled for life were added, the rate would be far below the suicide rate, and if all fatalities and casualties were lumped together, the rate would still be below the motor death rate, and if all fatalities and casualties were lumped together, the rate would still be below the motor death rate.

This sort of statistic is neither an argument for nor against the war in Southeast Asia. It is an argument against terms of American security, e.g., in terms of saving or not saving larger losses.

But if it is our policy to minimize unnecessary deaths, as is the case with the Vietnam war cannot possibly be the highest priority task. In this case, the Senate should at least be provided with drug addiction, automobile deaths, and crime. Moreover, the argument that because we have been fighting in Southeast Asia, we are inevitably and unluckily are distorting our national priorities.

That is to say, we have been fighting in Southeast Asia, we are inevitably and unluckily are distorting our national priorities.

This argument is precisely true, and it means that we are not fighting the correct war.

We must act now to change our impetus. We have organized classes for discussion of problems. Then we urge everyone to write letters to Congress, organize discussion groups. We inform each other, we join— and our numbers are growing. We must act now to change our impetus. We must act now to change our impetus.

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[From the San Jose Mercury, July 1, 1970]

A LETTER HOME: CODE EXPLAINS WHY SHE PROTESTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was written by Ann McGough, a senior psychology major at Kansas University, to her parents in Moline, Ill. In answer to their concern about "why she is involved in a student strike at the university.

DEAR PEG: Where to begin? I think we all have this same problem because the issues we are fighting for are also burdened by a deeper sense of our freedom. And by "our" I mean everyone in this whole wide world. We are demonstrating to prove that we are a democracy.

By directly involving as many citizens of this country as possible, by increasing the number of those who are involved, by bringing the facts that are currently being ignored, and by increasing the public awareness of our humanitarian, we are trying to prove that we are a democracy.

If we do not succeed, we are not only preventing the future from being defined by a generation that has not been informed and refuted it. That is the real danger of this situation. We are not fighting to achieve a mythical world; we are fighting to achieve a world that is better than the one we have now. The goals that the people of peoples—past, present, and future—have striven to achieve.

We must act now to change our impetus. We must act now to change our impetus. We must act now to change our impetus. We must act now to change our impetus.
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 goals. We have been blessed with the op­ tion to strengthen our convictions. We stand condemned in the eyes of our world now, and in the future, if we do not honor this responsibility. Let us take that responsibility.

Admittedly this letter is melodramatic. Nope—excuse me—this letter would have been melodramatic seventy months ago. What we are facing today, ninety days from now, is a battlefield that will be invisible a month ago. But today is melodramatic. The events we face are unprecedented in the fullest sense. It is this state, our present state, that gives us the opportunity to strengthen our convictions if we have the vision and the courage to do so.

The first alternative is to move out without delay, regardless of consequences. Such a step would not only be a de facto defeat, but it would be a de jure defeat. It would prejudice either the psychological collapse or the abdication of the United States as the leader of the Free World. The United States is in adversary only by a few members of Congress and I would presume that a thorough testing of the impl­ ications of such a policy would diminish their numbers. It is, of course, conceivable that the South Vietnamese may do better than we could, but the Vietnamese will not be weaker than assumed. It is also possible that outside events will prevent further aggress­ ion by Hanoi, that the sino-soviet conflict may change the complexion of the problem, and that the American "cop-out" may be overlooked because we will start initiatives in other areas that may be lucky or may be unlucky, but we could not possibly be responsible and trustworthy.

The second alternative is that of negotiat­ ing about a coalition government. We have been trying to negotiate about it in Paris, but let's ignore that abortion. The propo­ nents of this course contend that by reducing our military presence in Vietnam we will have a strong incentive to negotiate a coalition government. They argue that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ gesting a "rapid, orderly, complete, and sched­ uled withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina." He dismissed the so-called "bloodbath argument" and simply asserted that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ gesting a "rapid, orderly, complete, and sched­ uled withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina." He dismissed the so-called "bloodbath argument" and simply asserted that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ gesting a "rapid, orderly, complete, and sched­ uled withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina." He dismissed the so-called "bloodbath argument" and simply asserted that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ gesting a "rapid, orderly, complete, and sched­ uled withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina." He dismissed the so-called "bloodbath argument" and simply asserted that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ gesting a "rapid, orderly, complete, and sched­ uled withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina." He dismissed the so-called "bloodbath argument" and simply asserted that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ gesting a "rapid, orderly, complete, and sched­ uled withdrawal of United States forces from Indochina." He dismissed the so-called "bloodbath argument" and simply asserted that once the Americans are leaving, "all parties seeking power in South Vietnam will have a strong incentive to negotiate a compromise settlement. All will recognize that compromise is their one assurance of a share in political power." According to him, North Vietnam cannot win a mili­ tary victory without imposing serious and irreparable injury on our own country, sug­ suggest
wants to ease U.S. disengagement. All the signs point to a communist intent to humili

... in sight. The assumption that Hanoi will switch to an American withdrawal schedule may be regarded as a realistic expectation only on the condition that "Hanoi is somehow a stalking-horse for Peking and, therefore, a negotiated set
tle...
soluble, even at moderate cost, if Senator Pell and his friends would not have their hearts set on feeding South Vietnam to the man­critical tiger.

Senator Pell agreed that we do have an obligation to those South Vietnamese who sided with us. He expressed his belief that the communists anywhere and should have been able to avoid the clash in Vietnam. At the time we undertook that effort to tell the whole story and to make a convinc­ng case.

But after having served their independence. It would be obvious to give the people of South Vietnam to the world’s foremost Serious scholars, to the effect that the Administration had misled Congress about its plans. In particular, Secretary of Defense McNamara was charged with making an alleged promise that there would be no op­eration in Cambodia. (Congressional Record, May 20, 1965.) Senator Mansfield stated Secretary Rogers was just as honest as the day is long. He gave us the benefit of what he knew at that time—not what he may have found out later.” Senator Williams of Delaware added that in the in­corporated meeting the Secre­tary had been asking for the opinions of the senators. “The fact that our advice was not followed does not mean that we were not consulted. It means that our advice was not followed by the President . . . There has been a sugges­tion that there was no consultation of any definition with the Committee prior to his decision. At least to that ex­tent, there was consultation relating to plans other than the one that was decided upon.” (Congressional Record, May 28, 1965.) Senator Williams of Delaware disclosed that a report by the Committee of Foreign Relations in which he is a member was criticized that the Soviet Conference was “not approved by the Com­mittee but was released apparently by the staff.” Unfortunately, that report was released over a weekend before the members of the Committee found out about it and the way it was released on the Foreign Relations Committee unani­mously had criticized the President of the United States for the omission of摄像 and that this was an illegal war. In reality, the Foreign Relations Committee never took any such action, nor did it ever authorize any such report. As evidence of that, the report was unanimously withdrawn by the Committee for rewriting . . . There can be no excuse for that false report, which had a most disastrous result for our country.” (Congressional Record, May 25, 1965.)

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which practices terrorism, and which does not respect human rights should be helped into power and thus prove that indeed political power grows out from the barrel of gun.

The imposition by the United States of a communist dictatorship on South Vietnam would be utterly contrary to the spirit and the ethos of democracy. If any U.S. admin­istration ever does this, I believe, which I doubt, it would sell out an ally who had put his trust in us and it would also destroy the spiritual values on which our Re­public is based.

There is a vast difference between expedi­ency and cynical betrayal of a ward, as well as between realism and heedless self-betray­al.

No responsible American statesman and no American leader can ever be willing to betray an American ally. We have lost neither our morality, nor our instinct for self-preservation. The finding is, therefore, that no political settlement is in sight. The military defeat of North Vietnam through a more efficient application of force and the prompt movement of Asian self-defense remains the alternative to a tragic and openly acknowledge­d defeat as well as to slow and concealed defeat.

This alternative is not absolute, hence it does not amount to capitulation with Hanoi. Yet Hanoi is not the government with which we must find an agreement, that government sits in the Kremlin. It is Mos­cow which is running the conflict in the Middle East. It is Moscow which is running the conflict in the Far East. It is Moscow which wants our acquiescence to its strategy of aggression through an agreement in the Far East. In the Far East and in the Middle East the conflicts are interrelated. Hence, aside from the fact that negotiations with Moscow still show little prospect of success, the settle­ment of these conflicts cannot be achieved by negotiating about each one separately. On the basis of historical experience, it is most unlikely that we will negotiate successfully from a position of weakness—which, morally and materially, is our position today.

We are swimming in a sea of illusions.

THE ERA OF DISTORTION

Misinformation is being spread systemati­cally throughout the country. The materials provided provide ample proof for this contention. I leave it to leave to the members of Congress, and Soviets, and communists by the leading democracy in the world—the land of 1776 and the Bill of Rights.

There is no rule of democracy which says that whenever there is a policy which is op­posed by the majority, is entitled to seats in the government. No democratic rule says that a democratic government is entitled to participate in the government. (American appointed and elected officials, in­cluding members of Congress, owe a duty of loyalty to the constitution.) No demo­cratic rule says that a party which wants to abolish democracy and democratic elections,
The election period or they must have been in favor of the fraud—they actually must have been did. There is certainly surprising that 1.7 million is 33% of 4.9 million. The "Concerned Scholars of Cornell University" did not mention the 4.9 million figure. The statistical implication would seem to be that the Thieu-Ky administration is not representative. Many people were not represented or did not have a vote.

The writers appear to be more concerned than scholarly. The Harvard fact sheet did not mention the multiple difficulties which organizers of elections in Southeast Asia must overcome. If the word "stress" was used about the risks many Vietnamese took by going to the polls—83% of the entire electorate bravely braved the communist injunction that the "people" should abstain from voting. It did not say that beginning in May of 1968, the system of appointing officials down to the hamlet level was abandoned and instead elections for provincial and municipal councils as well as for village and hamlet chiefs were instituted.

Nor did it mention that the majority of the South Vietnamese do not want to fall under communist rule and that the Saigon government is so certain of their attitude that the population is being armed.

The South Vietnamese parliament, which is beginning to function as is the National Assembly-dealt with the Geneva Accords which stipulated that elections were to be held. According to a declaration of June 29, 1954, we were willing to hold elections during war. Another stipulation was agreed to by the United Nations to insure that the elections be honest and free and we know that elections be honest and free and we know that elections be honest and free. It is certainly surprising that the United States and the United Nations did not mention that the majority of the Vietnamese are building their war resistance, as in North Vietnam, yet the Vietnamese are not being permitted to vote.

On February 13 and 14, 1961, Liberation Radio phrased this objective as follows: "If the word "dictator" is used, it would be only scientific to indicate precisely what that word means in a given context and to show the differences between the word "dictatorship" in South Vietnam, which is trying to build democracy, and the dictatorship in North Vietnam which does not want to move toward democracy at all, but wants to remain a dictatorship without free speech, without free elections, without proper legality, and without popular consensus.

The concerned scholars of Cornell argue that the communists "insist that a coalition government be formed before elections are held so that by sharing power they can be the principal regime which elections are actually held." Is this the whole story? Is it reasonable, on the basis of the American government's own unwillingness to guarantee free elections and that it would allow a free speech campaign? If the communists want assurance that the elections will be held, would it not be sufficient to have elections guaranteed by outside powers and supervised by an international body? Rightly, or wrongly Saigon is accused of election fraud. But why should the U.S. government support an election which predetermines the outcome? Why should we, who oppose election frauds, not have our say? The fact is that a large ARVN force was sent into battle. In fact, ARVN units crossed the borders before U.S. units. Professor Morgenbautz simply did not check the report he read with his customary skill. It is incomprehensible that he did not hear about the employment of ARVN.

According to Professor Morgenbautz, the opposing army (which would seem to be the Viet Cong) "banned the elections, the latter would be "slaughtered by the enemy." There was no decision to send America's troops into Cambodia, and the fact is that a large ARVN force were sent into battle. In fact, ARVN units crossed the borders before U.S. units. Professor Morgenbautz simply did not check the report he read with his customary skill. It is incomprehensible that he did not hear about the employment of ARVN.

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dismissed such reports if he had analyzed them critically. I never run across such reports and I suggest that someone should try to spend less time evaluating the sources.

In an article in the Washington Post, Robert Kaiser has written about the President to the effect that the enemy is "concentrating its main forces in these sanctuaries..." The author of this article is the so-called "impartial observer" who refused to focus on the concentrations of enemy forces in Cambodia and Vietnam. As Mr. Kaiser has written, the enemy has created a "spring board" to be used against the United States. When the fighting ends, "suffering and the destruction will have reached an intensity that is almost incomprehensible."

Yet the story made front-page news and the American public was prepared to believe it. The paper's editorial writers were delighted. "We have now been released and one of us, 'The suffering and the destruction will have reached an intensity that is almost incomprehensible."

The Cornell scholars discussed the possibility of a blood bath after the American withdrawal. They reported that "the intense hatreds" have developed and suggested that, as provided for in the Hatt-feld-McGovern amendment, asylum "could and should be given to refugees, but these persons..." should be "given asylum by their association with the U.S. that their lives are endangered." It should be noted that this analysis implied that only those Vietnamese who were not communists are endangered. Thus, it disregards general communist ideas on "class struggle" and "class liquidation," and specific Vietnamese problems such as "the blood debt." Nevertheless, the reality of the blood bath danger is recognized. Note that 60,000 South Vietnamese are the demographic equivalent of 720,000 Americans.

The Cornell scholars added: "Because of U.S. complicity in the prolongation of the war in Vietnam, the U.S. bears heavy responsibility for any killings which may occur as a result of the American withdrawal."

I consider this statement so obviously propagandistic in nature that any detailed refutation would appear to be redundant. Nevertheless, there are many competent and skilled people who were communists and/or communists sympathizers or communists. If they are patriotic Americans, I am at a loss to evaluate statements of this kind.

On June 24, 1970, the San Jose Mercury (which would later publish a highly informative and objective paper) ran a highly disturbing story:

STANFORD REPORT: VIETNAM RUINED.

BILOGICUS CLASS

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.--By the Stanford University biologists reported Tuesday that U.S. military operations in Southeast Asia have ruined the land ecologically and created an urban nightmare.

'The environment, the social organization, the very future of Vietnam has been so severely damaged by the U.S. military that the country is likely to become a wasteland,' the report said.

'The military is transforming a basically rural agrarian society into an urban nightmare which is economically dependent on the continued presence of the United States,' the report said.

'America and its allies have forcibly transported people from hamlets into refugee camps and have driven many more off their ancestral lands by bombing and defoliation.'

'The report said that during the past 10 years, between 300,000 and 350,000 people have been killed or injured in the war."

The report detailed the extensive deforestation and cropland-destruction programs employed by U.S. forces, and said, 'It is impossible to identify the benefit to the people living there or to their descendants.'

'The military is transforming a basically rural agrarian society into an urban nightmare which is economically dependent on the continued presence of the United States,' the report said.

'America and its allies have forcibly transported people from hamlets into refugee camps and have driven many more off their ancestral lands by bombing and defoliation.'

'The report said that during the past 10 years, between 300,000 and 350,000 people have been killed or injured in the war.'

'The report of the study is available for $3.00 from the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.'

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Most assuredly, the powers of the President of the United States are far less than those of the Secretary General of the Communist Party of China. Hence, the President who has spoken has at the very least to admit that the fact might have deserved mention: It provides the perspective and balance necessary to understand the true power needs in order to protect the American nation and to ensure that mankind is not endangered.

Recently those references to the real world are most unwelcome. Yet realistic analysts is indispensable to determine whether or not the student body...
debaters rarely acknowledge a mistake. But I was worried because this priest not only wanted to win this war, but also was disinterested in finding out. The convenient line of self-deception was this: "Communism can't be all that bad. Let us worry only about the enormity of the potential enemy, before we worry about the crimes of others." Perhaps we should worry about all crimes that are potential enemies, before we worry about potential enemies that are crimes.

At the same meeting, one person told me that communism is a "phantasy" and that there are no such things as political systems. The United States needs to be afraid. Possibly the evils and dangers of communism have been exaggerated; possibly they have been understated. Why do we suppose contentions instead of making assertions which few of the believers in communists virtue ever bother to examine?

Unsubstantiated opinions on communism are widely held and they are just as helpful to survival as the customary invitation "to have one for the road" or the more modern notion that the non-medical and illicit use of drugs is a short-cut to paradise.

The propaganda against American strategy is based on three fundamental themes.

1. Blame the United States—blame the U.S. Constitution as it is expressed in superlatives and hate-arousing language.

2. Offer no solutions other than concealed or open defeat. Use language to hide the meaning of the defeat and tell people that defeat really would be a great blessing which the United States has not been trying hard enough for.

3. Offer no solution other than concealed or open defeat. Use language to hide the meaning of the defeat and tell people that defeat really would be a great blessing which the United States has not been trying hard enough for.

The trouble is that those guidelines are observed not only by communist propagandists, but also by large numbers of non-communists and by propaganda carriers.

The rule for the detection of propaganda is really simple: does the message contain an appeal to defeat and tell people that defeat will result in something better than the current situation expressed in superlatives and hate-arousing language?

In the book by that the U.S. government is doing everything wrong, is acting immorally, and is victimized by obsessions is the real phantasy which is plaguing many "concerned Americans".

The Problem of Treason

Most active and revolutionary defeatists have in the past been regarded as traitors. It may be recalled that during World War I, a former prime minister of France was indicted for treason (he was a classical defeatist of the first level). After World War II, another French prime minister was executed for treason and the chief of state was accused of this and the consequent treason.

The U.S. Constitution (Article III, sec. 3) defined treason as "levying war against the United States, which in some ways would fit the actions of revolutionary defeatists; and when the United States "giving them aid and comfort" which would fit the actions of active defeatists.

The legal question of whether a policy duty defined by the appropriate executive and legislative authorities can be treasonous is intensely important. We cannot bear when the Constitution, if it in the political reality a policy is deliberately or inadvertently treasonous, will not be enforced, and if it in the political reality a policy is deliberately or inadvertently treasonous, will not be enforced, and the constitution, will exact its retribution. As soon as large groups convince themselves, rightly or wrongly, that treason did occur, they must try to go to war, and decide whether it is a larger. If treason prosperous, "none dare call it treason," said Sir John Harrington. Is it possible that a majority of the United States can ever stop a voluntary defeat?

Under the broader definitions of treason which are customary outside the United States, Madison's War is customarily regarded as traitors. Yet they are not necessarily dishonorable men. The conclusion of the book by that the U.S. Constitution is no treason, and a peace that forestalled a worse defeat is not treason either. It was a highly honorable and a wise war to war Japan in 1945. It was no less honorable of the opponents of Mussolini and Hitler when they attempted to oust the dictators in the war. The U.S. Constitution, if it in the political reality a policy is deliberately or inadvertently treasonous, will not be enforced, and the constitution, will exact its retribution. As soon as large groups convince themselves, rightly or wrongly, that treason did occur, they must try to go to war, and decide whether it is a larger. If treason prosperous, "none dare call it treason," said Sir John Harrington. Is it possible that a majority of the United States can ever stop a voluntary defeat?

The argument that the Vietnam conflict is not a "Declared war" has been demolished by Senator Aiken. It is true that the United States Congress has not demanded that the President go to war in order to terminate the war, even at the price of voluntary defeat. Congress has the legal power to impose the termination of the war. This power is implied in the power to declare and finance war. But the explicit formulation or actual invocation of a power to end war is without precedent.

I am not sure Congress has the effective power to act by the Emperor of Japan to end the war and kept it going. The Federalist party fell to pieces after the conflict, (Congress had attempted to fetter Madison by an amendment which restricted him from ordering American troops to cross U.S. borders). It is not a matter of importance whether or not the United States does prove itself to be a "paper tiger" which while it hasn't been defeated on the battlefield, can be defeated by psychological warfare and by self-induced defeatism. The demonstration of this fact would have the gravest impact upon our national future. Congress and public opinion are the major democratic institutions of our Republic. The revelation that they could not serve the chief vassals of American статс­ craft cannot but undercut our liberty. It is just not feasible, as Senator Aiken seems to propose, for the United States to attempt to defend itself from an on-going war by pretending that defeat is victory. Congress has the power to declare war. It definitely does not have the power to declare victory.

Debate

In 1760, Benjamin Franklin wrote an essay entitled On the Means of Disposing the King of Great Britain of the Illusion of judging the king that skill may be more effective than force. Franklin mentioned the method that was known and practiced in all ages, "the distribution of money among grandees, or their friends or paramours." The better method, according to Franklin, was to change "the minds of enemies," so that they may be brought to grant willingly and for nothing what much gold would have scarcely have otherwise prevailed to obtain." This changing of mind can be accomplished through "men of learning" who are expected to produce sermons, discourses, writings, poems, which in the economic disadvantages of war, attack individuals benefiting from the conflict, and magnify the inevitable inconveniences of one side, and then "the cry for peace... becomes an universal clamor, and no sound but that of peace, peace, shall be heard from every quarter."

The description would seem to apply to the United States of the early 1970's. "Men of learning" have been "disposing" themselves but is it beyond reason to suppose that the enemy is doing some of the disposing? The German records of two world wars prove that the techniques of psychological warfare have been used against this country with considerable effectiveness.

Franklin was describing the specific technique of "defeatism" which during World War II was a high level of perfection. The Germans repeated the performance during World War II with diminishing success. It failed to match for President Roosevelt's counter-measures.

In their well-developed theory, the Germans distinguished three levels of defeatism. At the first level, people spontaneously believe or allow themselves to be convinced that a particular war can't be won, either because the enemy's forces are too large or because winning would be too costly, difficult, and time-consuming.

On the second level people spontaneously believe or allow themselves to be convinced that a particular war can't be won, either because the enemy's forces are too large or because winning would be too costly, difficult, and time-consuming.

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On the third level people commit themselves to ensure that the war won't be won. Those people involved in the media, sensitive positions in industry, and the labor movement. The active defectors may adopt this attitude of the active defectors: if so, they could join together in action groups. They also may be recruited into action groups that already exist. Some active defectors involved

During the Russo-Japanese war of 1904/ 1905, defeatism was practiced effectively by the liberal and socialist parties in Russia, and Japanese support to the defeatists was not lacking. The word "defeatism" was coined by Gregory Alexinsky, the first bolshevik deputy to the Russian Duma (parliament) and a friend of Lenin's. Alexinsky broke with Lenin during World War I on the very issue of defeatism which Lenin was practicing against Russia: Alexinsky believed that a German victory would hurt socialism. Alexinsky used the word "defeatism" in order to expose Lenin after the latter began to collaborate with the Germans, then at war with Russia.

The German practice of political warfare based upon defeatism, their active support of Lenin, and Lenin's acceptance of that support led to a bolshevik revolution and bolshevik support to the defeatists was not lacking. The word "defeatism" was coined by Gregory Alexinsky, the first bolshevik deputy to the Russian Duma (parliament) and a friend of Lenin's. Alexinsky broke with Lenin during World War I on the very issue of defeatism which Lenin was practicing against Russia. Lenin is far less bloody than most wars in history. The commentary ends with these words: "defeatism" is the so-called immorality of the war, on a world-wide scale, may well have a more permanent impact.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

On May 21, 1970, Congressman McCloskey inserted in the Congressional Record (p. 16061) a commentary on U.S. policy in southeast Asia signed by 436 attorneys from San Francisco. I quote: "Military operations cannot be achieved in Vietnam, and the experience has been one of tragic and continuous failure. We fail to win a military victory ... we have failed to negotiate peace. We have failed to protect the lives and property of the Vietnamese people, though we originally intervened for this very purpose. Instead ... we have spread ... destruction up and down the nation, from which the land and the people may never recover ... the indirect damage caused by the war, on a world-wide scale, may well have more permanent impact ... We have come close to alienating an entire generation of young people, who are compelled to fight in a war which most regard as futile, if not immoral."

If Vietnam may never recover, how can the indirect damage be a "moral immigration impact?" The diagnosis that Vietnam "may never recover" is most plausible, since the damage on our own country, where close to the damage suffered by Germany, Japan, and the USSR during World War II, by the Koreans during the Korean conflict, by southern China, western and eastern France during World War I. Nor do casualties even approach the levels reached in World War II. 300,000 people. (Congressional Record, May 26, p. 17072.) This would be less than 2% of the total population or far less than the losses of most European belligerents in two recent wars. According to Senator Kennedy who investigated the problem thoroughly, battle fatalities about 300,000 people.

highest priority objective. Obviously, the U.S. armed forces cannot be defeated in a military war, and yet, in non-war situations, in which American divisions are being destroyed. Hence in this case victory for the communists meant that they could not achieve victory but to create the conditions for the establishment of broad, active, and excited united fronts. The communists need broad-based support if they are to succeed. Yet they cannot get such support because people do not like communism. Hence the communists figure that they need the (1) a hard core of party activists, (2) a large number of sympathizers whose function is to create a favorable mood, and (3) the "neutralization" of the "masses" in the sense that the people will not resist communist activities.

The idea is to transform peace movements into united fronts. The concept of the united front is to tie non-communists, even anti-communists, to the puppets of the CP, and thus make it possible for the party to direct large numbers of people. This tie is creation of an "opponent" as a "favorable defector". The CP rule is that the communists should assume leadership over or, if that is impossible, infiltrate, and influence the "peace movement". The idea is to transform peace movements into united fronts. The concept of the united front is to tie non-communists, even anti-communists, to the puppets of the CP, and thus make it possible for the party to direct large numbers of people. This tie is creation of an "opponent" as a "favorable defector". The CP rule is that the communists should assume leadership over or, if that is impossible, infiltrate, and influence the "peace movement". The idea is to transform peace movements into united fronts. The concept of the united front is to tie non-communists, even anti-communists, to the puppets of the CP, and thus make it possible for the party to direct large numbers of people. This tie is creation of an "opponent" as a "favorable defector". The CP rule is that the communists should assume leadership over or, if that is impossible, infiltrate, and influence the "peace movement".

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September 22, 1970

polices, including deference and containment.

The communists try to capitalize on all movements of public opinion, whether or not the communists believe that the policy is wrong; it might just as well be right. But it is necessary for the promulgators of any policy supported by the communists to separate themselves sharply from the communists and to identify those points where the policy would not permit any patron or non-communist that while he advocates peace to help him. The slogan that we cannot win the war in Vietnam, we cannot be sure that we would succeed in winning it. The primary meaning could be that the communists and the enemy to cross the Pacific have already gained much of the influence he is seeking.

A Free World defeat in Indochina would have serious economic and domestic. Its primary meaning could be that the weary Trojans of the New World would pull the wooden horse into the bastion of America and enable the enemy to cross the Pacific and Atlantic, not in ships or planes, but on the waves of the brain.

American defeatism has been nourished by the slogan that we cannot win the war in Vietnam. Our objective is to stop aggression. If we are unable to attain this objective in Vietnam, we cannot be sure that we would be able to attain it elsewhere and under more difficult conditions. But if we can stop aggression, there will be no need of war—nor we must get ready to surrender. Is that what we want?

Sooner or later this country will free itself from the captivity of defeatism. The task of Congress is to stop aggression, to ensure that the costs of our defeatist disorder remain minimal.

But this hour of our history the supreme task of Congress is to lead the nation in its liberation from mental enslavement.

FOOTNOTE

"Jerry Rubin puts it this way: "Give us an inch—and we'll take a mile. Saturate our demands and we get 12 more." In view of this tactic and the communist notion of "incesant struggle", given the demands do not pass the revolutionary. The hope that by stopping the war we would end unrest in the United States is entirely unreal: communist organizers will continue to instigate trouble and may be able, because of an American defeat, to fasten their pace.

TELEVISION AND THE MASS SLICKS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, on September 16, 1970, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I had extended remarks on "The Free Press" to include an analytical report covering the newspaper industry by the celebrated journalist and lecturer, Mr. Gary Allen.

Mr. Allen, now followed that knowledgeable report with a like factual, documented and interpretative analysis of television and the slick paper magazines.

Many of him to do that ancient maxim that the "polities of the king are those of his creditors." For certain, Mr. Allen's research into the ownership and finance of the organs of communication is a monumental achievement, one that is leading for everyone concerned about why today's news is so one-sided and distorted.

I submit Mr. Allen's article, "Television and the Mass Slicks" (Editor's Note—Gary Allen, a graduate of Stanford University and one of the nation's top authorities on civil turmoil and the medium of the New Left, in his book New World Ideology in The Streets—a highly praised and definitive volume on revolutionary tactics and activities, carried by Marianne, the New World Islands. Mr. Allen, a former instructor of both history and English, is active in anti-Communist civil defense. Now a television writer, author, and journalist, he is a Contributing Editor to American Opinion. Gary Allen is also nationally celebrated as a lecturer.

"Communication is power," proclaimed Chairman R. Rarick. "In February 1970, he was talking about television in America. It is a product of the great mass of Americans rely so heavily for their hard news. This, despite the fact that much news is both distorted and limited. As Dean Burch, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, declared on July 20, 1970: "The entire content of a typical television evening news show would take only three columns in a newspaper."

Even so, television in America has become almost as influential as the schools and churches in creating public opinion. There are in the United States an estimated 75.5 million television sets—approximately 64 million in the United States and 5.5 million in Canada. And of these, 13.5 million are in the core of the entertainment centers. In the heart of the entertainment industry, the news and commentary has recently produced much indignant comment. But months before Spiro Agnew became a household word by shouting his truncated revisionist phrases, a new story was surf, a number of media newspapers had already complained to TV Guide's Edith Efron about the Leftist bent of their comrades. As Fred Freed of NBC News put it:

"This generation of newsmen is a product of the New Deal. These beliefs that were sacred to the New Deal are the beliefs that news has grown on. This is true of the networks, of Newsweek, of the New York Times, of all the newspapers. However, there is a grave danger that the entertainment centers will be influenced by the invasition of Czechoslovakia. But there is a kind of basic bias in the left-wing soul that gives the Russian a certain decoration.

The Leftist bigotry of the networks is not unappreciated by the Communists. In his incredible book, Do It, published by the Establishment firm of Simon and Schuster, self-proclaimed Communist Jerry Rubin writes that 'every revolution needs a color TV.' He says: "We would like to see the S.D.S.'s best organizer," and goes on to cheer about the way Cronkite "brings out the map and the charts" and the way he "smashes that blow up today." Rubin calls these the "battle reports." He notes that the first

Footnotes at end of article.
when they got to junior high and high school five years later—1969! And that from birth on TV was 9, schools exploded! . . . TV

'First chance I get, a

You believe that Revolution must be engaged in such defense within our own nation. You believe that there is a fault in Alan Dale's analysis, that he does not recognize the propaganda line. Most would not recognize that the public as innocent and idealistic see the media sell Marxists the propaganda for the Vietniks, Marxists during World War II the media devoted a tremendous concentration of the cul tumor of Karl Marx. The media sell Marxists propaganda which has as its goal the reuniting of

The Vietnam War, for example, would have been forced to a successful conclusion five years earlier if the American propaganda machine had not been forced to a successful conclusion five years earlier. The president of the network which is reputed to be very powerful and influential is a vehicle used by the

The IPR as a Burma, virtually all the network's radio and television outlets. Mr. Paley has been a token for over 100 radio stations in towns as far west as Laramie, Wyoming, and as far east as Tallahassee, Florida.

Control of C.B.S.

At the apex of the network stands the Columbia Broadcasting System. The garrison of Columbia is the largest group of

The network also owns radio outlets in a number of key cities and has 255 affiliated radio stations.

Chairman of the Board and key man at C.B.S. Architecture is the son of Samuel and Gold Paley, who immigrated to America from Russia before the turn of the centum. Sam Paley became a wealthy cigar manufacturer. As he did not want his son in the cigar business he ar

Another group interested in "social causes," the international banking firm of Lehman Brothers, a satellite of the worldwide network, is interested in developing a major investor in C.B.S. Paley and his brother-In-law, Mr. Leon Levy, are both members of the N.Y.C.C.

During World War II, William Paley was able to develop his propaganda theories as Deputy Chief of the Psychological Warfare Division on the Headquarters Staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. After V-E Day he was Deputy Chief of Information Control in Germany. So far is he to the Left that he received the order of Polonia Resti­ tuta from Communist Poland.

You know that there is a certain number of what is called the American Establishment. A devotee internationalist, he is on the Advisory Council of the U.S. Committee for U.N. Day. He is a member of the L.P.'s Committee for Resources for the Future. Mr. Paley is also listed in the Hearings of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on which he is a member, and was primarily responsible for delivering China to the Communists. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has noted of

"The Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) has been considered by the American Community party and progressive movement an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and military intelligence. "The IPR is a vehicle used by the Communist to orientate the world's political and social policies toward Communist objectives."

Not surprisingly, the C.B.S. Foundation has become a major financial donor to the C.P.I., and its sympathizers. The IPR was spawned. Mr. Paley is reputed to be very generous to radical causes. Despite the fact that his parents came from Russia, Paley is a member of The Pilgrim Society, sometimes called the world's most secret organization, which has as its goal the reunification of England and America.

Current Biography says of William S. Paley that "CBS policy continues to reflect his own personality, primarily his exposure from his involvement with the C.P.R., the Pilgrim, the Ford Foundation, and the U.N. Isn't it true that the views of the corps of Leftist reporters at C.B.S. are indeed an extension of those of the president of the network?"

The president of C.B.S. is Dr. Frank Stanton, a former Pennsylvania, Ohio State. He became president of the network at thirty-eight when William Paley, the flagship of the Paley-Stanton team, C.B.S. has become the largest advertising and communication medium in the world.

Stanton is, like Paley, a "limouisine Leftist." He is a long-time member of the C.P.R. and has been a vocal supporter of the Libera­ tion, a highly secretive think-tank whose Orwellian idealism has periodically pro-

Footnotes at end of article.
September 22, 1970

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Until his recent retirement the head man at Radio Corporation (and therefore at N.B.C.) has been Brigadier General David Sarnoff. Sarnoff is generally credited with founding R.C.A. and Arthur Howden Smith notes in Men Who Run America, it was not that simple:

"R.C.A. was stated, however, was not Sarnoff's brainchild. It came about because the Navy Department wanted American wireless America's Marconi was an affiliate of British Marconi. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, however, Robert E. Young, of General Electric, and in October, 1919, General Electric bought over complete control of American Marconi and reorganized it as R.C.A. In July, 1920, it was created.

A.T.&T. bought it into July, 1920, swapping radio patents for devices helpful in telephony. . . . Then, in November, Westinghouse electrified the country by broadcasting from an experimental station in Pittsburgh. . . . The United States became radio-minded in a week. And Westinghouse joined R.C.A. in returning the company's stock."

"Obviously, R.C.A. was no more than a selling agency to work up a market for the instruments the two manufacturing companies could produce. It controlled practically every patent of value required to build such instruments. . . .

"The story of the election by the company's organization. He was the front for the corporation. But David, general manager, was the 'works.' It was he who made the wheels go round—and in 1920, when the stock was showing as much broadcasting as he could. National Broadcasting Company was the result. In 1926, he persuaded Radio to buy station WJZ in New York. The station was put on the air broadcasting as hard as he could. Later, General Electric bought over complete control and as we know it today had its birth.

"Sarnoff Intelligence was more than slightly naive if it thought that in getting American Marconi away from the Rothschild-owned British Marconi it was freeing American broadcasting from control by the Rothschild clique and the international financiers. Since its inception, "His Master's Voice" at R.C.A. was owned by the Rothschilds. The company was formed totap into new world affiliaites—Kuhn, Loeb & Company, Lehman Brothers, and Lazard Freres. The island of broadcasting was controlled by the Kuhn, Loeb & Company. At R.C.A., was a bright young man backed by the banking Insiders.

"In 1969, Robert Katz, a director of Lazard Freres, who had been a member of the board of directors of R.C.A. since 1947, retired. André, who was married to Bella Lehman, was replaced by Donald A. Petrie of Lazard Freres. One goes off, another comes on. The "Big Boys" are not about to relinquish control of so powerful a conglomerate as R.C.A. At the same time, Stephen M. DuBruit of Lehman Brothers joined the board of directors. . . .

"Robert Katz, a partner at Kuhn, Loeb & Company, has been a board member for many years. He was also a trustee of the subversive TAF. The Chairman and chief executive officer of N.B.C. is Walter Scott, a partner in Lehman Brothers.

"As radio mushroomed, the ambitious Sarnoff and his backers began looking at related fields to conquer. Arthur Howden Smith tells us how N.B.C. got into the movie business:

"Radio's laboratories had developed a device they called Photophone, and in seeking an opening, Sarnoff approached the head of the twin companies of Keith-Albee-Orpheum, operator of a chain of two hundred theaters. . . .

"They couldn't see eye to eye on the production, making of pictures. Both were in difficulties because they hadn't got in on the needed film industry. In obtaining a substantial interest for R.C.A. without spending a dollar or a share of stock. The theater chain became Radio-Keith-Orpheum (R.K.O.), the producing company for R.C.A. Productions, later simplified to Radio Pictures.


"The chairman of the board of Atlas Corporation and a cousin of Sarnoff comes from his biography by Eugene Lyons, the former editor of the Soviet Russia Pictorial. The publishers, leaders of the TASS news agency who had a fight with Stalin and was until recently a senior editor at Reader's Digest. . . .

"Sarnoff was born in Uslan, Minsk, Russia, the son of Lena Pravin. Mr. Lyons writes of his cousin's political and ideological proclivities that 'Sarnoff is not a man of intense political feeling or overmastering convictions outside his business-scientific preserves.'

"Yet, we are asked to believe that David Sarnoff was at one time a fierce opponent of the Establishment. In a detailed memorandum boldly entitled Program For a Political Offensive Against World Communism. On May 9, 1958," writes Lyons, "James B. Roche, head of the White House correspondents, with the implication at least of presidential blessings," the judge of the draft plan was by the fact that it was read into the Congressional Record with laudatory remarks by Joseph M. Johnson.

"Mr. Johnson later traveled to New York to address a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria in Sarnoff's honor. The Sarnoff memorandum and called for "the greatest political offensive in history . . . to win the cold war." The scheme was as phony as a dollar bill.

"Although the Sarnoff thesis advocated an end to cream-puff appeasement of the Russians, it presented the "liberal" line that the only threat is external and that Communism can best be thwarted by a massive redistribution of wealth in the non-Communist world and the creation of a socialist World Government to oppose the Soviet bloc. As usual, Americans were presented with the Alliance of Unions and Committees (Atlantic Unions and related groups) was proposing a socialist World Government to stop the spread of Communist aggression (United Nations and World Federalists and similar organizations advocated World Government with the Communist satellite countries). F. Kennedy, Establishment Group II came into the ascendency and Sarnoff dropped his scheme. Omega's Lyman writes: "Around 1961 David Sarnoff ceased to talk publicly about Communism. Tactfully he acknowledged that the 'hard' line of the cold war, of which he had been so determined an exponent, no longer had much chance—that his crusade had failed . . .

"For a man without intense political feeling, David Sarnoff has strayed into some very intense political associations. For many years he has been a member of the Establishment and Establishment Relations—about as intensely political a group as you could hope to assemble. (R.C.A. has been described as the Establishment's dream factory (CPR).)

"Also, at the urging of President Kennedy, Sarnoff in 1961 became vice chairman of the Citizen's Committee for International Development. "Its objective," writes Lyons, "was to help generate public support for the Foreign Aid Program. An equivalent organization that was a member of the board of directors, was constituted by President Johnson in February, 1965.

"Sarnoff, it has been said, has pushed the lobbying for foreign aid is a product of the efforts of average citizens who see the need for some direction from it! The Insiders of international banking prof-
tested enormously from America's foreign aid program—which has cost us over $182 billion since 1946. Both J.F.K. and L.B.J. knew that World Conference on development post. The "General" even served on the Rockefeller Committee on Department of Defense, created to reduce control by the military over the nation's defense policies. Little won­ner that J.F.K. received a medal from the Communist-dominated United Nations "for his contribution to the fight of human rights."

David Sarnoff is also a member of the super-secret Pilgrim Society, whose official logo is entitled American and British flags. This group, which is dedicated to maintaining an "isolationist" line of interna­tionalist members like Faley, Sarnoff, and John Schiff whose ancestors were not Brit­ish," Cousins and other family members of Cousin David's C.F.R. and Pilgrim activities.

Over a period of a decade, David Sarnoff's vice president at N.B.C. and head of N.B.C. International was Alfred R. Stern. Mr. Stern's mother was Marion Rosenwald Stern, daughter of Julius Rosenwald of the Sears Roebuck and Company, himself the great great grandson of America, has been a lifelong front man for the internationalist line of internation­alists, including his father Edward Faley, his cousin Eugene, and his cousin John Schiff whose ancestors were not British. Cousins and other family members of Cousin David's C.F.R. and Pilgrim activities.

On August 1, 1951, Congressman Eugene Cox placed a Congressional Record a report detailing the millions Alfred R. Stern's grandfather spent financing U.S. Commu­nists. Like many of the financiers of the real revolution in America today, Stern's grandfather set up a tax-free foundation to finance his pet Communist causes. Among those he backed with large sums of cash were W.E.B. DuBois, a Communist and a founder of the N.A.A.C.P., Red poet Langston Hughes, Communist James Dombrowski of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, and the late editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Ralph McGill.

In 1957, while Alfred R. Stern was chair­man of N.B.C. International, his father—Alfred R. Stern Jr.—told his son, who was send­ing millions of dollars to support Soviet Russia, which could have brought the death penalty had they been brought to trial. Both were charged with spilling the beans of a spy ring that included Boris Sav­oris, a U.S. double agent, and Vassili Zub­ilin, former second secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

Footnotes at end of article.

### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Edward Faley was born in New York City in 1905, the son of Alfred Faley, a literary agent, and his wife, Alyce Faley. His father was a Russian spy, his mother a con­trol of her husband's radio broadcasts. He was the father of Eugene Faley, a renowned author of espionage novels.

John Schiff was married to Felicia Schiff, daughter of Julius Rosenwald of the Sears Roebuck and Company, himself the great great grandson of...
September 29, 1970

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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America into a World Government with the
Communists. The following is from a U.P.I.
diapatch of June 7, 1969:

"John Cowles, publisher of The Minneapolis
Star and Tribune, has joined the traditional American concept of national
sovereignty is obsolete. Mr. Cowles, speaking at
the University of Rochester, says Americans have
been so deeply in the principle of na-
tional sovereignty that they have implicitly
opposed anything which could be
claimed might impair national sovereignty.

"I suggest for your open-minded con-
sideration the question that national
sovereignty in its traditional meaning no
longer exists. It has become obsolete," he
said.

Gardner Cowles, chairman of the board of
Look, works hard to keep up with the Leftist
activities of his brother. Besides being a
member of the C.P.R., he is also a member
of the Atlantic Union Committee which
advocates scrapping the Declaration of
Independence and the Constitution and form-
ing a political union with England and the
countries of Western Europe as a first step
toward setting up a World Government. A
member of The Pilgrims, Cowles was also head
of fund-raising for the American Assembly's
Frontier Forum, headed by Wendell Wilkie by A.D.A. founder Russell Davenport
of Fortune and notorious Communist-front
man.

Gardner Cowles became a member of the
Institute of Pacific Relations (officially cited as "an instrument of Communist policy")
at the中美战争 of China (C.P.R.). During World War II, Gardner was
deputy director of the O.W.I., where he played a key role in the exchange of
press within the U.S. under the domination of
the Communist-controlled victory Council.

Running Look magazine for the Cowles boys is William Atwood (C.P.R.), who once
wrote that we could "thank our lucky stars
that Castro and Communist China are Con-
sumers.

What Americans can thank their lucky stars about is that Look, which has published
more smears against anti-Communists than
any other publication outside the official
Communist Press, is reportedly going broke.

The newsweekly's planned merger with
Life, which was recently rumored as having
suddenly altered to convey meanings never
intended, and how she and her follow re-
ceived of Whittaker Chambers as being
some stories and push others. She also
reveals that Whittaker Chambers was not
welcomed by Luce, who had testified
against Alger Hiss (C.F.R.) Mrs. Har-
mon's description of life with Luce was con-
sidered important enough to be reproduced
by the Senate Internal Security Subcommit-
tee.

Luce, like William Paley and Gardner
Cowles, was a member of the (C.P.R. (the officially cited "instrument of Communist policy"),
and he and his corporation provided it with
the wealth of Time, Inc. Establishment
Hearings revealed that Henry Luce had done
everything possible to bury evidence that
Communists were working within the I.P.R.
and the entire news media. Indeed, the Chi-
inese Reds—even as he pretended to be a
friend and supporter of Chiang Kai-shek.

In May 1966, Luce, with his$10 million in
Loeb International banks, was forced to sell
a sizable share of Time, Inc. to the
Hohnson family. The move was reportedly in
the $10 million proceeds into keeping Look
afloat. Those close to the scene say Look
could go under.

And things aren't any better over at
Life, despite a whopping circulation of 5.5
million. Life is now down to 68 pages, less
than half its former self. Time, the leading
weekly, with a circulation of 4.2 million
(about 30 million and 2.5 million and
U.S. News & World Report's 1.8, is bul-
ing as are Time Inc.'s Sports Illustrated
and Fortune.

The same corporation recently bought its
first newspaper, the Newark Evening News,
for $24 million—then turned around and
bought thirty-two more papers today, including
the New York Times (Newspaper), an Establishment book publisher;
300,000 shares of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer;
600,000 shares of Loew National Real Estate;
77 of the country's largest television stations in America, giving this mam-
moth conglomerate a voice in every form of
media. In addition, Time, Inc. has seven
newspaper, television, book publishing, and even teach-
ing machines.

The builder of this empire was the late
Henry Luce, whose impact on American
thinking has been inestimable. As Theodore
White (C.P.R.) has noted, "He . . . revolu-
tionized the thinking of American readers."
Luce started his rise to publishing glory
in 1910 with the New York Times (Newspaper) of
Thomas L. Lamont and Dwight Morrow (like Lamont, a
J. P. Morgan partner), Harvey Firestone, E.
Brown, the members of the
Harkness family (Standard Oil fortune).
Their influence became especially apparent
with the founding of Fortune, in the middle of the depression. As
John Kobler writes in The First Tycoon:

"It is a bemusing paradox that Fortune, the
magazine, was created by the ef-
ciciency of the free-enterprise system and
even took on a faint socialist tinge. Some of
President Roosevelt's staff even to the level
of "palace guard," where he was leader in the "get
McCarthy" movement.

The man who is now reported to be lead-
ing the march of Time is a Canadian named
Edgar Bronfman, head of the worldwide
Seagram's whiskey empire, who controls Time
Inc. through ownership of M-G-M. Bronf-
man inherited great wealth from his father
Samuel Bronfman, who made his fortune as
head of Loew International banks. Edgar
Bronfman, one of those who accom-
paied Luce behind the Iron Curtain in
the 1940's, was a member of the C.F.R.
international banking families. She is the
daur of Frances Lehman and her
husband, a senior partner in Loeb, Rhodes and Company, a firm
with historic ties to the Rothschilds.

Bronfman, a contributor to Robert Hum-
phrey in 1968, is president of John Kenneth Gal-
brath's "Referendum '76," the goal of which is to support Vietnik candidates who are to the left of the general Democratic Party. As
Galbrath puts it: "The Democratic Party
must henceforth use the word socialism. It
doesn't scare people any more."

It is clear that the mass media in America, whether it be the newspapers we discussed earlier, the September issue of American Opinion, network television, or the slick magazines,
are disproportionately in the hands of the
radicals of the Establishment. It is also
clear that same Establishment is committed to the
formation of a One World Government which
it intends to rule—thereby gaining control of
the media. The Establishment uses its mass media, to promote that
end.

FOOTNOTES

1. The enormously profitable TV Guide is owned by Walter Annenberg, Richard Nixon's
Ambassador to the Court of St. James. An-
enberg, a great-grandson of the founder of the
Philadelphia Inquirer, also inherited ownership of
the Daily Racing Form from his father.
2. John Luce, author of The Times-Mirror Company (Los Angeles Times, Newsday, etc.) along with Keith Fumston
(C.F.R.), former president of the New York
Stock Exchange, is a member of the conspiratorial Pilgrim Society.

3. Readers may wish to write C.B.S. News
suggestions. A good point to start is lobbying
for the Second Amendment. Why not lobby to
aid and trade With the Communist Enemy,
discussing how Americans finance and supports
the Vietnamese. A good point to start is lobbying
Philadelphia's income tax—very one of which kills our sons in the field. Perhaps N.B.C. and
W.B.C. could do the same thing. C.B.S. News
is working to put together one of its famous White
Papers on the Treason Road We are building to
help the North Vietnamese. To do this may be
the noblest form of fighting against the enemy.

4. In the very long run, The Real Estate
Newspaper Of New York for September 18.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS HAVE BROUGHT PAGEANT AND PROGRESS TO AMERICA

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, September 19 marked the final day of the 10-day "Feast of San Gen-
naro"—a feast celebrated by Italian communities commemorating the martyrdom of San Gennaro.

It is said that in the third century, the Bishop of Naples was to have visited imprisoned Christopher Columbus during the time of Diocletian. He was arrested and he and his colleagues were beheaded at Possolli. Relics of the bishop were brought to the Church of San Gen-
naro also established an abbey in Monte Vergine. In 1447, they were re-

Mr. Speaker, our culture is a composite of the customs and traditions of many races, creeds, and nationalities. The Italian immigrants who came to America brought with them, not only the Feast of San Gennaro, but also other significant traditions. Indeed, our Nation is, to a large extent, what it is today due to the foresight, imagination, and hard work of Italian-Americans.

Men of Italian descent have been in the forefront of the Nation's progress literally from the very beginning. For-

example, the voyages and explorations of Christopher Columbus are the kind of progress and achievement of which I am thinking.

Admiral Morison, a noted Columbus scholar, expressed the importance of Columbus's feats in this striking asser-
tion:

"His four voyages—the first in 1492-93; the second, in which the lesser Antilles and southern Cuba were discovered, in 1493-94; the third, in which he circumnavigated the mainland, in 1497-98; and the fourth, in 1502-04; in which he discovered the unknown shores of the western Caribbean—are the most important in modern history.

Of all the famous and brilliant Italians whose deeds have made an imperishable record in the hearts and minds of men through the ages, it is Co-

lumbus whose fame will last forever. His feat is, perhaps, more meaningful to us today as we face the vastness of space somewhat in the same manner as Columbus faced the unknown expanse of the Atlantic Ocean.

Columbus set sail again in 1498 and was soon followed by other courageous Italian explorers. A few years after Columbus' initial voy-
geage, an Italian navigator, Amerigo Ves-
pucci, embarked on a voyage to these far-
off shores and through his account of those wondrous lands gave his name to our two great continents and the isthm-
us which joins them.

On April 25, 1524, Giovanni da Ver-
razzano, sailing for the King of France, entered what is now New York Harbor. Thus, 60 years before the Englishmen sent out by Raleigh, 65 years before Hud-
son, 80 years before the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, Verazzano came to the shores of North America, explored them care-

fully, and reported his discoveries to his fellow Europeans.

One April 25, 1779, American troops, with the arms, uniforms, and powder supplied by Vigo and with Vigo himself at their side, landed at Fort Washington, thereby freeing the entire Middle West from British domination. Vigo was made a colonel and left in command of Vincennes.

The great adventure of conquering the vast Northwestern Territory for the United States, Vigo not only joined Clark, he lent him all savings of $11,387—a

fortune in these days—to equip a body of men. Captured by an Indian patrol under British command, Vigo was held hostage at the English fort of Vincennes. Upon being released, he hastened to join the American forces that had assembled at Forti-

25, 1779. American troops, with the arms, uniforms, and powder supplied by Vigo, and with Vigo himself at the head, captured Vincennes, thereby freeing the entire Middle West from British domination. Vigo was made a colonel and left in command of Vincennes.

The Italian-American contribution to the discovery and exploration of America is even more significant than the numbers of ships' captains and crew members indi-
cated. Italian-Americans were noted for their skill in cartography, mathematics, ship design, and building in 15th and 16th century Europe. The dissemination of}

of this seafaring expertise by Italian emigrants immensely aided the explora-
tion and colonization efforts of the other European countries.

When colonies were first formed, Ital-
i ans became early settlers. The first

Italians toread America soil were mis-

sionaries and soldiers. Long before the first pilgrims landed here, Fra Marco da Nizza performed his missionary duties in North America. While France and England were still struggling for domi-
nation of the new continent, Enrico Tonti was journeying through the un-
known Mississippi region, and Father Joseph Chapelle was exploring the unfa-
miliar lands of the great southwest, both in the area we now know as the State of Arizona and in the region of my own State, California.

Italians came to Florida by 1565, and had received grants of land in Vir-

ginia by the early years of the 17th century. Father Blount, a descendant of the Blondi of Italy, assisted Lord Cal-
vigny; and in the same state, Father Men and women from the Piedmont set-
tied in Delaware in 1658. An Italian built Port Saint Louis, in what is now Illinois, in 1682.

In all parts of the country, Italian priests advanced along the frontier. They were devoted to the spiritual welfare of the Indian tribes, and often, therefore, they went where most needed. They produced not only descriptions of the new lands which the priests produced were invaluable aids to later explorers.

Of the 52 priests of the Society of Jesus who labored in New Spain from 1767 to 1877, eight were natives of Italy. One of the first of the great California missions was founded at Loreto in 1697 by Father Salvaterra.

On the frontier, many Italians be-
came fur traders. Many made their headquarters near New Orleans, but they ranged as far north as Quebec. The most successful was Joseph Vigo, who became the leading fur trader in the Northwest by the time of the Revolution.

In 1778, Vigo, together with George Rogers Clark and the Canadian mis-

sionaries, made a colonel and left in command of Vincennes.

The Italian-American contribution to the discovery and exploration of America is even more significant than the numbers of ships' captains and crew members indicated. Italian-Americans were noted for their skill in cartography, mathematics, ship design, and building in 15th and 16th century Europe. The dissemination of
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

000 households in my district and am pleased to report that 58,363 have responded to this poll—or more than one-third of those receiving the questionnaire. This is the largest response yet to one of my annual questionnaires.

Even more gratifying were the responses themselves. Many persons not only answered the questions fully, but took the time, a rather precious commodity these days, to supplement their answers with letters expanding their views in some detail. Their replies disclose new concerns, indicate trends, and offer valuable guidance.

So that I can share my assessment of the replies with my colleagues in the House, I offer them for publication in the Record. I will review each question and the response thereto, together with my views:

QUESTION

Do you think the President was justified in sending American troops into Cambodia?

RESPONSE

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<td>Negative</td>
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<td>Undecided</td>
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It seems clear that the majority supported the President on Cambodia as I did. No invasion of Cambodian territory took place because the areas into which our troops moved were occupied by Communists and in a neutral status. Our action saved American lives as witness the subsequent reduction in American casualties. Moreover, our troops were withdrawn precisely when the President promised.

QUESTION

Do you think college administrators have been too lenient in dealing with campus disorders?

RESPONSE

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<tr>
<td>Affirmative</td>
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<td>Negative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
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These results reflect my own opinion on campus unrest. I have introduced legislation to give law-abiding students the legal means for filing a complaint if they are denied free access to campus facilities by disruptive students. The bill also would enable the U.S. Attorney General to proceed on his own without such a complaint whenever he determines that Federal prosecution is in the public interest. Punishment for seizure of campus buildings would be fines and imprisonment for up to five years.

QUESTION

Would you be willing to pay higher taxes, if necessary, to finance an all-out Federal attack on pollution?

RESPONSE

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<tr>
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Obviously, a majority wants protection against pollution. But the percentage opposing higher taxes to meet the cost is significant. Taxes are everywhere too high and should be reduced. I think the proper route to tax reduction is reduced Federal spending. It comes down to a question of priorities. If spending on antipollution programs must be increased, then less urgent programs must be cut back. Certainly, we cannot short-change the environment. That has been going on for far too many years. Today, we must pay the price for past neglect.

Accordingly, I have cosponsored the administration's antipollution programs. Also, I am proud to have played a part in the successful programs to clean up San Diego Bay long before the national outcry for water pollution control began.

QUESTION

Is the Administration right in suggesting the centralization of our government's oceanographic effort under a proposed National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency?

RESPONSE

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<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirmative</td>
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<td>Undecided</td>
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More than half of those with an opinion supported the Administration's proposal which is a good reality.

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, set up by Executive order, recognizes the importance of oceanography and its work toward centralization of all Federal activities in this area which I first proposed in legislation introduced in 1964. San Diego, often called the oceanographic capital of the world, is, of course, well aware of the importance of this science, whose benefits touch the lives of millions.

QUESTION

Has the Supreme Court been too lenient with obscenity and pornography rulings?

RESPONSE

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<tr>
<td>Affirmative</td>
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<td>Negative</td>
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<td>Undecided</td>
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I have sponsored and worked for passage of legislation to protect the public from the smut peddler by authorizing the Postmaster General to require those mailing such material to foot the bill for post office fines. I have also told those stating they do not wish to receive it. Mailers would be on notice to omit those listed from their mailings under penalty of law.

QUESTION

Do you favor the legalization of marijuana?

RESPONSE

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<td>Affirmative</td>
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Because San Diego is so close to the sources of illegal drugs, I have been especially concerned about this dangerous traffic. I have introduced legislation to control the drug traffic.

Drug abuse literally threatens the lives as well as the health and safety of millions of Americans. It is on the increase, and is responsible for much of our street crime. The legislation backed by myself and others consolidates, codifies and integrates various laws pertaining to drug abuse; it tightens regulatory controls, thus protecting the public from the diversion of dangerous drugs onto the illegal market and stiffens penalties for drug pushers.
Would you favor a law to prevent labor contractors from using modular building codes and labor agreements to block the use of new techniques and materials for constructing lower cost housing?

**RESPONSE**

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>18.2</td>
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<td>Undecided</td>
<td>18.3</td>
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The affirmative response to this question is heartening because it implies strong support for my legislation to create national guidelines for building codes and labor agreements in federally backed housing projects. My bill would help to provide more housing and protect the taxpayers' investment in these projects by preventing local codes and locally made labor agreements from blocking the use of modern techniques and materials. The measure, entitled the Housing Rights Act of 1970, would enable builders to use modular housing, prefabricated units and other time-saving and cost-cutting methods of providing more housing for low- and middle-income families. Currently, these techniques and materials are stymied by many local codes and a number of labor agreements. Yet they are needed to meet the critical housing shortage. We must build 26 million housing units over the next decade if we are to overcome this shortage.

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, since the day on which man first shouldered arms and took to the field of battle, he and his family have accepted certain contingencies as likely, if not inevitable. He considers the possibility of being wounded and disabled. He contemplates death and the manner in which he will face it. Until recently the eventuality of captivity was not viewed with the same gravity.

Since World War II, increased emphasis has focused on the prisoner of war. In past wars, a POW was considered out of the war and was not used politically in prison camps. In Southeast Asia, however, the prison camp has become an extension of the war and prisoners are being used with utmost cruelty for political purposes. Totalitarian nations, no longer content to obtain information from prisoners, have undertaken the most insidious forms of physical and psychological harassment to win the minds of prisoners of war and use them as instruments of propaganda.

We saw evidence of this during the Korean war when the Chinese broke down numerous prisoners causing some of them to collaborate in the production of poisonous gas. The most frightening is their success in "persuading" 21 American prisoners to settle in China.

But the treatment of American prisoners of war in the Vietnam conflict stands out. President Nixon describes the Communist record in this respect as the "most unconscionable in the history of warfare."

For years now, responsible men throughout the world have sought ways to minimize the suffering arising from prisoner-of-war camps, the worst of humanitarian catastrophes.

The most notable achievement to date has been the Geneva Convention of 1949, which provides for the humane treatment of prisoners of war. Signed by 130 nations, including the United States, South Vietnam, and North Vietnam, the Convention provides such humanitarian standards as immediate release of sick and injured prisoners, complete identification of prisoners, providing prisoners the opportunity to correspond with families, and the impartial inspection of prison facilities.

Despite the fact the North Vietnamese ratified the Convention, that country has met none of the conditions and has steadfastly refused to furnish the names of prisoners.

More than 5 years have passed since the first American was captured in North Vietnam and we still have no list of the prisoners held. It is just estimated that 1,500 American servicemen are missing or captured in Southeast Asia. At least 200 Americans have been missing since April 1968. More than 4 years or longer than any of our prisoners held during World War II. About 500 men have been missing for 2 years or more.

There can be no doubt about the utter contempt the North Vietnamese for the laws of human decency, they flatly refuse to abide by even the most fundamental provisions which would let children know if fathers are alive, and parents if their sons are well. It is impossible to comprehend the anxiety and despair of a woman for 6 years who is not sure whether she's a widow or a wife.

The Geneva Convention provides that a prisoner has the right to remain in communication with his loved ones by receiving mail and sending a minimum of four cards each month. During the last 21 American prisoners have been allowed to write a total of about 1,000 letters. If the provisions of the convention were being applied by the Communists, fewer than 200 individuals could have been allowed to write a total of about 6,000 letters per month. To compound the tragedy, it appears that little mail is allowed to go to the POW's.

The Geneva Convention specifies that prisoner camps be periodically open to groups like the International Red Cross to insure that the rights of prisoners are safeguarded. Even this minimum protection has been denied to Americans. South Vietnam's camps, which contain all of the nearly 40,000 enemy prisoners of war, have always been open to inspection by the Red Cross. In North Vietnam, prisoners of war are not even allowed to communicate with the International Red Cross. All we have is Hanoi's lame assurance that our prisoners are being treated humanely. The facts clearly deny this.

A most important provision specifies minimum humane standards of detention, hygiene, and diet. It requires that seriously wounded or ill prisoners be repatriated as soon as they are able to travel. The facts unfold a tale of nightmarish and brutal treatments.

Medical treatment given American prisoners is primitive. Photographs show prisoners still suffering from wounds inflicted when they were shot down. The handful of returning prisoners report that poorly set bones, and inadequate medical attention leading to shrunken arms and legs are common.

The solid evidence that our prisoners are being physically beaten, tortured, refused food, confined for long periods in solitary confinement. Seaman Douglas Earnhardt, of the USS Pueblo, reported that one of his stretches of solitary confinement lasted "7 months and 10 days."

As the interviewer of 29-year-old U.S. Navy Lieutenant Robert Frishman poin-
September 22, 1970

As far as we can determine all of the public clamor has not resulted in any dramatic breakthroughs. However, there are some encouraging signs that the Communists are slowly realizing their stand on the prisoner issue.

Former Astronaut Frank Borman just recently returned from a 25-day trip to 14 countries as a special emissary of the President for the POW's. He reported that the Soviet Union and many of the other countries visited had agreed to take new initiatives on behalf of prisoners. This represents a breakthrough for the POW's who last fall called American POW's "air pirates who should not be given any mercy."

In addition, there has been a slight increase in the prisoners' mail flow from Hanoi; the Communists appear to have reduced the propagandizing of the prisoners; the film given to our colleague Rooss Zivow by the North Vietnamese in Paris shed a little added light on the identity of the POW's.

But this is hardly reason for rejoicing, for we are a long way from getting the Communists to apply even the minimum requirements of human decency for our prisoners.

Last week the Communists added another sordid chapter to the already lengthy list of shame regarding the POW's and their families. In Paris the Communists announced they were "ready to set free all prisoners of war captured during the conflict" if the United States agreed to the total troop withdrawal as well as replacement of the South Vietnamese Government with a coalition government. This treacherous and illegal use of POW's as a means of gaining a one-sided political settlement is blackmail of the most desppicable order and must be vigorously protested to the world.

During the past couple of months there has been an alarming decline in public attention to the POW problem. This is quite a contrast to the widespread and vocal outrage of the public during the spring of 1969, the Nixon administration's efforts on behalf of prisoners shifted from the behind-the-scenes diplomatic approach as we began to publicly protest the illegal and inhuman treatment of our prisoners.

The Nixon administration has instituted numerous programs to focus national attention on the plight of the POW's and is working diligently in diplomatic circles and at the "peace" negotiations in Paris.

This Congress has been equally active and to its credit has considered the prisoner issue on a nonpartisan basis. Thus it added weight to our appeal through the legislation providing for the POW's and their families, approval of resolutions protesting the treatment of our prisoners, congressional hearings designed to bring added information and the official's statements to the public. Our actions were the result of the good work our fellow citizens through the League of Red Cross societies and others.

There is no question in my mind that public protests in the United States have aroused world public opinion. Note-worthy examples of sympathetic responses have come to us from the 21st International Conference of the Red Cross, and U.N. Secretary General U Thant's appeal to North Vietnam to respect the sanctity of international humanitarian agreements such as the Geneva Convention of 1949. We believe that the Geneva Convention provides a unique opportunity for all Americans to continue to demonstrate their concern for and respect for prisoners of war.

I am confident that we can enlist the support of veterans organizations and other groups. They can use their resources to inform the American public about the POW's. In addition I am encouraging the veterans groups to organize public gatherings on Veterans Day to protest Communist treatment of our men.

I can think of no more immediate way to let Hanoi and the world know that 200 million Americans are united behind 1,500 of our countrymen in demanding that the immediate release of all prisoners, and their families, approval of the POW's, be a top priority of the Nixon administration. The Geneva Convention provides a unique opportunity for all Americans to dedicate themselves to the goal that our POW's shall never be "forgotten Americans." Until they are free, we must remain ever vigilantly aware.

Finally, and perhaps most important, the United States should consider recommending that the United Nations or the International Committee of the Red Cross seek ways to strengthen and improve the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention. We should be encouraging U.N. representatives to be fully aware of the importance of the Geneva Convention and that it is our duty to support it. The Convention provides a unique opportunity for all Americans to dedicate themselves to the goal that our POW's shall never be "forgotten Americans." Until they are free, we must remain ever vigilant awareness.

I believe my fellow veterans and the honored war dead to whom we pay special tribute on Veterans Day would stand with us in this cause on their day.

Mr. Speaker, I include my letter to
the President in the Record with my remarks:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D.C., September 17, 1970.
The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: During the past 18 months, a continuing and forthright course in seeking the application of international law and the laws of human decency for American Prisoners of War in North Vietnam by exposing to the world the inhumane treatment of these men. Members of Congress and the public have responded to this approach with enthusiasm and on this issue there is no doubt the American people stand united.

Recently, we have noted a disturbing decline in the public attention to the plight of our men in the prison camps of South-East Asia. It may be that the successful desecration of the Vietnam conflict coupled with the agonies of the Middle East crisis has dulled our thinking on the sufferings of the POWs. These men and their families have given too much to their country and the cause of freedom's cause. Frank Borman's recent trip as your emissary clearly demonstrates that under your leadership they will not be forgotten.

An additional initiative to maintain a vigilant national conscience seems justified. I respectfully submit that a Presidential Proclamation declaring Veterans Day, November 11, 1970, as the day on which all Americans can offer prayers and pay special tribute to our POWs, and their families is both timely and fitting.

Such a proclamation is compatible with the Indian spirit of this legal holiday on which we honor those who have and are now serving and sacrificing for their country and freedom's cause.

This Veterans Day is an appropriate time for Americans to dedicate themselves to the goals of Peace with Honor and the resolve that our POWs shall never be "forgotten Americans."

If this proposal is acceptable, I recommend that the theme for the day be: 'Unite to Save Americans (USA)'.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. WOLFE
Member of Congress.

BREAKFAST CEREALS

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, there have been questions raised during recent Senate Commerce Subcommittee hearings regarding the nutritional value of breakfast cereals.

Open discussion of this matter by qualified experts may have its place in the investigation of consumer products. But the broad-brush attack on breakfast cereals in general seems to me to be open to question.

Once again the broad-brush blast receives the headlines, but the all-important specific and qualifications get lost in the fine print.

The attack, on its face, was particularly disturbing to me since I am a resident of the Buffalo area, the site of the famous Buffalo plant of General Mills, Inc., where I had the opportunity to see firsthand how these cereals are made, inspect the quality control systems and become better acquainted with the plant's manufacturing operations.

It is not my intention to criticize the witness before the Senate subcommittee, nor to question his motivation. I do question his conclusions.

To seek to compare the nutritional value of breakfast cereals without taking into account all elements of the diet is misleading. For example, the Buffalo plant produces 10 cereals which were included in the much longer list supplied to the Senate subcommittee.

They are: Wheaties, Kix, Twinkles, Jets, Cocoa Puffs, Frosted O's, Trix, Lucky Charms, Cheerios, and Total.

OPERATION IS IMPRESSIVE

I was impressed favorably with all phases of the operation—the management, the production staff, the most important, the conscientious employees.

Mr. Speaker, in a recent letter to company stockholders, Board Chairman James P. MacFarland said:

Most recently, ready-to-eat cereals and companies making and selling them have come under attack by a witness testifying in a Senate subcommittee hearing in Washington.

Other witnesses will refute the statements made by this witness and when the hearings are over, the rightful place of cereals in the human diet will have been fully vindicated and the misunderstandings and doubts created by such attack corrected.

An article in the September issue of Good Housekeeping, the nation's oldest and most important consumer magazine, revealed that the Buffalo plant of General Mills, deals with the nutritional value of breakfast cereals.

The article follows:

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BIG G BREAKFAST CEREALS

General Mills ready-to-eat Big G cereals—Wheaties, Cheerios and all our other cereals—are good, nutritious foods.

They are a wholesome source of: Health-giving vitamins, body-building proteins, energy-creating calories, and minerals necessary for survival.

They are economical foods. Big G cereals are made from wheat, corn and oats, the chief staples which have served as an important part of our dietary needs for centuries. In addition, they have certain carefully selected minerals and vitamins added to them to replace the original nutrient lost in processing. Of all them provide 13% or more of the minimum daily adult requirement (MDR) for Iron, 3% or more Niacin, and an average of 109 calories for every ounce of cereal, which is about one cup.

Kaboom and Total go beyond the nutritive values of the original grains. Each gives 19% MDR of Calcium, 13% Iron, 8% Vitamin A, 19% Thiamine, 18% Riboflavin, 16% Niacin, 5% Vitamin C, and 13% Vitamin D. It also gives 10% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of Protein and 7% of the calcium. If orange juice, toast and margarine or butter are added to the cereal, milk and sugar, the combination provides a nutritious, well-balanced breakfast that gives energy. A study by the University of Minnesota shows that all dry breakfast cereals are very low in sodium.

When served with milk and sugar, Wheaties gives 21% MDR of Calcium, 13% Iron, 8% Vitamin A, 19% Thiamine, 18% Riboflavin, 16% Niacin, 5% Vitamin C, and 13% Vitamin D. It gives 10% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of Protein and 7% of the calcium. If orange juice, toast and margarine or butter are added to the cereal, milk and sugar, the combination provides a nutritious, well-balanced breakfast that gives energy supplies 10% of the required calcium and 21% of the protein requirements.

Dr. W. Henry Sebrell, Jr., Director of the Institute of Human Nutrition at the University of Minnesota, says, "Cereals are one of the best overall sources of nutrients. When we compare the nutrient content of cereals with other classes of foods, cereals are highest in caloric value, equal dairy products for protein, are highest for carbohydrates, are second only to dairy products for calcium, are unsupervised for iron and thiamine content, are only slightly behind meat for iron content, are low in fat and contain no cholesterol."

"To help the homemaker provide a balanced meal, the Basic Four Food Groups were devised by nutritionists. They have been extensively used by the Department of Agriculture for its educational programs. Foods should be chosen from each group each day. The Basic Four Groups are: 1. Meat, fish, poultry, eggs and legumes, 2. Milk and dairy products, 3. Vegetables and fruits, and 4. Cereals and breads.

This is a simplified approach to foods. Actually, the diets must contain approximately 50 nutrients and vitamins. For a housewife to purchase food on the basis of these individual nutritive needs, cereals and breads are important sources of B-vitamins, carbohydrate, protein and certain minerals. "Since breakfast cereals are a good, nutritious food, and are an important source of B vitamins, carbohydrate and protein, the cereals can and will be an integral part of the American diet."
September 22, 1970

fast at all. During any given 7-day period, approximately 18.7% of the U.S. population skips breakfast at least once. In fact, the most popular “breakfast” in the country to- day is coffee, alone.

The solution to this problem clearly lies in improved consumer awareness of the need to start a day with a nutritious meal including the relative nutritional merits of various kinds of breakfasts.

We believe that it is right to employ advertising to sell our nutritious Big G cereal products and to encourage good eating habits at breakfast time.

CRIME INSURANCE

HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, September 18, in the city of Chicago my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. ANNUNZIO, appeared as a witness before the Subcommittee on Small Business Problems of which I am a member.

On September 8, 1969, he introduced H.R. 13666, the so-called Government crime insurance. In addition to the crime insurance provision, the FAIR plans would be continued with fire, extended coverage, vandalism, malicious mischief, burglary, and theft. These lines of insurance are most important to the inner city property owners. I cosponsored this legislation with the gentleman from Illinois.

As a cosponsor of this legislation, I am convinced that the need for this insurance is timely and necessary. This insurance would enable small businessmen and homeowners to obtain insurance directly from the Department of Housing and Urban Development whenever the insurance in the private market exceeded 175 percent of the normal or manual rate. For a period of 60 days, in support of H.R. 1900, the housing bill in which this insurance legislation is incorporated in title 7 in order to protect the interests and welfare of small businessmen and small home owners in our major cities.

We can no longer ask the small business man and the small homeowner in our urban areas to wait. They are looking for us as Representatives in Congress to provide a solution. If we do not give them help, they cannot stay in business and they cannot remain in the cities, and at the rate people are leaving the cities, it will not be long before our cities will decay and become ghost towns.

The statement by the gentleman from Illinois follows:

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, as one who is vitally concerned about the problems of small business, particularly the insurance problems, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this distinguished subcommittee today and to you my thoughts on crime insurance.

Last week, President Nixon asked Congress for more than $20 million to provide armed guards on U.S. airlines and overseas. The supplying of armed guards has been hailed as probably the best means of protecting the lives and property of airline passengers, and

Amendments of 1970. This title contains all of the provisions of H.R. 13666, the so-called crime insurance bill that I introduced on September 8, 1969. Quite simply, it will enable the Government to extend coverage, vandalism, malicious mischief, burglary, and theft. These lines of insurance are most important to the inner city property owners. I cosponsored this legislation with the gentleman from Illinois.

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I support this request for funds. But, Mr. Chairman, a lot of the people that we are talking about in these hearings will never have enough money to be able to afford the luxury of an ailing trip to a foreign country, and we should consider their problems with as great speed as we do the problems of those with means. And we will do it.

Mr. Chairman, in April of last year, Congressman Moorhead and I conducted hearings on a problem here in Chicago. We were amazed at what we uncovered. Huge areas of the city were redlined by the insurance industry and denied insurance coverage. Many homeowners had their insurance policies dumped into the FAIR Plan, where their premiums were sometimes as high as five and six times what they formerly had been paying. In other cases, hundreds of homeowners had their insurance policies cancelled for no apparent reason. I am certain that your Subcommittee has found that many of these practices still exist.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me point out that unless a program of direct Federal insurance, such as that contained in my bill, is enacted, the insurance problems you have uncovered here in Chicago will only worsen and that the ghost towns that are tourist attractions in the West may well have a new rival in the inner cities of America.

Mr. Chairman, once again let me thank you for the opportunity to appear here today and commend you and your Subcommittee for taking an interest in this problem.

EFFORTS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN NORTH VIETNAM

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday, two women spent a night of profound physical and mental discomfort in a fruitless quest at Kennedy Airport. The women, Mary Jane McManus and Eilene Cormier, are the victims of a so-called "peace" group, the U.S. People's Anti-Imperialist Legislation. Mr. Scheer, after announcing that he was bringing the letters into the country, forgot about them long enough to omit their declaration, forcing customs agents to temporarily seize them. In deliberate disregard for the feelings of the waiting wives, Mr. Scheer also delayed claiming the inspected letters. Although the women had up-to-date addresses for the families of prisoners, Mr. Scheer insisted that the letters be sent through his organization only. Mrs. McManus and Mrs. Cormier finally left the airport, realizing that Mr. Scheer had no thought for their grief, for the anxiety of other families, nor for the pathetic plight of the prisoners themselves.

Mr. Scheer's action strips bare the true loyalties of those who engage in such practices relating to prisoners of war. His obvious purpose was to serve the propaganda aims of the North Vietnamese Government. While professing concern for the plight of the helpless Americans held by the North Vietnamese, such individuals last North Vietnam in exploiting our missing men. Their obvious disregard for the suffering of the prisoners' families reveals that their only concern is for public relations. In each case, the prisoners are identified by such as Mr. Scheer who encourage Hanoi in the misguided opinion that politicizing the prisoner issue will make America give up in Vietnam.

Witness the latest eight-point plan put forward by the Vietcong last Thursday. It repeats the same old proposals, but the demands for the United States to abandon South Vietnam are tied to the lure of the possible release of American men. Such bargaining can only be termed despicable. Prisoners cannot be used as pawns to enable the North Vietnamese to trade for the victory that has been denied them in the South. Hanoi has not even bothered to produce a list of POW's as a sign of good faith, and their insincerity is evidenced by their refusal to consider the treatment of their prisoners.

Hanoi must be convinced that they are wrong in their treatment of American and other prisoners, and that they will only succeed in uniting this country in opposition. Such individuals as Mr. Scheer cannot be allowed to frustrate the efforts of hundreds of thousands of Americans who have worked to persuade Hanoi to apply the Geneva Convention. Individuals such as Mr. Scheer who impede the efforts of our Government and its citizens are apparently more loyal to Hanoi than to their own country. It is in essence an enemy spokesman and should be required to register as such with the Justice Department.

But Hanoi cannot possibly believe that these disloyal individuals represent even a small proportion of American public opinion. The vast majority of Americans are united in opposing the poor treatment accorded American prisoners. Hundreds of thousands have sent petitions and letters to the North Vietnamese urging humane treatment. I myself have urged every member of my district to canvass to keep the pressure on relentlessly. The North Vietnamese must realize that we do not regard the prisoners as pawns, that this is too valuable to be left forgotten at the mercy of their captors.

Mr. Chairman, in August 1969, I voted to encourage President Nixon to take an interest in this problem. Mr. MURPHY of California. Mr. Speaker, it is time for congressional initiative to open another option for the President in his continuing efforts to free our prisoners in North Vietnam and to the prevention of future prisoners. Mr. MURPHY of California. Mr. Speaker, it is time for congressional initiative to open another option for the President in his continuing efforts to free our prisoners in North Vietnam and to the prevention of future prisoners.

PROVIDING FOR A FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM—NORTH VIETNAM—UNLESS CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE MET, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, it is time for congressional initiative to open another option for the President in his continuing efforts to free our prisoners in North Vietnam and to prevent future prisoners. Last spring, American and South Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, and in August 400 of my colleagues signed a similar letter to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris. It is time that Congress—our public pressure is the only possible way to convince the North Vietnamese that Americans are indigenously opposed to their inhumanity toward prisoners. There is hardly a family in this country who does not look to Hanoi in the mistreatment and exploitation of prisoners. The evidence is that Hanoi listens. But Hanoi must be convinced that they are wrong in their treatment of American and other prisoners, and that they will only succeed in uniting this country in opposition.

The volume of mail from prisoners held in North Vietnam has increased considerably over the past year since the campaign of public pressure began. Of the 1,500 missing men, only about 100 were known to have written as of last year; now about 350 have been allowed to send mail, although it still passes through the hands of groups such as Mr. Scheer's. Hanoi has even announced loudly that it will allow letters and packages to be sent to the prisoners; maybe soon it will actually allow the prisoners to receive them.

More pressure yet is needed. Hanoi is still far, far from compliance with Geneva. The only option for the President in his continued efforts to free our prisoners in North Vietnam and to prevent future prisoners.

While we have been urged by others to make amendments and resolutions in Congress which call for surrender in Vietnam in fact if not in name. This leads the Communists to believe that they will be free to aggress in South Vietnam and that they can-mistreat our prisoners with impunity. Also, it tends to foreclose more forceful overtures which the Administration may feel are necessary to insure the survival of a
free Indochina and the safety of our men. My resolution is intended to show congressional support for a forward strategy. It will hopefully be instrumental in causing the Communists to reevaluate their protracted conflict strategy. It will also allow the President to use the context of their deliberate delaying tactics from that of increasing support for their position to one of severely jeopardizing their survival.

The voices of surrender are not the voices of the majority of the American people, or even of a substantial minority. Volume of noise has been confused with wide popular support. It is my hope that this resolution, advocating a formal declaration of war against the Communist government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Vietnam, and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States, and the United States will launch all of its air forces to the assistance of the above-men­ tioned Communist government after the pas­ sage of this joint resolution will be regarded as an act of war against the United States itself.

BYELORUSSIANS OF NORTH AMERICA
HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, to extend my remarks in the Recess, I include the following resolution adopted by the parti­ cipants of the IX Convention of Byelorus­ sians of North America on September 5-7, 1970:

RESOLUTION OF THE NINTH CONVENTION OF BYELORUSSIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

Whereas the Byelorussian people in their land have been subjected to a colonial oppression from Moscow; and

Whereas the Russian Communist dictator­ ship in its dealings with Byelorussia's neigh­ bors has torn away parts of the Byelorussian ethnographic territory having incorporated the largest part of it into the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; and

Whereas the key positions in the Byelorus­ sian SSR are occupied mainly by foreigners, subversive to the Moscow center and un­ responsive to the needs of the Byelorussian people; and

Whereas the Byelorussian people suffer from an incredibly low standard of living as a result of exploitation of their natural and human resources which have been used by Moscow for the enrichment of its own industrial and commercial schemes in Latin America, Indochina, Africa and now especially the Middle East, as well as in other parts of the world; and

Whereas a policy of forcible Russification is being carried out in the Byelorussian SSR, the Byelorussians being assimilated more and more from administration, science, education, and publications in the BSSR; and

Whereas Byelorussia is deprived of genuine diplomatic and cultural ties with the out­ side world, is unable to participate independ­ ently even in such international events as the Olympic games, her only foreign repre­ sentation in the United Nations being a tool of Moscow; and

Whereas the Government of the BSSR, fully controlled by the Communist Party center in Moscow, does not care for any im­ provement of Byelorussia's political status and the economic and cultural well-being of the Byelorussian people, nor does it protect against economic exploitation and Russifica­ tion of Byelorussia; and

Whereas the Byelorussian nation has and will never become reconciled to a state of colonial dependence, but has decidedly re­ sisted Muscovite oppression in defense of its national and cultural existence; and

Whereas the Byelorussian people are still conducting their freedom fight—

We the Byelorussians of the United States and Canada unanimously reaffirm our will to support the fighting Byelorussian people in the Soviet Union in their struggle for cultural freedom and political independence. We are determined to seek further support for fighting Byelorussia among political leaders and statesmen of the United States of America and Canada. We and our children shall never cease our effort until Byelorussia will again become a free and democratic na­ tion, in accordance with the principles and postulates of the United Nations and the constitutional charters of the Byelorussian Democratic Re­ public whose freedom and independence were proclaimed in Minsk (Minsk) on March 25, 1918.

Long live Fighting Byelorussia!
Long live the Byelorussian Democratic Republic!

HON. JOHN C. CULVER
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, every con­ sumer knows how important it is to be able to obtain credit at reasonable rates. Since there are very few Americans who can afford to pay cash for the major purchases, every family relies on the availability of credit from the retailer himself or from a local credit in­ stitution. In 1968 outstanding consumer credit totaled $113 billion.

In the presence of such a condition con­ sumer loans are becoming more and more scarce, and more and more expensive. The problem is particularly acute for low- and middle-income citizens, because of limited savings and the lack of re­ sources to fall back on in time of emer­ gency. In many neighborhoods there is little or no access to legitimate, reason­ ably priced sources of credit, such as banks, retail establishments or credit unions. Despite their greater need these individuals are forced to rely on high priced, sometimes illegal, sources.

In this situation, the Urban Coalition has published a study, entitled “Consumer Credit and the Low-Income Consumer,” which is designed to show credit institutions how they can successfully provide credit to this section of the population. Those banks and credit unions which have been innovative in this field have discovered that the low-income consumer performs his obligation to pay nearly as faithfully as his more affluent suburban counterpart. Drawing upon the experience of these institutions, the report outlines in detail credit programs that have been successfully operated.

Mr. Speaker, the inability to particip­ ate in, and benefit from the institutions which contribute to our national prosper­ ity in a source of great frustration. These frustrations produce the tensions which are presently disrupting life in this country. I hope that my colleagues and concerned citizens everywhere will give serious consideration to the ideas contained in the report.

I insert at this point in the Recess excerpts from the introduction and sum­ mary:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

The report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the Kerner Commission, identified "discriminatory consumer and credit practices" as one of 12 major grievances underlying the 1967 riots. Said the report:

"Their residents believe they are exploited by local merchants; and evidence substantiates some of these beliefs. A study conducted in one city (Washington, D.C.) by the Federal Trade Commission showed that higher prices were charged for goods sold in ghetto stores than in other areas. Lack of knowledge regarding credit purchasing creates special pitfalls for the disadvantaged. In many states, garnishment practices continue to penalize, without adequate notice, the consumer who has had ready access to credit; it is hard to appreciate the problems confronting those who do not. The low-income person has a need for goods and services but is often forced to pay a premium because of lack of any previous credit record or the presence of poor previous credit performance or credit from reasonably priced and reputable sources beyond his reach. Hopefully, this report, in addition to increasing the awareness of low-income consumers, will shed some light on the realities and mythologies about the performance of the low-income person in seeking, utilizing and repaying consumer loans and other forms of consumer credit."
adopted a formal program of depositing state funds in banks committed to urban development; the Federal government has taken no action in this regard.

HEROIN—THE KILLER

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I enclose, for the benefit of my colleagues, an article which appeared in the August 26, 1970, edition of the Christian Science Monitor, dealing with the problem of heroin addiction. As that article points out, and I think the facts bear repeating, only a small percentage of heroin addicts live to their mid-30's.

There are two facets to the problem: curing those who are addicted and preventing those who are not from becoming addicted.

Experience has shown that the curing process is the most difficult and that perhaps the best cure is not beginning at all. The increasing use of drugs of all types—soft and hard—exacts enormous toll as well as causing a tremendous money drain. Such losses must be ended; such suffering must be stopped.

The article follows:

How To CURE THE LURE OF HEROIN

(By Susan Hunsinger)

(Nota—Heroin addiction is a killer—only a small percentage of addicts live to their mid-30's. By 40 the addict has worn out, and 70,000 and 200,000 heroin addicts, but only 7,000, are in any treatment program. The problem cries for broader solutions. Yet present treatment methods all have definite limitations.)

Boston—"Heroin addiction is one of the worst hurts man has ever invented," says a 40-year-old ex-addict who suffered under its bondage for 25 years.

And the chief obstacle to treating the addict is the addict's desire for heroin—one fix and he forgets the "hurt."

"I've always understood how I got took," said the addict from Chicago: "Because I love dope."

Heroin, addicts say, is the ultimate drug in terms of sensual gratification. Just as addicts from the supply of heroin is tantamount to curing his addiction, for he still retains the memory of heroin's appeal—a memory which somehow overpowers the memory of the suffering that accompanied it.

VICTORS DESCEND

"If you could just remember what it's like to be in those heroin clinics," said one heroin victim, "to lie there on those dirty blankets from 9 to 6, to suffer attacks from hungry, desolate officers, and to ask yourself, 'What am I doing here?' and to resolve you'll never come back."

But even after 11 years' confinement in a New York state prison, away from the supply of heroin, one man explained how his release merely returned him to the slavery of heroin. As soon as he returned to Harlem, "the vultures" or heroin dealers—descended upon him. He bought it, he had exchanged an opportunity for a free education at New York University for a free half-kilo of heroin.

Addicts say the only way to escape heroin's slavery is to "grow out" of it. A study by Drs. Lee N. Robbins and George B. Murphy suggests that as many as 60 percent of the addicts who reach their mid-30's may mature out of their addictions. But other experts point out that these statistics ignore the obvious: Only a small percentage of the heroin addicts live that long.

THE VULTURES

These grim statistics, plus the number of addicts, suggest the importance of treatment efforts. Of the 100,000 to 200,000 heroin addicts in New York City alone, only 7,000 are currently enrolled in any treatment program.

Many of the addicts in the U.S. have at some time in their "careers" been in prison on heroin charges. But traditional methods have failed to instill a lasting motivation to "kick" the habit.

Of the addicts admitted to the United States Public Health Service hospitals in Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Texas, 65 percent return to heroin within six months of their release.

"In the 30 years of our existence, we have been primarily used by communities as a central dumping ground for addicts," says Dr. Jimmy D. Hawthorne, deputy chief of the Clinical Research Center at Lexington.

The main problem at Lexington is its isolation. "It takes addicts to some place like Lexington," known locally as "the narcotics farm," says Dr. Hawthorne. "It just creates a bigger aftercare when they go home," where there is no agency to reinforce whatever gains were made at Lexington.

"The most effective approach to treatment is community based," says Dr. Hawthorne, who readily acknowledges that "this would put us out of business."

SOME 25 COMMUNITIES

At present, there are two major approaches to the treatment of heroin addiction which have been modeled after residentia­l, drug-free therapeutic communities and methadone maintenance programs. Both approaches try to provide replacement for heroin—in the first case, intense group support; in the latter, a synthetic narcotic.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health, there are at least 29 independent residential therapeutic communities for drug addicts in the U.S. today.

At Synanon, California, there is an 1,100-resident community which began in California in 1958 as an offshoot of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Though each of the communities has its own style and idiosyncracies, a few characteristics seem common:

1. An "open door" or voluntary community: One of the greatest strengths, and, in a sense, inherent weaknesses, in therapeutic communities is that the addict knows he does not have to stay.

One-third of those who enter Synanon leave within 30 days, according to Mrs. Pat Petalavish, an ex-addict herself who now serves as assistant medical director at Synanon in California.

But of those addicts who stay, the motivation to "kick" heroin seems to be strength­ened, "since it's a commitment," says Mrs. Bernice Gibbs, an ex-addict who has been at Synanon 5 years. "Synanon restores it because you are charged with being responsible and rewarded for acting responsibly."

2. A rigid system of punishment and rewards: Communities also differ in the system of discipline. Some communities have a "disciplinary board" that metes out punishment: "It's the only cohesive thing—the thing that keeps dry rot from setting in," says Mrs. Gibbs.

Though Synanon has "a one cohesive thing—the thing that keeps dry rot from setting in," it takes a year to cut ties with heroin's influence.

One ex-addict who returned to the black addicts of the city streets, also has the aura of a "movement."

Synanon is proud of its internecine history and on its efforts to build an unpolluted alternative to the lonely, materialistic, "straight" society which Synanon thinks may promote addiction in the first place.

Bob Reed talks to residents about the black addicts of the city streets, also has the aura of a "movement."

Synanon is proud of its internecine history and on its efforts to build an unpolluted alternative to the lonely, materialistic, "straight" society which Synanon thinks may promote addiction in the first place.

According to Mrs. Gibbs, the "movement" is that Synanon can mean a "love affair" with a novel way of life.

"It's a life movement where we all live together without the hate, without the prejudice, without the locks on the doors."

At Phoenix House the game has been compared to a "street without rights" where the only rule is no physical violence and the only defense is truth.

4. Sense of involvement in something greater than oneself: "Synanon is really not about drug addiction at all," says one ex-addict who now lives at Synanon City in Phoenix House in San Francisco. "It's really a life movement where we all live together without the hate, without the prejudice, without the locks on the doors."

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As Synanon, Phoenix House residents talk of having no "street without rights" where the only rule is no physical violence and the only defense is truth.

5. The reentry problem: Intense group support reinforces an addict's motivation to stay off drugs as long as he remains in the community. But when he reverts "society," that drug-free motivation can drop off.

Synanon, after 12 years of experience, solves this problem by discouraging reentry altogether. Although Synanon uses the "graduate" members after about 2½ years, it insists that the majority who cut ties with Synanon returned to their "old dope-field ways."

Critics charge that Synanon simply sub­stitutes one kind of dependence on therapeutic communities for dependence on drugs.

But Synanon residents respond that they have no place to go. "I'm 40 and I have a prison record," explains Mrs. Gibbs. "There would be no particular advantage in my leaving. I've worked and saved my money. Any work is here, and I can be more effective using Synanon as my platform that I could on my own."

The three-year-old Phoenix House program in New York claims an active reentry program. Some house residents attend school on the outside and all of them have to cope
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 22, 1970

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINski
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. DERWINski. Mr. Speaker, an editor recently emphasized the positive, rather than the negative, aspects of methadone programs in our land appeared in the September 12, Lansing, Ill., Sun-Journal. This type of news treatment and the positive philosophy that it portrays is certainly welcome. It follows:

WE'RE HAPPY ABOUT IT

With all of the plane hijackings, bomb throwing and brutal personal assaults, it may seem odd that we consider some of the good things happening in our area. Unfortunately, murders, accidents and break-ins take up the big headlines in most newspapers. We are not any happier about it than you are. But there is good news . . . and it happens every day.

In our last issue, we reported a number of stories that made us feel good, even proud of the people that make up the Calumet area. Some deserve another mention.

Residents on Maple Avenue in Lansing are having a bit of a problem, with their curbs and streets because of a delay in a major sewer project. The people brought their complaints to us and Lansing's Mayor Jack McNary. The Mayor vowed quick action and the people have had his assurance from the contractor to get busy. It now looks as if the problem will be solved in a month. This makes us happy.

A group of neighborhood youngsters in Munster set up their own carnival last week and donated the entire proceeds ($50.00) to the local food bank. It's a far cry from the old ice lemonade stands where the proprietors drank up the profits. We wish these Munster kids are great.

While madmen were busy bombing the University of Wisconsin in Madison, school officials at Griffith High School in the vanguard months to repair the system's six buildings. Painting, refinishing, cabinet repair and general maintenance took a while. A total of 98 separate projects were tackled. We feel it was time well spent.

2. Restrictions on freedom: "The only prob-

Fifteen of the 54 graduates of the 24-month program, more than half, are working, keeping house, or in school. As of last count, the National Institute of Mental Health knew of 94 such programs in the U.S. Fifteen of the programs receive federal funds. Waiting lists range from 30 to 600 patients in an Illinois program to a year in the Dole-Nyswander program in New York.

We're happy about it.
Griffith High School is opening its door to 14 new teachers. We hear so much about the decline in the quality of education and the lack of well qualified teachers, but one look at the list of new teachers in Griffith High quickly dispels that nonsense.

There is good news in Highland, too. Highland High School has just added another Family Night to its schedule. Residents can now swim on Tuesday and Friday evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. This plan also pointed out that qualified Red Cross life guards will be on duty at all times. A cool dip can do wonders for the soul.

Finally, in Calumet City we reported that nine members of the fire department are enrolling in fire-fighting technology courses at Prairie State College. These men think enough of their profession to make every effort to become more efficient. The old image of firemen sitting around the firehouse, playing cards while waiting for the firebell to ring is gone forever. And we're happy about it.

So, as you can see, it's really not as bad out there as some people would lead you to believe. People are by nature thoughtful, considerate, and gentle beings, seeking to better their life style. To be sure, there are a great many problems facing us daily, but there seems to be hope on the other side. There are a lot of other wonderful things happening in our area, far too many to mention, but we will just add 125 others on our next page. Telling the bright side makes us happy.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TOLIBIA CHEESE, INC.—A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Wisconsin is America's dairy-land and I am proud to point out that the Sixth District of Wisconsin which I represent is the leading producer of Italian cheese. One of the important pro­ ducers of Italian cheeses in my district is Tolibia Cheese, Inc., of Fond du Lac. Tolibia was recently awarded the first place blue ribbon for excellence in the blue cheese category at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee. As part of my remarks I would like to include the story of how Tolibia cheese was started and how it has grown to become a leading cheese producer:

TOLIBIA STORY

In the year 1932, Mr. R. R. Tolibia was a successful importer located in the City of New York. His imports included olive oil, cheese, anchovies, and other European delicacies. At that time the various Italian cheeses were imported to the American communities located in the United States. In the importing of cheese uniform quality was a problem. The political upheavals in Italy and other pressures from abroad added to the normal problems of importing and sometimes when President Roosevelt took the initiative in 1939 suddenly brought to a halt the production of European cheese. The French Roquefort Association, developers of a highly successful market in the United States, literally went out of business. Meat, sheep were being used for meat and there was not a supply of the sheep's milk required for the traditional Roquefort cheese. The Association determined that some method must be developed for substituting cow's milk for the sheep's milk.

The Association made contact with the Tolibia organization and through that contact and its resulting venture, developed the largest blue cheese manufacturing and curing opera­tion in the world.

The concept of blue cheese was an immediate success and today hundreds of millions of pounds of blue cheese are manufactured, cured and packaged in the Fond du Lac area. Tolibia's research department has developed curing methods which result in a unique blue cheese flavor.

In 1952 the pizza pie industry was launched and the new product was an immediate success. One of the basic ingredients of pizza pie is mozzarella cheese and as the demand for the product grew so did the demand for mozzarella cheese. Tolibia's various research projects provided new market industry with various blends of cheeses packed for both the institutional and consumer buyers. Millions of pounds of pizza cheese are shipped to various points within the United States and to areas abroad.

Tolibia Cheese is proud of the fact that it supplied the peak source of supply for the Armed Forces of the United States. American servicemen have been introduced to Tolibia's various products at military installations throughout the world.

At the Fond du Lac plant visitors view what is generally recognized as a part of the Tolibia organization. The public acceptance of Provolone cheese was overwhelming and carafes of Provo­ lone were soon being shipped by rail to all parts of the country. At that time Provolone cheese could be purchased in various sizes and at prices ranging from one to two dollars. The largest 28-pound Provolone was named "Mandarin" by Mr. Tolibia. That term is used today by the entire industry.

Shortly after the Brownsville plant began operations, Mr. Tolibia's son, R. J. Tolibia II took over the supervision of the manufacturing and sales force at that time a sales office and warehouse facility were opened at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. Tolibia made his home in the Fond du Lac community since that time.

The war situation in Europe in the year 1914 suddenly brought to a halt the pro­duction of European cheese. The French Roquefort Association, developers of a highly successful market in the United States, literally went out of business.

The very fact that it remains un­changed is perhaps one of the most modern, up-to­date cheese manufacturing plants in the world. Cleanliness is of extreme importance in the plant, and the equipment is main­tained at the highest standards. Two hundred and sixty personnel are employed at the Tolibia plant.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

am fully aware that one of the great needs of this country is for additional doctors. I am also aware of the discrimination against women in medical schools. I would like the rest of you to realize how great this discrimination is and therefore I would like to report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following article written by Elizabeth Shelton, which appeared in today's edition of the Washington Post.

SEX DISCRIMINATION IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS
(By Elizabeth Shelton)

The first definitive study of the attitudes of medical schools toward women students has concluded that widespread prejudice is depriving the nation of urgently needed doctors.

Dr. Harold I. Kaplan, professor of psychiatry at New York Medical College, who conducted the seven-year study under a National Institute of Mental Health grant, said some replies to his questions were so "scandalous" that he did not include them in his report.

The study found that "a significant number" of medical schools are reluctant to accept women as students, particularly if they are married. The women must be exceptional academically in that institution. If they marry and become pregnant while in school they usually are permitted some flexibility in order to complete their degrees, internships and residencies.

But, in fear of losing a year's academic credit, the new mother sometimes takes "dangerous" inadequate maternity leave, causing Dr. Kaplan to wonder "how most American schools would handle academic credit in reference to a married studentmother" two years into a year's work because of infectious mononucleosis or hepatitis.

He undertook a study to find out why the slowly increasing percentage of women doctors in the United States (nine per cent of all doctors) compares so unfavorably with 65 per cent in the U.S.S.R. and 8,000 pounds of milk daily in its manufacturing processes. The plant's capacity could be upped to 1,000,000 pounds if required.

The Tolibia plant at Oostburg, Wisconsin, grates more than 8,000 pounds of cheese (Romano and Parmesan) per hour by use of high speed, sophisticated and highly automated equipment.

Tolibia has other plants located at Dey­ville, Wisconsin, and a milk receiving station at Wrightstown, Wisconsin. In addition, it has a Provolone curing unit located near the Fond du Lac plant.

Except for the research and development areas, visitors are welcome at the Tolibia plant. Many tourists each year enjoy the hospitality of guided tours.

Tolibia has met the challenge of the import and growth at the Tolibia plants and has been steady and calculated to meet growing demands.

The organization is fortunate to have several executives fluent in various foreign languages. Italian, German, Spanish, Greek and Hebrew can be heard spoken in the course of a day's telephone conversations with clients and representatives throughout the world. The Tolibia organization is proud that the firm is made up of people from various ethnic backgrounds. Each group has contributed immensely to the company's success.

The firm is a member of National Cheese Institute, American Bleu Cheese Association, and American Producers of Italian Type Cheese Association. In addition to playing an active role in these organizations, the firm maintains close contact with Wisconsin representatives in Washington.

Mr. J. R. Tolibia died in 1941. His wife, Blainda, an executive officer of the company died in 1968. President and Chief Executive Officer of Tolibia Cheese, Inc., is Mr. J. R. Tolibia, Jr., son of the organization's founder.

Sales promotion for the organization is handled by four divisions. The central division is located in the Chicago area and is headed by Messrs. Frank J. Klenos and Ron Klenos. Mr. Frank Klenos is a founder of the trade organizations above mentioned. He is also a past president of the National Cheese Institute. Nicholas P. Spallas is in charge of the eastern division and sales promotions for that division are handled from the Fond du Lac plant.

The west division, with offices in the San Francisco area, is handled by John J. Wollak.

The Tolibia firm is cognizant of the fact that they are an integral part of the economic community of the Sixth Congressional District.

Many allied industries, several based in Wisconsin, share the Tolibia growth as major suppliers of various packaging and scientific equipment.

Each year there has been a steady increase in sales. The organization is confident that growth will continue.

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At the Medical College of Pennsylvania (founded in 1858 as an all-women's school but integrated last year), the educational process of a pregnant medical student is "not much different." This is true also of Wake Forest, Columbia, Duke and Maryland. At Iowa State, several new mothers solved baby-sitting problems by depositing their newborns in the Medical School's infant metabolism research center.

During the period of the study (published in the September issue of The Woman Physician, Journal of the American Women's Association, 44 "physicianmothers" were trained in the psychiatry residency training program at New York Medical College. "All have gone on to complete the training requirements of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Dr. Kaplan saw no reason that similar flexibility could not be applied to all branches of medicine to permit not only the recruitment of more women physicians but also to help them complete their training.

He said in an interview that in the face of critical shortages of doctors, it is now up to the government to withhold funds from institutions that discriminate against women.

He said this is authorized under the Equal Rights Act of 1968.

"The schools must be told very distinctly they are going to have to give women equal consideration," he said. "The government will have to force them.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT SENT TO NINTH DISTRICT RESIDENTS
— AUGUST 31, 1970

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 22, 1970

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

This Congress

Scores of Ninth District farmers have been expressing their concern about the invasion of the southern corn leaf blight. The full impact of the blight on the Indiana, and in the Nation, is yet to be determined, and probably can't be assessed accurately until harvest time.

The appearance of the blight in the Corn Belt has had some immediate repercussions, however, in the grain futures market, and to a lesser extent, in livestock sales patterns around the country. If the blight reduces corn yields significantly, many segments of our economy will be affected. Consumers will feel the pinch in higher meat, dairy and egg prices. The whole range of agri-business will be affected, since the crop exports some half-billion bushels of corn annually, even our balance of payments will be affected.

As this economic guessing game has developed, the Department of Agriculture has remained silent, indicating that a crop report is 'not likely.' This is true also of Wisconsin officials say.

Reports of damage to the corn crops across the country range from severe in the Southern states to slight. A serious nationwide blight pattern is duplicated in Indiana, where initial reports from county agriculture agents in Northern Indiana indicated that the blight was in from 3 to 10 percent of the crop, as much
extensions of remarks

much of what the President said echoed the sentiments of most Americans, regardless of the generation in which they were born. He pointed out that those who disrupt universities and show contempt for human life and elementary decency "deserve only the contempt of every American who respects those decencies."

the President also dispelled the myth that college disturbances are the result of government policy. Mr. Nixon predicted that if all these problems were "cleverly packaged," they still be campus troubles. the thrust of his remarks was again to remind college administrators, as I often have, that only they can save higher education from the anarchois.

the response to Mr. Nixon's address clearly demonstrates that concerned students, parents, and citizens alike want to see our educational institutions flourish without being thwarted by a small but vocal band of dedicated disruptors. the President’s commission on campus unrest would be well advised to use this speech as a preamble to its report which is due this fall.

American prisoners of war in Southeast Asia

Hon. Robert price

of Texas

in the house of representatives

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. price of Texas, Mr. Speaker, due to the continued interest of Congress and the people of the United states in the prisoner of war issue, I am inserting in the Record a copy of my latest newsletter concerning my recent visit with the Deputy Chief of the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris peace talks. We must leave no stone unturned and no issue be shelved before finding the best possible ways of obtaining better treatment and earlier release of our captured countrymen.

the newsletter follows:

government prices of Texas speaks

On September 11th I met in Paris for one hour and forty minutes with Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Chief of the North Vietnamese delegation at the Paris Peace Talks, for the purpose of exploring possibilities for peace in Southeast Asia.

the North Vietnamese negotiator was firm in his position that it is the United States who is the aggressor in Vietnam, and that American troops must be withdrawn before peace could be achieved. I, in turn, hammered home several points in the clearest terms: First, the United States is fighting in Vietnam to protect the freedom of the Vietnamese people and to enable them to choose their own form of government free from outside interference. Second, Nixon, the Congress, and the American people will not accept anything less than an honorable resolution to the conflict. Third, a negotiated agreement would provide an excellent basis on which to revitalize the Paris Peace Talks. Fourth, unless the United States and North Vietnam reach an agreement, no peace is possible. I also informed him of the sentiments of most Americans, re

American prisoners of war in Southeast Asia

Hon. Jerry L. Pettis

of California

in the house of representatives

Tuesday, September 22, 1970

Mr. Pettis. Mr. Speaker, I would like to voice my earnest hope that action taken by the Congress will serve to create...
ate the atmosphere through which our brave prisoners of war may be treated more humanely and their release ultimately secured.

Joint sessions of the Congress, together with resolutions passed by this body, focus attention on the plight of these unfortunate individuals. The press coverage of such activities will arouse the conscience of the American citizens and generate empathy from the people of the world.

It is essential that we demonstrate to the captives and their captors that these Americans have not been forgotten. Actions by the Congress serve as a catalyst to inflame the outrage of world opinion which North Vietnam covets so dearly. If Hanoi can be made to believe that its cause is suffering because of its treatment of our POW's and MIA's, we may be able to trigger reciprocal acts of humanitarian treatment and the ultimate restoration of these men to their families.