April 18, 1969

Muir, Theodore E.
Murphy, Richard A.
Oashida, Paul T.
Rochford, Philip W.
Rucker, William H.
Rush, Robert E.
Shaffer, Richard G.
Shellen, Ronald A.
Short, George A.
Seth, Gale L.

LEUTENANT COMMANDER, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Barbo, Samuel H., Jr.
Boone, Harry M., Jr.
Boudreau, Harold J.
Breidenstein, Frederick W.
Clark, James L.
Cooper, Thomas G.
Davis, Ian F.
Devane, James J.
Fletcher, William E.
Formiller, Frank J.
Fowler, Ephraim E., Jr.
Fussell, Edsel M.
Gallagher, Thomas J.
Gillenwaters, John D.
Hale, Robert W.
Ham, William C.
Hammell, James W.
Hawkins, Kenneth L.
Hunt, James A., Jr.

Seths, Mark M.
Terhune, Raymond C.
Turio, Wayne J.
Turner, Donald G.
Vernino, Arthur R.
Williams, Robert E.
Wingard, Charles E.
Yacabuccelli, James E.

LEUTENANT COMMANDER, NURSE CORPS

Esffner, Dorothy J.
Perreault, Madelon M.
Cordell, Billie E.
Gendron, Marie M. T.
Marie, Elia E.
Dyer, Norma G.
Martin, Ruth S.
Frisaniad, Sylvia M.
Kocson, Marjorie I.
Nicholson, Anna B.
Schley, Doris C.
Tucker, Betty J.
Meler, Marjorie I.
Ohanian, Barbara J.
Carleton, Ethel R.
DelCicco, Virginia A.
Kling, Dorothy C.
Dun, Dorothy E.
Elias, Phyllis J.
Hasell, June R.
Elliott, Ruth L.
Mason, Ruth A.
Dunn, Donna R.
Gampper, Mary E.
Krause, Dorothy D.
Millard, Arlys M.
Mack, Beverly T.
Hinckley, Colleen
Johnston, Ruth R.
Guzman, Frances E.
Steincocher, Anne M.
Stein, Jane P.

MacOlland, Doris C.
Nolan, Esther D.
Jones, Kathalene R.
Nickerson, Lois E.
Verrill, Elin P.
Walker, Marilyn J.
Butler, Phyllis A.
Shaw, Joan S.
Jacon, Joan T.
McCann, Dorothy J.
Lindsay, Madalene A.
Morton, Jo A.
Lindsey, Patricia A.
McIntyre, Lora J.
Barker, Elizabeth A.
Weiss, Jean C.
Palladin, Mary C.
Patmore, Nancy M.
Graham, Kathy E.
Birkhimer, Marion L.
Gathgan, Rose A.
Altenhof, Dorothy A.
Minnick, John P.
Wilson, Lela B.

Chisholm, Marie A.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 18, 1969: OZARKS REGIONAL COMMISSION

E. L. Stewart, of Oklahoma, to be Federal cochairman of the Ozarks Regional Commission. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

John D. J. Moore, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Ireland.

LETTER FROM A SOUTH CAROLINA PATHER WHOSE SON WAS KILLED IN VIETNAM

HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I have received a copy of a letter to the editor which appeared in the March 16, 1969, issue of an independent, out-of-state newspaper concerning the views of a father whose son was killed in action against Communist forces in Vietnam.

It is a letter that cannot be read without creating a feeling of great compassion for this man and his family, and this compassion is compounded by the sad realization that had this National Guardsman been in the United States, as so many other American boys were, he could have probably been avoided.

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

A PATHER WRITES: HEROES Die, HIPPIES Live

HEARTBREAK Is Better

Mr. ESTON: Forgive my bitterness, but today my son's personal belongings came to us. They had only a few items: a watch, a pen, a fountain pen, one silver identification bracelet, one 14-karat gold ring, one Confederate flag, riddled and torn and one battered, wrinkled billfold, with half a dozen pictures. Some one had washed his blood from the billfold and had carefully tried to write it from the pictures, but had not been successful in doing so.

These items could be held in one hand, palm up. His personal belongings had been lost or stolen while he was under siege on Hill 881 at Khe Sanh.

My bitterness grows when I think back and recall that the sum total of all his earthly possessions, other than clothing and shoes, could be carried on his battered old bike. My bitterness grows deeper and wider when I look at his income tax forms that come to my home with love was all he owned, yet he could not be measured in material things. A humble man, who could lay down his life for his country, yet will sit idly by, not permit these unprovoked assaults with a "step-up" in Vietnam or a "holding-action" somewhere else thousands of miles away, while the "hippie types" keep shipping away here at home.

Heartbroken? Yes, Bitter? Yes. And I'm sure that thousands of other parents feel just as deeply as we do. So I would beg you, please ask your readers to pray for all of us who have lost a son. And for those whose sons are still in Vietnam and elsewhere. And especially for our country that we may some day stop this senseless down-hill rush toward destruction.

ROUTE 2, LIBERTY, S.C.

PAUL L. PETTY

NORTH KOREAN AGGRESSION

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, with the lingering memories of the shameful Pueblo incident still fresh in the minds of Americans, our country has suffered another outrageous attack by North Korea when they wantonly destroyed one of our military aircraft in which the lives of 31 Americans were taken.

We cannot afford to stand idly by and permit these unprovoked assaults with impunity. Diplomatic protest and exhausting oratory will not bring back 31 American lives, nor will it deter any future attacks. We must stand and face against these contemptible acts of aggression can only be realized by immediate, firm, and positive action.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

19667
Last fall in Miami, Mr. Nixon promised prompt and effective reaction to such incidents and pledged that the American flag will not be a doormat for any body at home or abroad. He has not wiped her feet on the American flag. Millions of Americans hope Mr. Nixon's pledge will be honored.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 18, 1969

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at a time when the delivery of health care services to our people is impaired by shortages of vital personnel, it is important to note the role of the licensed practical nurse—the LPN or LVN—who, along with the registered nurse (RN)—the medical doctor, and the medical technician, is a key member of the health service team. The January/February 1969, issue of Bedside Nurse contains an informative article, entitled "An interview," written by Evelyn Hamil, R.N. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

EFFECTIVE USE OF THE LVN'S MANY TALENTS

(By Evelyn M. Hamil, R.N.)

I have no illusions about an end to the "shortage in nursing" problem during my lifetime. I believe, unlike many of my friends, that the tremendous advancements in medical science will accelerate not decline and because of this, the need for more and more numbers and kinds of health workers will continue. To stand idle, waiting for numbers to solve this problem is indeed to wait.

THE PROBLEM

In a complex medical community the size and scope of the Los Angeles County U.S.C. Medical Center problem is of course magnified. I believe, however, that the practical solutions we have found should be sharable. Hopefully, in the future, we will see an initiative in the use of a large segment of our nursing staff, the licensed, vocational or practical nurse.

Let me give you some figures. In September 1965, we had 488 RNs and 400 LVNs on our staff. The average daily inpatient census was 2,997. Three years later, in September 1968, we had 846 RNs and 485 LVNs on our staff and a smaller daily census—only 1,908. Nonetheless, even then we had 162 more nurses (RNs and LVNs) and 399 fewer patients, all reports tell us that we are just as short of help as we ever were. I'm sure we can see why I have little hope of solving any shortage.

What does such a situation mean? I suspect it represents a rather general trend in health care, particularly that part centered in a hospital. It probably means a combination of a number of factors:

1. Expectations for the quality of nursing have gone up by both patients and physicians.
2. Patients need more complex and involved procedures such as neurological diagnostic procedures and cancer transplants.
3. More specialty units now are being used which require concentrated nursing care including renal dialysis and various research units.

4. The emergency room visit and admitting load has increased even though the average daily census is down. Hospitals are replacing visits to the family physician who is no longer available around the clock seven days a week.
5. Clinic visits have increased and even more important, the delegation of some professional judgment is locked upon generally as only part of a patient's existence—he came from a home or community and will return to the home.
6. Our role is to help him move in and out of the hospital environment successfully.

THE SOLUTION

What does this have to do with new responsibilities? In accepting the idea that we do not have and cannot expect to have enough nurses to take care of our patients, we have been forced to look at our use of all levels of personnel, from our housekeeping aides through our doctors and nurses supervisors. In doing so, we first broke down responsibilities into those tasks which could be performed by any level of nurse, those requiring special skills; and those which required professional judgment and knowledge and could not be performed by any level of nursing.

In order to do this we looked at the strengths and weaknesses in all our employee groups. In the LVN group, certain conclusions were reached:

1. This was our most stable nursing group. They lived in our hospital community and had been there for many years which kept them from moving frequently.
2. The LVNs were eager to learn and to accept new challenges.
3. They were loyal to nursing and to the hospital.
4. They were mature adults with an average age of 35 to 40.
5. A rather high percentage were active in their church and community groups such as PTA and in social action groups.
6. Although a minimum of 10th grade education is required for an LVN, we had many people with one or two years of college work and several with college degrees.
7. A number of them had completed two years or more of professional nursing programs.

We believed that our LVNs were being used to maximum capacity—that is, they all gave medication, did dressing changes, and performed many bedside services. But as time went on, we decided to look at some of the things we did not allow them to do and why. Our findings surprised us. It may not come as a surprise to you to know that many of the capabilities are a dormant one and LVNs are not used to their maximum potential. We set out to determine those tasks which could be performed by LVNs and those which could be done only by any level of nursing; those requiring professional judgment and knowledge and could not be performed by any level of nursing.

In looking at the LVN group, certain conclusions were reached:

1. LVNs were taught basic management of patients? Would they have greater insight

CLINIC TEAM LEADER

A second-expanded teaching role is in the clinics. We have tried to put in public health nurses for the clinics because we believe that the teaching of patients is a major part of the nurse's role. If an LVN would understand the patients better? With continued help and supervision it could be done. We have had the confidence given the young RNs who were to be team leaders.

LVNs showed their concern for quality care and were very critical of aides who could not or would not do a quality job. They also proved most willing to help those who were trained and experienced. With the increased communicable disease program has just started. We have some LVNs who are also registered nurses using technicans. We plan an advanced program for them. Out of these groups, LVNs in psychiatry are most helpful in providing the therapeutic environment necessary for the disturbed patient. LVNs are now under the direction of an RN doing specialized nursing of acutely ill patients. LVNs are doing less dressing and changing and applying burn dressings. They are doing expert nursing on premature infants and monitoring different kinds of equipment, both standard and research.

WARD TEACHER

To me, the most exciting change has been in the use of LVNs in our intensive care units. We are really only beginning to explore this field but I feel there are many possibilities here for the future. LVNs in the intensive care units work closely with the doctors and therapists in the hospital setting. They can relate to them easily with great warmth and compassion and can be very strict when the need arises.

Our first LVN teacher was a negro woman in her forties, a woman with obvious "inner beauty." A gentle spirit and a great love for nursing. She was assigned to a "Master" inservice teacher on the surgical specialties and was her shadow throughout the entire attendant training program. As these trainees left the classroom, she went with them to their work assignments, helping them to do properly what had been taught and reinforcing their classroom learning and performance, retaught when it was needed until they knew their role and confidant. The attitudes and skills of her students more than justified her assignment to the surgical intensive care unit. She couldn't say enough about the improvement in the quality of care given by the attendants after her training.

This nurse will become progressively more involved in the formal teaching and will be given help in teaching techniques. She is part of the inservice staff which is made up of RNs with either a B.S. or a Master's degree. She attends all meetings on the programs for the non-professional staff and has been most helpful in giving these skilled teachers the benefit of her common sense, down-to-earth knowledge.

Two more LVNs are now being added to the program, one for the general medical service and one for the general surgical service. In time, we hope to have one as an assistant to the inservice instructor in each of the clinical areas. Our one difficulty has been with a little but we have settled finally, Ward Teacher.

CLINIC TEACHER

We thought that only RNs were trained in giving patient care. To do this well, help was needed in assigning, correcting, demonstrating, managing and evaluating. Selected LVNs were taught basic Management with the aide of the staff nurses, corrected the mistakes given to the young RNs who were to be team leaders.
SUPERIOR SANCE PATROL WEST OF THE VILLAGE OF AN-WY.

He had volunteered to lead the patrol into an area that was known to be operating. As the small patrol was moving through the thick underbrush, they were suddenly engaged by a large, well-concealed Viet Cong force. The initial burst of fire wounded the medic and the patrol was forced to move back. Specialist Gottwald quickly positioned the other men and advanced under their cover power to his own. The medic was discharged for his personal safety. Specialist Gottwald crawled across 36 meters of open rice paddy, ignoring the concentrated fire. What was the welfare of his wounded comrade? He was forced to move back. Finally, he fell mortally wounded to the concentrated enemy fire. Specialist Gottwald gave his life for his fellow soldier. Specialist Four Gottwald's unquestionable valor in close combat against numerically superior foes, the conscientious fulfillment of the traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division,
AP San Francisco 92645.

The last line of that citation says that Specialist Four Charles Gottwald's courage and valor reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Army. But to those of us in the greater Boston area, there is a greater credit. We knew George Gottwald. He was the master of ceremonies at the dedication ceremonies by our beloved Speaker, on March 8, 1969, the Star of New Horizons for and with the American citizens of Irish, German, Italian, Greek and Lebanese extraction.

Right here on this little dead end strip of Metropolitan Roslindale, there is a greater credit. It was there that the President was as follows:

George J. Gottwald, Jr., was reared and educated in Roslindale. Roslindale was his corner of America. It was here—knit within the social fabric of this ethnic community—that he developed the moral and spiritual values that was to be put to the supreme test in a primitive jungle—some 8000 miles from this intersection.

I said that Roslindale is an ethnic community. By that, I mean, George Gottwald grew up with, sat in classrooms with, mingled with and worked elbow to elbow with decent Americans of Irish, German, Italian, Greek and Lebanese extraction.

No one—who forfeits life—always for his fellow, and his realization of the importance of the life of each human being. He died in the service of his country. He was there for his country and his courage, and his service to his country. It was not just that George Gottwald was a faithful soldier, for every young American who has ever served in our Nation's wars has certainly fulfilled his duty to his country, but George Gottwald went beyond just doing his duty, following orders, and serving the Nation. His actions were what is usually described as bravery beyond the call of duty.

Some give Specialist Fourth Class Gottwald the incentive to perform so courageous an act was his love for his fellow man and his realization of the importance of the life of each human being. He died in the service of his country. He was there for his country and his service to his country. It was not just that George Gottwald was a faithful soldier, for every young American who has ever served in our Nation's wars has certainly fulfilled his duty to his country, but George Gottwald went beyond just doing his duty, following orders, and serving the Nation. His actions were what is usually described as bravery beyond the call of duty.

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No one—who forfeits life—in an effort to save the life of a wounded comrade—can be anything but extraordinary.

And so, we are assembled here today, on a holy sabbath, to pay tribute to the memory of one of our own. A young American, who left his home on this dead end strip as a boy and died as a hero on a remote jungle trail.

It is the greatness of young Americans like the George Gottwalds, that keep America Great.

As his neighbor and adult friend, I salute him with this sentiment:

The drum beats have rolled
The rifles have barked
The bugle has sounded

A Piece of America—A chip of the fibre of Plymouth Rock—has contributed its part into the vastness of Eternity.

George J. Gottwald, Junior, has returned to his maker—

Maker of all Men.

Recited by City Councillor Patrick F. MacDonough, Father of the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square at the Dedication Ceremonies at the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and West Street, Roslindale, on March 23rd at 3:30 p.m. as the Principal Speaker.
A Soldier who falls in the line of duty, deserves our humble respect and profound gratitude.

George J. Gottwald, Junior, was such a soldier.

His Spirit and Courage, His Dedication to duty, place him among the hallowed ranks of Patriots American whose unyielding Love of Country and Loyalty to their Comrades in Arms, have since the birth of our Country, sustained the blessings of Liberty for All Americans.

Specialist Fourth Class George Gottwald never dreamed greatness nor did he plan an Army in the field. He did more than that: He gave his life for his Country.

There is no Greater Sacrifice.

Yet, the Affiliates, the George J. Gottwald, Jr., the William Doyle and Irving K. Adams serve our humble respect and profound gratitude.

He gave his life for his Country for the memory of this brave boy.

Remember when hippie meant big in the hips, and a trip involved travel in cars, planes, and ships?

When jam was preserves that you spread on a shirt?

When put-on was what you would do with a shirt?

When dig meant to shovel and spade in the dirt?

When tough described meat too unyielding to chew, And making a scene was a rude thing to do?

Words once so sensible, sober, and serious, Are making the scene like psychodelirious.

It's groovy, man, groovy, but English it's not. Methods that the language has gone straight to pot.

JANE GOODSELL

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A. J. McLaws Post and their Affiliates the V.F.W. All Boston Post of Roslindale, the William Doyle and Irving K. Adams Post of the Legion and the Boston Fire Department Band for their participation at this worthy, patriotic ceremony.

It is my prayer that this fine American will now rest in peace, and through his heros, have been brought a little closer to a just and lasting peace.

J ohn W. McCoomack

Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.

BY CABLE.

Read by Master of Ceremonies Peter L. Comack at the opening of the Dedication Ceremonies at the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square, Sunday, March 23rd at 2:15 p.m.

Born: Boston, Mass.

Educated: Boston Public Schools.

Parish: St. John Chrysostom.


Parents: George J. and Caroline Gottwald, 6 Metropolitan Avenue, Roslindale.

Specialist Fourth Class George J. Gottwald, Jr., volunteered to lead his Platoon on a hazardous mission in Viet Nam and was intercepted, intermittently, by enemy machine gun fire, while crawling to the aid of a wounded medic.

Wounded three times by enemy machine gun fire, he remained undaunted—and fell mortally wounded under heavy concentrated enemy fire in his fourth attempt to reach the side of his Comrade.

Posthumously awarded the Silver Star by direction of the President of the United States, March 8, 1968.

The accompanying tribute published by his Brothers and Sisters, Frederick, William, Richard, Thomas, Edward, Caroline, Jean and Denise Gottwald and distributed as a commemoration of the George J. Gottwald, Jr. Square.

Dedication: Sunday, March 23, 1969, 2 p.m.

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the Senators Neuberger, first Dick, then his gracious widow, Maurine, demonstrated their ability with words. The ability to write is a Neuberger family trait. Dick's sister, Jane Goodsell, is at home with poetry or prose. Recently I read her "Psychodelirium Tremens," a light treatment of a serious subject.

I ask unanimous consent that her poem be printed in the Record.

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

PSYCHEDELIRIUM TREMENS

POEM BY JANE GOODSELL

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, during these times of civil unrest, turmoil, and in some instances, outright revolt against law and order and the fundamental precepts on which this great country was founded, it is most important that the dignified and official sanctity of our institutions be treated with the respect and reverence that they deserve.

In America, do good and good will be done.

And every soldier who has served and safeguarded our freedoms has done so with the sacrifice of his own life.

Mr. Speaker, during this auspicious occasion to honor Councilman Lenhart. Mayor Albert Elko of the city of McKeesport delivered the official greetings and the president of the Hungarian Social Club, Steve Breda, presented an address of welcome.

The national secretary of the William Fogg Hungarian Fraternal Association, Albert J. Stelkovics, was present and participated in the presentation program.

Invocation was delivered by Basil Sheregy and convocation by Rev. Dr. Laszlo Breslevy.

Councilman Lenhart has distinguished himself in the city of McKeesport and the metropolitan area as a dedicated public official who has been responsible for innovating the entire McKeesport athletic facilities which have stimulated a rededication to athletic activities of all kinds including baseball, football, soccer,
hunting, fishing, swimming and like sports. The city of McKeensport is nestled in the Steel Valley and because of Councilman Lenhart's official and charitable contributions the Steel Valley will continue to produce dedicated and outstanding athletes to the world of sports.

It was my pleasure, as the Congressmen from the 20th Congressional District, to participate in these ceremonies honoring Councilman Lenhart. The Honorable Edward P. Zepplini and the Honorable John T. Walsh were also participants.

DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS IN THE 1970'S

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN
OF ARIZONA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, Representative John J. Rhodes of Arizona, one of my esteemed colleagues in the Armed Services, has a legislative representation consisting of contractors. He has said something that with the greatest conviction with which liberal journals coincide with my own views along this line, specifically where I recently said that the greatest of all disasters is the military-industrial complex. The frequency and sincerity with which liberal journalists demand this movement—this monster—would convince a newcomer to our shores that the name is capitalized and engraved at a Connecticut Avenue address, inhabited by retired generals, admirals, and corporate presidents who sit around all day glibly figuring out new ways to get America involved in fighting the world. This picture is a trite state and very shopworn and I would implore those who feel they must know the few men to at least give him a new name.

Now John Rhodes has exposed some of the myths in regard to our defense contractors. He has said something that has needed to be said for a long time. I ask unanimous consent that the text of his remarks before the APCRA on Thursday, April 3, 1969, be printed in the Record.

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

DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 1970'S

Our Defense programs in the 1970's will be heavily influenced by what people believe in two important areas:

First, by what people believe as to the principal threats and needs of our country; and

Second, by what people believe as to the performance of the Defense Industrial team.

For example, in the case of missiles everywhere, including of course the 885 people who must cast their votes on Capitol Hill.

In our few minutes together today, I want to share with you some thoughts on four aspects of people's thinking about Defense programs we face.

First, let's talk about what people believe as to future threats to our country. As I move around among Members of Congress and around the United States more broadly, people seem to be using two quite different crystal balls, and these two crystal balls tell two very different worlds in the years directly ahead of us.

One crystal ball seems to show a reasonably full, only of reasonable people, in which we say to the Russians, the Chinese and the Cubans, "We want to disarm." We believe, it is an entirely different logical approach, we believe, that's not an approach that maximizes our security, and that's not an approach that maximizes the threat to our national security in their zeal to solve our domestic problems. We will not hear complaints by people that we have wasted our time on defense, and not enough on elimination of poverty. I suggest that these two types of crystal balls are as dissimilar as comparing horses with rabbits or apples with oranges. They are completely dissimilar, each is necessary in his own way, and each must be pursued.

How anyone can feel, however, that the long-run benefit of the rich or poor American can be served by national weakness in the face of aggression is utterly beyond me. Are these people really oblivious to the fact that national weakness has historically meant a constituting strong image in our crystal ball. We cannot seem to overlook the long record of brutalities visited by the people who have visited our country, which resulted in death by starvation and other causes of at least 20 million Russians since the start of the 1930's. This was a period of other brutalities to Finland, Poland, Hungary, and most recently Czechoslovakia. We remember the words of Lenin, when he said that if Russia went to war, the world would fall to the Communist world like a "ripe plum." We also recall the more recent words of a former U.S. General, Col. Charles Nobbe, who said, "We will bury you." We remember the type of irresponsible foreign policy which egged on the nations to war, and we are more than a little disturbed at the safety of the whole world in the Middle East. We fear that this type of irresponsibility could be manifest in another part of the world, and we ask the one which brought about the Cuban missile crisis. We realize that the Cuban missile crisis was really an attempt to maintain our strength, as compared to the strength of the Communist world was overwhelming. That unfortunately, is not necessarily the case today, because of the fact that Yugoslavia was able to reform its "type of Communism" and do so successfully, where Cuba has not been able to do so. This is the fact which brought about the Cuban missile crisis.

We realize that the Cuban missile crisis was really an attempt to maintain our strength, as compared to the strength of the Communist world was overwhelming. That unfortunately, is not necessarily the case today, because of the fact that Yugoslavia was able to reform its "type of Communism" and do so successfully, where Cuba has not been able to do so. This is the fact which brought about the Cuban missile crisis. We realize that the Cuban missile crisis was really an attempt to maintain our strength, as compared to the strength of the Communist world was overwhelming. That unfortunately, is not necessarily the case today, because of the fact that Yugoslavia was able to reform its "type of Communism" and do so successfully, where Cuba has not been able to do so. This is the fact which brought about the Cuban missile crisis.

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contractors' *projected* profits, before they even signed the contracts. We all know that projected profits before a contract is started are what determines the profit margin. More on that in a moment. For now we simply note the untruth of the allegation that a GAO study has identified any 29 percent of actual profits. That story is simply untrue.

Most of our citizens are unaware of the Renegotiation Board's very existence and its duties. As all of you know, it is the business of the Renegotiation Board to make certain that defense contractors are not profiteering. The Board performs that function of post-award defense contracts, and in the event that an uncontestable profit is involved, the contractor is required to reimburse the Government.

As a matter of fact, the return to defense contractors has gone down considerably in the last thirteen years. In 1956, the Renegotiation Board figures indicate that profits for defense contractors tallied $1.80 billion, or 65 percent of the sales. Ten years later in 1967, profits were down to $1.171 billion, and the rate of profit was 3.54 percent. In 1956, sales were $3.2 billion, but by 1967 that would have gone down to 4.34 percent. In fact, the Congress and the Defense Department are asking about the most talented companies and consortia for defense business. In many instances, our best equipped industrial groups cannot get far more for selling to the private market than they can by expending a comparable effort for the Government. I certainly do not blame fault of the contractor to reimburse the Government. In many instances, our best equipped industrial groups cannot get far more for selling to the private market than they can by expending a comparable effort for the Government. I certainly do not blame fault of the contractor to reimburse the Government. In many instances, our best equipped industrial groups cannot get far more for selling to the private market than they can by expending a comparable effort for the Government. I certainly do not blame fault of the contractor to reimburse the Government.

Myth two has blossomed before our eyes in the recent past. It asserts that defense contractors must have had the 1946 radar model, or whatever it is, much more profitable than they can be spent better without being struck by its superficiality.

But let's go on to examine the facts regarding electronic reliability. When we look at the facts, we find that they reflect credit, not blame, on electronic companies.

Few contractors have the fame of having achieved reliable performance in achieving reliability. The Bell System, for example, designs equipment for use in its telephone and wire line systems, and has had a far more reliable product for 20 years without any maintenance whatever, and the performance exceeds the design. Again, I saw a chart the other day which showed that the 1946 radar since 1945 in certain types of the radar. The 1946 radar had less than 500 active element groups, it could only look forward, and it had a mean-time-to-failure of 10 hours. Its current equivalent, can scan 360 degrees, and it can detect very small targets under adverse conditions. It has more than 20 times as many active element groups, but notwithstanding that far greater complexity, its mean-time-to-failure is 20 times shorter.

We have come to expect such tremendous feats from our engineers that we have come to expect fairly to have been surprised by the success. The field men working with the farmers, all classes and sizes, helping them in matters related to doing a job to the best advantage of our country. We have allowed a huge amount of money into the economy of the country, many people have contributed to that effort, and we have looked out for our shortcomings. We do appreciate all of this effort; however, the most effective work is being done by the American people.

The banker told about field men working with the farmers, all classes and sizes, helping them in matters related to doing a job to the best advantage of our country. We have allowed a huge amount of money into the economy of the country, many people have contributed to that effort, and we have looked out for our shortcomings. We do appreciate all of this effort; however, the most effective work is being done by the American people.

Our banker friend told about the work being done to point up the need for a better agricultural marketing system in the country so that the farmer living on the land can sell his products and the city-dweller can purchase a better product at a more economical price.

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W. Johnson, Jr., an industrial and economic consultant located in Washington, D.C., relative to the work being done under the AID program in Dominican Republic by Texas A. & M. University, I believe the contents of the letter speaks for itself.

April 14, 1969.

Re Texas A. & M. agricultural advisory team, Dominican Republic—AID Contract.

Dr. Earl B. Rudden,
President, Texas A. & M. University,
College Station, Texas.

Dear Dr. Rudden: Because we are associated with a private group making a serious inquiry into the efficacy of a substantial investment into an integrated beef development program in the Dominican Republic, we have developed very friendly relations with Dominican nationals and we have picked up some information which might interest you at Aegglend.

Without soliciting his comments, one of the D.R.'s leading and most influential bank presidents offered these comments regarding the efficacy of aid to D.R. A.D.'s. He allowed a huge amount of money into the economy of the country, many people have contributed to that effort, and we have looked out for our shortcomings. We do appreciate all of this effort; however, the most effective work is being done by the American people.

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April 18, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

9673

Centrally joined other environmental experts in giving a paper at the International Convention and Exhibition on Water Pollution Control held in Rome, Italy, last month. His participation, which shows the tremendous world concern for the vital resource called clean water. Mr. Tobin was counsel to the House Congressional Committee on Public Works and legislative assistant to Representative John A. Blatnik at the time he gave this paper. For 5 years he had firsthand experience in helping formulate pollution control legislation. Let's talk about prospects for the future.

ROMAN AQUEDUCTS

As we stand in this great city of Rome, we are standing on history. The ancient aqueducts can still be seen. Our pollution problem, although not as advanced as the Romans', is drawing much from the ancient underground systems. Our space programs have skyrocketed but, somehow, our pollution problems have never really surfaced. In many areas, pollution control is still on a subterranean level. It is you industrial leaders who are responsible for putting us out of our need to be without clean water. He is now a private consultant in the field. Since clean water is so vital to all of us, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Tobin's paper be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT: PARTNERSHIP FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

At the outset, I would like to make it unmistakably clear that I intend to talk pollution control. Although at times it is difficult to divorce the two.

As you know, our country will soon (in 1976) celebrate her 200th Birthday. So, we are by European standards a very young country. We have, however, come of age in many, many areas. Our frontier spirit has driven us outward to extend man's realm to the moon and inward to extend man's life itself through the transplanting of vital organs.

Now on the threshold of Century 21, gratified by these fantastic technological advances, we are disillusioned by some of their consequences. We once viewed billowing smoke stacks and belching blast furnaces as plumes and banners of success. We once viewed the outpouring of waste from cities and slaughter houses as the insuperable penalty of an exploding population. But this is history. Today, the proximity in which we are now living to one another and the dependence we all have on the air we breathe and from the water we use dictates a greater accountability and a new course of action. We are here today because we are concerned and involved in the pollution problem.

We are concerned, for instance, that on our historic Potomac River in our Nation's Capital, if you will, lies the question of pollution in the Potomac. We are also concerned that pollution of the Potomac is not an isolated problem. We are concerned that pollution control is still on a subterranean level. It is you industrial leaders who are responsible for putting us out of our need to be without clean water. He is now a private consultant in the field. Since clean water is so vital to all of us, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Tobin's paper be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

ASSENTION FOR WHOM

This new concern for pollution control is thrust on us. The inventory has been taken. We know the number of fish killed, birds dead, children sick from getting froth instead of fresh water at the fountain. But, we need not belabor the neglect of the past—let's talk about prospects for the future.

WILL OUR WISDOM MATCH OUR WEALTH

We must match the wealth of our world's resources with the richness of our wisdom in using these resources.

People have finally accepted the fact that our basic lifeblood resource of so-called clean water is fast becoming a scarcity. Many of the men who can reverse this trend are with us today. You industrialists with your vast technological wisdom must join with government leaders in the fight to protect and purify industry out of business. The Federal Government, cities and counties must join with you to develop better control programs. We are seeing more cooperation between industry and local communities in planning and operating joint treatment plants—plants that are often the most efficient—and inexpensive solutions to pollution problems of a large industry in small towns.

The Federal and State Governments must also do more to prevent industrial pollution—with funds, technical assistance and information. We must join the resources of both in stopping the pollution and to clean it up where it occurs.

CALL FOR COOPERATION

Good communication is one of the most important parts of this whole effort. We must be able to know, talk and to understand each other. As part of this effort to develop better communication between government and industry, we recently sponsored seminars held throughout the country to explore various industrial pollution problems.

These informal seminars would involve people from industry and the federal, state and local governments. Their purpose would include the exchange of ideas on specific pollution problems, and better understanding of government and industry proposals to cope with these problems.

As a product of these meetings, I would foresee better cooperation, better communication, and better solutions to many of the complex pollution problems confronting us today.

A quick look at our major periodicals shows industry taking a lead in advertising, promotion and instruction in methods of preventing pollution.

Federal and State Government, cities and counties are sponsoring radio and T.V. "spots" to educate the public in ways of preventing pollution. The corporate structure now includes Vice Presidents in charge of antipo

The United Nations is sponsoring in 1972 an international environmental protection conference for industrial, governmental, and environmental leaders. Many countries realizing that pollution has no boundaries are ready to cooperate in programs to control pollution.

PROGRESS IN FINANCING POLLUTION CONTROL

Our national water pollution control program is now at the stage where most of the water quality standards have been approved.
The next stage will be to implement these standards, with leadership in industry and government, implementing the necessary schedules, with the necessary financing and construction.

Let’s talk a little about costs, because controls come at a cost. And I think it’s a cost of $8 billion a year. Now some people, I think, will say that’s too much. But I think that’s something that we should be willing to pay, not only because it’s the right thing to do, but because it’s something that we need to do to protect our natural environment.

The American consumer is getting tired of the even greater price which they now pay for the absence of adequate environmental management. They are tired of beaches, poisoned fish and unclean air.

Americans will no longer allow any private interest to pollute their anti-pollution outlays by 64% in 1968.

No longer is industry’s attitude, "It’s not our problem"—the maintenance of a decent natural environment is the real concern of all. If the pollution control campaign is to be successful, there must be a change in point of view and spirit in the business community.

And, I think, they deserve greater publicity. The American people are getting tired of the absence of adequate environmental management. They are getting tired of closed beaches, poisoned fish and unclean air.

The Ford Motor Corporation has just announced it will spend $83 million in 1968. Here are some concrete examples:

1. Kodak is building a new $65 million treatment plant at Rochester, New York.
2. The Ford Motor Company has just announced it will spend $80 million within four years for air and water pollution control in and around its manufacturing and assembly facilities.

There are significant health benefits to be derived from family planning. These are associated with controlled timing and spacing of children, and can lower maternal and infant mortality rates, fewer premature births, and a lower incidence of infectious and parasitic diseases in infants. In addition, there are important economic benefits—in contrast to other health programs which offer the analyst the opportunity to relate the provision of health services directly to the reduction of poverty. Finally, the program has some major advantages which are for the most part the result of giving families the opportunity to have the number of children they desire, and no study or evaluation is necessary to know that a large family increases the economic problems of being poor. Nonetheless, because of legal barriers and religious objections, state and federal governments in the past have left family planning services to local agencies and private groups such as Planned Parenthood.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, no one can deny the popularity and success of OEO’s family planning program to date. Since January 1968, 160 family planning projects in 38 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, have reached over 200,000 women. By any measure—human or economic—the $13 million appropriated for this program in 1969 has been very little money, very well spent. I am, therefore, astounded by the 1970 budget request for this program—it is barely enough to refund existing projects—and distressed to learn that the Budget Bureau turned down an urgent request for reconsideration of the figure. The need has not diminished. The pro­ gram is effective and popular. There is no logic in this action, and I urge the Committee on Appropriations and the President to authorize the funds necessary for expansion of this program.

Although OEO’s stewardship of its family planning program has been excellent, has served an obvious and press-
ing need and must be continued, no one has ever presumed that this should be the only Federal program operating in this area. The Government's responsibility must be supplemented by the provision of services through the major, established health facilities, for example, hospitals, health departments, medical schools, and so forth. The responsibility for provision of family planning services through these medical facilities falls within the purview of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In fact, however, the history of family planning in HEW has been marked by high-level pronouncements and low-level performance.

In 1967 former Senator Gruening conducted a series of hearings on the population crisis that brought out the vast need for family planning services and the inadequacy of existing Federal aids. In a statement before that committee I stated that the pressing need for Federal family planning programs was in low-income areas and that "the Establishment has failed totally in providing any real leadership effort to deliver these services where they are desperately needed. Virtually no leadership has come from the Federal Government."

Mr. Speaker, Congress has responded to the need for Federal leadership. Family planning was made a national emphasis program of OEO by an amendment which I was proud to offer.

Title IV and title V of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 established an impressive legislative mandate for the provision of family planning services. Under title V, at least 6 percent of all funds available for maternal and child health grants and maternal and infant care grants must be allocated to family planning.

Important, if not totally adequate, funding has been provided for these programs and, let me point out, Mr. Speaker, that I, as Secretary, am committed to spending that at least 10 percent—not the minimum 6 percent—of the funds available under title V should be spent on family planning.

As I pointed out before, the Office of Economic Opportunity has responded to the need for Federal leadership in family planning, 160 projects are providing services to over 200,000 women.

And what has been the response of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the need for Federal leadership in family planning? Two years after the Gruening hearings—2 years after the official promises of action—2 years after enactment of title V—the sum total of HEW's response is some administrative reshuffling and more high level pronouncements.

In the summer of 1967 the Department proudly announced the establishment of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning and Population. This Office was to bring new leadership to the family planning efforts of the Department. It was to formulate family planning policies, indicate past policy to the public, the Congress and professional groups, and to serve as a center within the Department for planning, coordination, and evaluation of programs. In fact, the Office has done none of these things. It has almost no staff. It has also virtually no regional policy-making function, it is totally isolated from the operating locus of the major family planning programs.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning reports directly to the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs who oversees the bulk of the Federal health programs. However, the title V family planning programs are administered by the Children's Bureau of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Neither the Deputy Assistant Secretary nor the Assistant Secretary has any control or effective jurisdiction over the policy-making or fundings processes of the project grants program.

The title V program represented a tremendous opportunity for HEW to take the reins of Federal leadership in this field and to provide a vital service to millions of American women. It has been an opportunity appreciated, and largely utilized, in the first 18 months of its life. The program is not yet operative in any real sense of the word—not one woman is presently receiving services under title V. To date only $2.0 of the $12 million available in fiscal 1969 has been committed.

In the beginning a large number of communities rushed to apply for the project grant funds. The Children's Bureau responded with a series of conflicting statements of purpose and endless delays. Many institutions and agencies, unable to receive any meaningful guidance from the Children's Bureau, never filed formal applications. Those which did are still uninformeabout the merit or status of their proposals.

Although the family planning project grant program is a sizable one, it does not have one full-time family planning staff member either in Washington or in the regional offices to help interested institutions in applying or to review applications submitted.

Lack of adequate staff and demonstrable interest in the family planning field is the primary reason for the inadequacy of existing Federal aids. Virtually no leadership has come from the Federal Government. An efficient administrative structure is desperately needed. Virtually no leader­

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my role in seeking to expand the Federal Government's efforts in the family planning field, and I intend to continue to work in this area. I have been searching for alternatives that will genuinely meet the Federal Government's responsibilities in providing family planning services. For almost a year, I have sought the advice of leading family planning and population experts and consulted with interested congressmen and colleagues. A number of constructive suggestions and recommendations have come forth and I intend to make some specific legislative proposals in this regard.

At the very least, I think it is obvious that the administration of family planning programs and research must be consolidated and given the statutory power to operate efficiently and effectively. Adequate staffing levels must be guaranteed. Additional training opportunities must be made available and far greater sums must be earmarked both for programs and research devoted specifically to investigation of reproductive physiology. Development of safe, improved methods of contraception and the study of population dynamics.

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, today more than 100 young people from Philadelphia, all members of the Philadelphia Police Athletic League, are conducting their annual Washington visit.

February was "PAL Month" in Philadelphia, and the organization sponsored a "law and authority" program, in coordination with the Philadelphia Board of Education and the Philadelphia diocesan school system. In conjunction with this program, students were encouraged to sign petitions in more than 500 schools to a pledge in support of their communities, and obtained subscriptions from more than 300,000 students.

I ask unanimous consent that the pledge be printed in the Record.

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

To the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America, and to the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, do hereby affirm our dedication to upholding law and order and promise to follow the precepts set forth in the Police Athletic League pledge, which reads:

"I pledge to learn and practice the rules of fair play, to respect the rights of others, to obey the laws of our city, state, and country, to be a credit to my family, friends, and my­self, to be a leader for the good things of life and thereby prepare myself for the task of adulthood."

Mr. President, the PAL program is a highly constructive effort to build bridges between the police forces and the com­munity. Police-Athletic league cooperation helps to eliminate prejudices within a community, and serves as a base for greater community understanding.
The police, in addition, serve their communities with various recreational and educational programs which are available to the youngsters who participate in PAL.

It is a pleasure for me to salute this worthwhile program.

TAX REFORM, KEY ISSUE OF 81ST CONGRESS

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONEGE
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. ST. ONEGE. Mr. Speaker, the United Press International recently requested members of the Connecticut congressional delegation to state what in their opinion was the key domestic issue facing the 81st Congress.

In response to this request, I stated that the need to reform our tax structure was one of the most important, if not the most important, issues confronting Congress at this time. My remarks were subsequently published in a number of newspapers throughout the State of Connecticut. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the Congressional Record my article on tax reform as published in the Willimantic Daily Chronicle, Willimantic, Conn., in the issue of April 17 following.

ST. ONEGE SEES NEED TO CUT TAXES, END LOOPHOLES AS KEY ISSUE

(By Rep. William St. Onege)

A constituent from Waterford recently wrote to me: "It's time you and every other representative did something to help ease the tax burden for the middle income families. You are taxing us to death and we're getting sick and tired of it all."

Another from Storrs was very much distressed by the unsuitable and unjust tax structure and emphasized that "continuation of the present tax policies can only prove detrimental to the country as a whole."

A lady wrote from Clinton, saying: "In the last time she was interviewed, when she heard about all the various tax loopholes which benefit only certain interests, and a few others, she was just as shocked and turned for the final time to her senator, urging him to do something for the American people." In response, she wrote her letter to me in these words: "This is a warning letter to you that our Federal taxes are getting too high."

Some simply ask: "What are you doing to stem the tide of taxation?" while others feel they will "be better off on relief."

There are those who tell me: "I am proud to be an American and am willing to pay my fair share of taxes, but * * * and there are the less obedient ones who openly speak of a "tax rebellion."

And so the letters keep coming every day to my office in ever-increasing numbers.

TAX REFORM

The steady increase in all types of taxation in recent years at every level of government—federal, state and municipal—has focused the attention of the entire nation on this issue. In my estimation, high taxes and the need to reform our whole tax system is one of the most important—if not the most important—issues facing the Congress today.

Tax reform is very much in the news, and on Capitol Hill in Washington one frequently hears remarks about the need for plugging tax loopholes, establishing a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, increasing income tax exemptions and making the tax system fairer and simpler. There appears to be widespread agreement on the need for a major overhaul of our tax system. It is generally conceded that the federal government each year through the many tax loopholes and that too many people who can and should contribute are avoiding the tax burden. This burden has become especially unbearable for middle and lower income families.

A labor publication widely circulated in Congress recently pointed to 21 persons who had an income of $1 million each in 1967 but failed to pay any income tax because of these loopholes; while 134 others who earned over $200,000, each paid only a token amount. The comment that followed was brief and to the point: "These are the rich who free-load, while you pay the full load."

Congress is well aware of this situation and the first steps are being taken to deal with it. Considering our legislative process, I would guess that the legislative remedy will not take place until late in the session, probably late summer or fall, and perhaps not until next year. As to the nature and shape of possible tax reforms, it is too early to even attempt a guess.

EXPERTS TESTIFYING

Right now the House Ways and Means Committee is conducting extensive hearings on the subject. Experts are testifying, top government officials are presenting their views, it may be until June or later before we get any idea as to the committee's specific proposals. I know what I would like to see done, if I had my way.

A group of us in the House of Representatives—29 members, to be exact, and all Democrats—submitted in February, as is well known as the Tax Reform Act of 1969. It contains 13 specific proposals to seal off various tax loopholes so that the escape hatches and constitute a loss in revenue for the government of some $9 billion annually. If these loopholes could be closed, the accrued revenue would make it unnecessary for the 10 per cent tax surcharge to be continued and thus would be a direct help to all taxpayers.

Following are some of the major loopholes we seek to close:

1. Tax capital gains presently untaxed at death, which only favors those with large amounts of accumulated wealth to pass on to their children, or a tax on death of $2.5 billion in additional taxes.

2. Repeal the 7 per cent investment tax credit on which firms subtract from their tax bills 7 per cent worth of new equipment. This contributes to inflation and deprives the government of some $8 billion in taxes.

3. Reduce the oil and mineral depletion allowance from 2½ per cent to 15 per cent. This loophole permits oil producers to receive more than a fourth of their gross income from oil wells, tax free. If reduced to 15 per cent, the government would receive an additional $900 million in taxes annually.

From these three sources alone the government could gain nearly $6.5 billion, while another $2.5 billion could be derived by closing ten other loopholes. Among the latter are: limit the hobby farmers' use of farm losses to offset other income ($600 million), provide a federal interest subsidy to states and localities as a substitute for tax-exempt bonds ($100 million), eliminate obsolete abatement tax treatment for stock options ($150 million), eliminate tax benefits derived from multiple corporate affiliations of a single firm ($200 million) and others.

In addition, I would like to see several other tax reforms: a repeal of the mortgage interest deduction, and bring it up to-date: 1) I favor increasing the income tax exemption from the present $6000 to $12,000. 2) I favor increasing the personal allowance to the most unrealistic in the light of the high cost of living. An increase in the exemption would be beneficial to all taxpayers, but most helpful to lower income families.

2.) Parents should receive a tax credit of all the money they spend for their children for every child attending an instruction of higher education, to cover tuition, fees, books, and equipment. The cost of a college education has risen precipitously in recent years, and many lower and middle income families find it difficult to enable their children to continue their education.

3.) A "Small Tax Division" should be set up in the Tax Court of the U.S. to help small taxpayers who make up a large In­ternal Revenue Service (under $2500) and cannot afford to hire an attorney or an accountant.

4.) We should remove the tax advantages which are encouraging conglomerate mergers. There is a rising tide of such mergers and it is beginning to affect our economy adversely, especially the smaller business firms.

There is no doubt that tax reform is long overdue. Congress must have the desire and the ways to lighten the tax burden for our citizens, restore public confidence in our tax laws and tax system, and safeguard our national economy.

THE CLAMOR FOR DISARMAMENT

HON. JAMES B. ALLEN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, the people of Alabama are deeply concerned by the present clamor to forgo the expense of an adequate defense of our intercontinental ballistic system. I believe that there is a good reason for such concern.

Following World War I, this Nation dismantled its defenses in the belief that the world was made safe for democracy and pursuant to a belief that we could safely rely upon a gentleman's way of life in the event of war. Yet, there was hardly time for a new generation to grow into maturity before we were in another war.

Following World War II, we heard the same clamor for disarmament and for the same policies and the same actions. Once again we misplaced our faith in the same kind of agreements and arrangements to maintain peace. World War II had hardly ended before we had disarmed and we had hardly disarmed before we found ourselves in the Korean war. After that we repeated the same mistakes under the same urgings and with the same catastrophic results and found ourselves in the Vietnam war.

Mr. President, war has followed war after war after war. Now with a prospect of peace in Vietnam, we are once again treated to the same clamor for disarmament, we hear the same urgings to place our reliance in international organizations, treaties, covenants, and conventions.

It seems incredible that we would not have learned a lesson from the failures of our past policies. It is equally incredible that we should now be urged to repeat the past mistakes which
have lead to four major wars in the course of the past 50 years. How can we account for this situation?

I cannot account for it. Neither do I understand the mysterious compulsion which drives Jerusalemistically to mass destruction. I am not sure of the validity of the lemming-disarmament analogy. But, neither am I sure that the analogy is not valid.

If heaven let us say anything, it teaches that national weakness invites attack. If we can draw lessons and guides to social life from the laws of nature, we would do well to pause and carefully consider the fact that in nature, life and the will to live are one and the same, and that life ceases when the struggle to live ceases.

Our nuclear deterrent is deliberately structured for massive retaliation. The capability of massive, overwhelming retaliation serves as a deterrent only so long as it retains that capability.

It means that anything which diminishes our capability for massive retaliation also diminishes the deterrent. If our retaliatory capability is diminished to the point that it no longer deterers, it is then placed qualitatively in the dreaded position of choosing to risk a preemptive strike against us or else to accept abject terms of surrender imposed by those who are capable of such a preemptive strike.

Mr. President, the people of Alabama believe in a strong national defense. In the order of national priorities, we place national survival by reason of hard, realistic, and unpleasant circumstances of present world conditions.

We believe, Mr. President, that the highy regarded national syndicated columnist William S. White is performing a valuable public service in informing the American people of the folly and dangers inherent in the current drive to block Federal spending necessary for effective defensive measures to protect our deterrent, and particularly spending for an anti-ballistic-missile system which is effective.

Today's new isolationists are no less rich in assistance from modern "public relations" types, who see the contemporary equivalents of "merchants of death" in those who will one profoundly hopes—ultimately erect an ABM shield, and also in those senior officers who wear the uniform of the United States.

It was in its effect, in its sentimentalism and emotional demagoguery, a hucksters' game in Nye's time, no matter how honest in motive it may have been. It is in effect, a similar game now, no matter how "sincere" may be the new isolationist semi-publicists. The group now gathered about Mansfield and Fulbright and Kennedy and the rest.

Nye got the headlines then. For then as now it was infinitely easier to reap war and danger than to defend the hard necessity for national preparation, with its inevitable corollary of national sacrifice. The new isolationists get the headlines now. For who would not rather hear promises of more goodies at home, accompanied by more and more "peace" rhetoric from the somber councils of a nation.

Three decades ago the old isolationists seized upon captured all the "good" and soothing words; today the new isolationists have seized and captured all the "good" and comforting words. The difference was that so many were so willing to be conformed; so few were prepared to look at it like it was, So, too, today.

The Senate swarmed then, as it swarms now, with "advisers" and "experts" and "scientists" eager to pit private judgment, resting mostly on more private hopes, against the tough evidence of professional intelligence. No "public relations" types now. The isolationists were burnt 30 years ago for those other men who bravely struggled, until it was almost too late, to disseminate all-caps battle-hymn from the somber council of a nation.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY

HON. JOHN J. RHODES
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, April 14, 1969
Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn this week of the passing of a very close friend and former colleague of mine, Alvin M. Bentley.

Al and I came to Congress together back in 1952, and I can say sincerely that he was a man who was dedicated to the service of the free in this country, and to the effective representation of his constituents in the State of Michigan who elected him for three successive terms as their Congressman.

Al Bentley is remembered by some as the first-term Congressman who was critically wounded in this Chamber, just a few feet from where I now stand, by those who would effect their political will by violence and assassination. But he is best remembered by all who knew him as one who consistently opposed such hostile ideologies and courageously defended freedom and the preservation of our constitutional system.

Al Bentley displayed his personal courage until his death in the face of being confined to a wheelchair since undergoing two operations in 1967. At the age of 50, he died on April 11, 1969, in Tucson, Ariz.

I pay my respects to a man I feel fortunate to have called my friend, Alvin M. Bentley, and express my heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

THE FIGHT OVER THE ABM: DEBATE OR WITCH HUNT?

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN
OF ARIZONA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 18, 1969
Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, within the past few days an article has come to my attention pertaining to the question of the President's decision to deploy the ABM. This article, prepared by Mr. Witze, associate editor of the Air Force Space Digest magazine, is a very comprehensive and competent look at this matter.

Other Senators have noted, this question has highly technical aspects about which it is almost impossible to decide for certain. Therefore I think it particularly appropriate that we look at material prepared by those who are familiar and competent observers with this whole defense question, such as Mr. Witze.

I think it worthy of particular note that my good friend from the other side of the aisle, the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), has made several very cogent observations on this question, but apparently because his stance is not the currently popular one with the preponderantly liberal press, his observations have not attracted many headlines.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the Air Force magazine be printed in the Record, together with a column written by William S. White and published in the Washington Post.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 18, 1969

[From the Air Force magazine, April 1969]

THE FIGHT OVER THE ABM: DEBATE OR WITCH HUNT?

(By Claude Wiltz)

(Note—President Nixon has decided on the limited deployment of an antiballistic missile system. The nation has not seen such an intense wave of emotionism created by a problem as in the era of Joseph McCarthy. Much of the criticism of ABM deployment seems to dismiss the most relevant factor—the impact on national security. Since that criterion should be a prerequisite to any proposed national defense project, responsible evaluation and the importance of an ABM system to national security. Since that criterion should be a prerequisite to any proposed national defense project, responsible evaluation and the importance of an ABM system to national security.)

In the fortnight that preceded President Nixon's final hours of travail over the decision to deploy an antiballistic missile (ABM) system, Washington was the scene of an inquisition brought out the worst in human nature. The nation has not seen such a tense wave of emotionalism engulf any national issue.

Mr. Jackson also said he believed that "on a military basis and on a diplomatic basis we need to protect the security of the United States and not leave this country naked." Later, he added that "the Soviet Union is the one that gives us blackouts; if they decided to use their capability to launch a missile against the United States, we would be face to face with our own deterrent, and this is what we are trying to do." Mr. Podell's plea was based on the fact that an agreement on ABM deployment, or non-deployment, might be the "best hope." Even there, there are problems because Moscow has never said it would not launch a possible Chinese attack in the 1970s. In the area of pure speculation, Mr. Jackson feels sure they may say they would not enter into an agreement with us whereby there would be a limitation as to the number of ABMs which would cover them in connection with an ABM system which might be developed. The Russians are technologically not feasible. He found it undesirable, mainly because its real aim is to secure protection for the ABM in the event that President Nixon's chief mentor in government, called the military-industrial complex. He found it will prolong the arms race that has done so much to devastate the cities and of the poor and underprivileged.

Finally, Mr. Farbstein concluded that "a congressional investigation was held up our efforts to gain the ABM for our cities, air and water, and so forth, training our youth for jobs, strengthening our natural resources, and attacking the misery that breeds disorder both in our own society and in the developing countries will do far more to build American security and our leadership far beyond the pale of an ABM system.

At another point in the House discussion, a debate, but a lengthy recitation by the President of the Senate for the House, seeing the enemy, Henry S. Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat, indicated he thinks the United States erred when it deployed the ABM. He cited the same argument in the first place and...

One of these has to be the astonishing speech made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Farbstein. He spoke of Mr. Podell, a liberal Democrat from New York City. It is impossible to improve on his own language:

"The military-industrial complex of this country," he said, "is preparing its greatest coup, one that will make all previous robberies of the public purse seem like petty thievery. I refer, of course, to the ABM system. It will stop little, accomplish less for the defense of the country, but only serve to enrich those who are already perpetrating astronomical assaults upon national solvency in the name of national defense.

He then reviewed some of the statements made by ABM critics and came up with some arguments that are supplemental to the list of the unlearned Senator Joseph McCarthy. Mr. Podell boiled it down:

"What it has come down to is simple," Mr. Podell declared. "A vast complex of defense-oriented firms have made a fortune from contracts which are involved in the government. Their lobbyists swarm in this city as bees around a hive. A steady stream of high-ranking officers from all military services find themselves in the company of these firms when they leave the service."

Then Mr. Podell put a finger on his list of evils with which he holds the defense industry responsible:

"In return for this, and because of this insanity, our waters have grown more polluted; our air is becoming increasingly damped with hydrocarbon grinds; our cities are cesspools of poor housing, crime, narcotics addiction, and filth; our transportation network is becoming less and less usable as a military basis and on a diplomatic basis we need to protect the security of the United States and not leave this country naked."

No doubt this came as good news to the oil companies previously blamed for air and water pollution, and guilty thereof. The other social issues mentioned, their existence denoted by no public opinion at all, were already in the hands of the exclusive responsibility of the people who design and build airplanes, missiles, and the like. They are the ones who are behind the idea of some, "just in case we have to defend against it." Mr. Podell is saying that the aerospace industry, and that industry alone, has created our social ailments. No fellow member of the House endorsed his indictment, but some of them came close.

Another New Yorker and Democrat, Representative Leonard Farbstein, told the House why he voted against the ABM. The reason is that on the same day the appropriation was made, he was in the arms race since young men were demonstrating in front of the city hall in New York because they had no jobs.

It is since his appearance on the "Meet the Press" that system, which is a first-strike system capable of being deployed by the Soviet Union at this time (emphasis added). Mr. Jackson has not been asked for a revised opinion.

The Congressional Record contains a paucity of support for the ABM, such as that given to the TV audience by the Senator from Washington. In both the Senate and the House, no one endorsed his indictment, but some of them came up for a vote in the last session, Mr. Farbstein looked at this suffering, contrasted it with the case for the ABM, and anti-Chinese demonstrations in Moscow.

On the short list of what these senators think the United States erred when it deployed the ABM, this will, no doubt, disappoint those units of the industrial complex-Western Electric, General Electric, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Raytheon, Martin-Martiaria, and some others—that have been banking on a multimillion-dollar program.

I would hope that the scientific genius of these great industrial companies could instead be turned loose on the great problems of water, air and water pollution, the problems of new methods of building homes and schools, and working in harmony with one of the great scientific breakthroughs which are so desperately needed.

This was no floor on the floor, that day or since, to give a listing of what these and other companies in aerospace have done and are doing for the Aerospace Industries Association (1725 De Sales St., }
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 18, 1969

N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) has available a report on the subject, entitled "Aerospace Technology: its Future and Its Costs." It has been agreed that this copy will be sent free to anyone who requests it, including Congressmen. One can say in passing that the cost to the American taxpayer of what the bureaucrats, in their technical argu­ments, disagree on its capabilities, its possi­bilities, its utility, etc. be as much or nearly as much.

The last discussion of February 26 was led by Representative Jeffery Cohelan, Demo­crate of California, who acknowledged at one points that "our little group" circulated a letter in 1965 in which they questioned whether the Army's plans to acquire Sentinel sites in the United States may have been the most incisive comment of the few voices of reason was raised. His statement is that the mission of the Defense Department. It was about two years ago, at the Air Force hearing in San Fran­cisco, that AFA adopted a Statement of Pol­icy taking issue with the McNamara thesis that the Russian ABM, the Russian FOBS, and the Russian MIRV, fired from Russian submari­nes, would be a deterrent. More typical than Mr. Cohelan's view was that of Rep. Frank Thompson, Democrat of New Jersey, who appeared most incensed at the military side of the complex, because the Army had a need to educate the public on the ABM program "much the same way detergents and automobiles are sold in com­mercial advertising." This, Mr. Thompson said, did not give the citizens a fair break. Said he, "You have to have the chance to determine whether they want decent hous­ing and decent schools for their children, rather than more rockets and missiles."

One of the criticism raised by Representative Durward G. Hall, Repub­lican from Kentucky, himself a physician and member of the House Armed Services Com­mittee, Dr. Hall opined that too many people have taken sides in this discussion who are not well informed about the Sentinel system. After discussing some of its promise as a defensive system, he then put his finger on the opposite proposal would be wasted money used on rebuilding cities and fi­nancing social projects. "I suggest," he said, "that this particular question is not relevant to the United States, because the United States may have been the most incisive comment of the entire House discussion.

Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter got under way on February 4, when a bipartisan group led by Senator John Sherman Cooper, a Republican from Kentucky, made speeches urging the Nixon Administration to recon­sider the ABM deployment ordered by Rob­ert S. McNamara before he left the post of Defense Secretary. On February 6, Mr. Laird announced a freeze in construction and a review of the program. In between, on Febru­ary 5, the Joint Chiefs of Staff told the Pentagon it would hold hearings on the Army's plans to acquire Sentinel sites in the Chelmsford, Massachusetts, area. It was at this point in early February that the opponents of ABM, for the most part leg­islators, far-flung across the Nation in a wide range of "traditional opponents of our military effort," aarted to plan the outburst that was to last 144 Washington before the end of the month. The military-an­tital complex and the horrendous figures of men in uniform, were, generally, an easier target for the spokesmen. Nevertheless it remained clear to men like Congressman Hall. It is not necessary here to hold forth at length about the horrors of "traditional argu­ments about the Sentinel system. The ex­perts disagree on its capabilities, its possi­bilities, its utility, etc. be as much or nearly as much.

Dr. Brennan, who hails from the Hudson Institute, is one of those who believe that "the defense effort involves any kind of enduring spiral or arms race. He says it is not necessary at all. If we think the United States is part of an arms race, it should be ended, and if they put up an ABM that will prevent us from doing it, then the answer is that we must accept the challenge and develop what Secretary McNamara set out to do, and it is not unreasonable to charge that he was essentially, "We have the Sen­tinel, yet, we can see sense to deploy an ABM and forget about this fixation that we have to kill a certain number of Russians. That's a defensive system, he then..."

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In assistance from modern “public relations” types, who see the contemporary equivalents of “Mutual Assured Destruction” one profoundly hopes—ultimately erect an ABM shield, and also even in those senior officers who wear the uniforms of the United States.

It was in its effect, in its sentimentalism, and emotional demagoguery, a hubber’s dream come true. In motive it may have been. It is in effect a similar game now, no matter how “aline” the reaction of alarmed constituents over the congressional outbreak, in addition to the location of Sentinel sites near some cities.

Of course, a major stimulant behind the congressional outbreak, in addition to the general uprising against military opinion, is the fact that the Administration has not seen fit to call the American people to express an opinion, and listen to a great many of them. On the basis of what they read and hear, in the circumstances described above, they cannot be blamed for not knowing more about the requirement for an ABM and the capability of the Army’s proposed system. The Indignation, then, finds its roots in the alleged peril of having nuclear weapons in the neighborhood. It remains a fact that some of these sites have been housing the earlier Nike system, and nuclear warheads have been nestling there for several years. There is no record of any…. It is only too easy to trigger accidentally, and there is nothing new about this ABM that should alter that record. It is to date like people, weapons know no emotional stress.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 12, 1969]

SENATE FORUM OF ABM REMINDERS U.S. Isolations of the 1930’s
(By William S. White)

The new isolationists of the Senate are attacking more than the anti-ballistic missile system and more even than the whole philosophy of adequate military preparation in a world where danger still manifestly lives.

They are challenging the very reality of the present in a headlong retreat to a past which even after all this time they still cannot understand. They are in fact turning to a past to express a concern that is more immediate than the present in a headlong retreat to a past in which an ABM is visible rising in Europe. And it cannot understand. They are in fact turning to a past they can only dimly see, as the new isolationists have seized and captured all the “good” and soothing words; today the new isolationists have seized and captured all the “good” and comforting words.

The Senate swarmed then, as it swarms now, with “advisers” and “experts” and scientists—people, weapons, who need no emotional stress.

DELAY IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, we are reminded of a famous maxim: “Justice delayed is justice denied.” It often occurs, however, that a well-known phrase, repeated many times over the years, will be reduced in meaning from the simple assertion that the passage of time has a tendency to destroy the substance of justice, to dispel the reality of actual trial time by claiming they were too busy to dispel the reality of actual trial time by claiming they were too busy.

I fear that this is partially true of the above phrase. We can all quote it gladly, but can we really understand how it has its application to an individual case? Do we really have any concept of the hardships that people have to endure when time is lost of the harsh realities of our time? I think that in many cases we do not, and it is for this reason that I ask unanimous consent that a letter I have recently received from Mr. John Harding Ballance be printed in the Record.

I wish to make it clear that I am not in any way judging the merits of his case, since as a judge, I cannot evaluate the evidence and the facts involved, nor do I attempt to influence the outcome in any way. Rather, my only objective is to show the Senate and the whole nation how an individual citizen may be affected when justice is delayed.

I am calling to the attention of the Senate this situation of delays of trial in the courts. The delay will allow the defendant to remain at liberty while his case is being heard. This is a national disgrace. My informant is my own personal experience, and I have recently received a letter from a man who was told by his attorney on Wednesday that he was called to come to court on Friday, March 12, 1969, to stand trial.

On Wednesday, March 12, 1969, we are still standing by. As one of your day managers, I can afford this but what about the day’s loss and overtime pay for my day manager.

Finally, I was advised that the case was scheduled for trial at 1 p.m. The day in court.

On Friday, for example, my attorney had very important clients flying in from London, England but was forced to call the U.S. District Court Tuesday and it was not until 8:00 p.m., Friday that we were told that we were free until Monday, March 11, 1969. The same thing has happened on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, as well as cancel several depositions previously scheduled in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

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distric Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 1311-66, in an attempt to ascertain the truth so that strong preventive measures may be taken promptly in the interest of justice.

(Signed) JOHN HARDING BALANCE.

INTERPRETATION OF GUN CONTROL LAW

HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, when Congress overrode the objections of many dedicated Senators and Representatives and passed a punitive gun control bill, there were predictions that the bureaucrats in charge of enforcement would carry the provisions of the law far beyond that of the most devoted advocate and apply ridiculous requirements. One example comes from my hometown of Hamilton, Mont. The editor of the local newspaper has written me about the interpretation of the law by the Internal Revenue Service. In the words of Miles Romney, publisher of the Western News:

It is provided by 26 Code of Federal Regulations Section 78.23, that Internal Revenue Officers may inspect the records, firearms and ammunition of any licensee during business hours. Your application does not show regular business hours. Inspections as contemplated by present law would not be possible.

There is nothing there that indicates that the applicant for license would not permit inspection at any reasonable time. There is nothing in the law or the application that permits the Internal Revenue Service to justify any such statement. When has the Internal Revenue Service been balked in its attempt to elicit information by the fact that the person from whom such information is wanted does not keep any regular business hours? Rather the opposite is true, and too frequently we in Congress receive protests from those who are harassed at the line of business to determine their registration on Form 7 (Firearms) (Rev. November 1968) to the Internal Revenue Service filling in the last page, indicating his current license issued by the federal government to be 81-1000 and that his business was established in honor of one of Cleveland's most outstanding citizens, Mary K. Long.

Mary K. Long has been an effective and integral part of the development and progress of Cleveland. During Mrs. Long's elected leadership beginning in 1937, she has been reelected every 2 years, which is not only a tribute, but an expression of confidence in her exceptional leadership in the affairs of the city of Cleveland and ward 9.

It was my good fortune when I was elected precinct committeeman in the early 1930's to know Mrs. Long, and, at that early stage of my political career, to have her advice and counsel. Mrs. Long is very considerate, extremely paternal, and her affability and willingness to be of assistance endears her to everyone who knows her.

I regret that I cannot be present to join with her husband, three children, grandchildren, and a legion of friends to celebrate her birthday. To Mrs. Long I extend my best wishes for continued good health and happiness.

THE BOSTON POLICE BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am going to call on the most important role the police plays in our communities, they are responsible for the security of our people and the protection of the lives and property of the past few years and is another example of the problems currently facing urban law enforcement officers. I am pleased to announce that the Police Department has often been considered as community relations. This is an extremely important part of a policeman's duties. Since he is responsible for the protection of the people, he must be trusted by them so that he will be called in case of emergency and will be assisted in his pursuit of criminals. In an effort to meet the growing problems of urban law enforcement officials, the Boston Police Department, under the direction of Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara, requested the Municipal Police-Science Institute to formulate a program that would deal effectively with the deficiencies in police training and education. The Institute study indicated that a new approach to the problem of developing a practical course of study for urban police officers should be made within the framework of an accredited institution of higher learning. The result was the establishment of the Boston Police Baccalaureate program. This program is not a course in police training because the Boston Police Department has always been interested in professional police training, and I must say has been among the finest in the Nation, but was rather a course in police education. It was designed to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, next Tuesday a birthday party will be given in honor of one of Cleveland's most outstanding citizens, Mary K. Long.
provide a better liberal arts education with emphasis on metropolitan studies or one of the social sciences. It is hoped that with an increased awareness of the problems, forces and demands of our changing society, the police officer will be able to execute his role with greater understanding and efficiency.

Commissioner McNamara, with an understanding of the great problems facing our urban centers, is primarily responsible for the implementation of this program. Recognizing the need for a higher degree of competency among police officials, he has made a giant stride in upgrading and improving the standards of the police profession. Commissioner McNamara brings to his position a varied and high degree of professional experience. A graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Commissioner McNamara entered the U.S. Navy in 1943 and participated in the invasion of the Philippine Islands. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry and intepligation of the North and South Pacific. After a brief period of professional football with the Giants, Commissioner McNamara was appointed special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was assigned to the Boston field division where he participated in the investigation of the famous Brinks robbery case and was one of the few witnesses at the trial that led to the conviction of the individuals responsible. On April 5, 1962, Commissioner McNamara resigned from the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to accept the appointment as police commissioner for the city of Boston. As commissioner, Commissioner McNamara has worked diligently and effectively to generate pride in the community and particularly in the police force.

Mr. John T. Howland, superintendent, bureau of inspectional services, police department, Boston, Mass., has written an excellent letter of appreciation of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program for the April 1969 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Having received permission to insert this article in the FBI Bulletin, it is hoped that it will encourage other police departments to emulate the great strides now being made by the Boston Police Department.

The article follows:

THE BOSTON POLICE BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM

(BY JOHN T. HOWLAND, SUPERINTENDENT, BUREAU OF INSPECTIONAL SERVICES, POLICE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, MASS.)

Superintendent Howland was the principal founder and first president of the Municipal Police Science Institute and now serves as its executive director. He also is serving as a vice president of the FBI National Academy Associates.

There is general agreement that among the many forces shaping the modern law enforcement administrator and municipal officials one of the most challenging is the development of a program which is associated with professionalism at all levels of police responsibility. In an effort to meet this challenge, the Department, under the leadership of Police Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara, requested the Municipal Police-Science Institute to explore a program designed to deal effectively with the deficiencies in police training and education.

To develop the desired program, the institution consulted with members of the faculty of Massachusetts College, at Boston. The college designated Dr. James Jones to serve as police education consultant to the faculty and to study the teaching of law enforcement and other criminal institutions. This study concluded that there was some dissatisfaction with the constituted law enforcement education. The study also determined that, frequently, various programs were developed by persons who were more involved in law enforcement than in education. This might tend to be a limiting factor in a developmental approach. The study also showed that the Boston Police Academy and other police academies were competent to develop and administer law enforcement-oriented education. However, as they themselves recognized, were not equipped to present a broad academic program.

ESTABLISHMENT

These conclusions resulted in an entirely new approach to the problem of developing a liberal curricular format for urban police within the framework of an accredited institution of higher learning. The result was the establishment of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program. Its curriculum structure is based on the philosophy that this type of college program should be adapted to cover those subjects that police training programs are unqualified to teach, thereby making a distinction between police education and, and understanding of the community as they themselves recognized, were not equipped to present a broad academic program.

GREATER UNDERSTANDING

Special emphasis on metropolitan studies or on one of the social sciences will make the officers aware of the problems, forces, and demands of our changing society and will result in increased sensitivity and understanding.

It is anticipated that as the program continues to enhance graduate, the benefits of this type of education will be realized through greater cooperation, understanding and, in performing police work. College credit is given, for example, for such courses as traffic control, defense, and patrol procedures. Although there is a need for vocational training, it is not and cannot be a substitute for liberal education.

RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM

The Boston Police Baccalaureate Program provides an opportunity for police officers to enter Massachusetts State College at Boston each year, where they will work towards a bachelor of science degree in metropolitan studies or one of the social sciences. The Municipal Police-Science Institute provides tuition and academic expenses, books, and other incidentals, while the Boston Police Department will be responsible for all class fees. Each participating officer, in addition to carrying a full academic schedule, is given part-time assignments in the department. The program makes it possible for matriculating officers to remain in police service after completion of their studies. The result is a program that allows the fact that some of the men may leave after graduation. However, recruitment of police officers is limited, and the probability exists that some or all of the students may leave. Commissioner McNamara continues to provide the department graduate education and any post-high-school education. These records are evaluated by the administrations of the college, and in addition, a day of testing, which entails two standardized tests and the writing of an exposition, is conducted at State College in July. Acceptance for the program is based on the results of these tests, which is a necessary condition. The test scores achieved by the participants with those achieved on the same tests by incoming classes at the college in recent years indicates that the police officer who score successfully demonstrate a potential for college work. The scores of the selected candidates range in rank of all incoming freshmen. This evidence of high academic potential, combined with the mandatory college attendance, indicates a high rate of success for the officers participating in the program.

GOALS AND RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM

The ultimate goals of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program are to develop among police officers an increased awareness of the social, cultural, and economic conditions within the community and to stimulate the intellectual development of police personnel. This program is intended to be a model for the type of advanced education which all police officers eventually will receive. A college education will enable the police officer to master material not readily available to him through reading, experience, or on-the-job training. The development of social sensitivities and a broad perspective can be just as valuable to the police officer as the instruction he receives in police vocational skills and techniques. The cost of the program and the full-pay, full-tuition funding of the program represent a significant departure from typical college programs now in existence and represent the participants to a comprehensive and unbiased education.

THE BOSTON POLICE BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR POLICE OFFICERS TO ENTER MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE AT BOSTON EACH YEAR, WHERE THEY WILL WORK TOWARDS A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN METROPOLITAN STUDIES OR ONE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. THE MUNICIPAL POLICE-SCIENCE INSTITUTE PROVIDES TUITION AND ACADEMIC EXPENSES, BOOKS, AND OTHER INCIDENTALS, WHILE THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL CLASS FEES. EACH PARTICIPATING OFFICER, IN ADDITION TO CARRYING A FULL ACADEMIC SCHEDULE, IS GIVEN PART-TIME ASSIGNMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT.
The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord thy God bless thee in all the work of thine hand at which thou dost.—Deuteronomy 14: 29.

O Lord, our God, whose glory is in all the world and whose goodness shines in all that is fair, we commit ourselves and our country to Thy merciful care: that being guided by Thy spirit we may learn to dwell together in Thy peace and to live by Thy laws.

Grant that the work of this day may be in accordance with Thy will. Give to us the safety, health, and strength of spirit that we may do what we have to do with all our hearts.

Deliver us from the fear that destroys, from the futility that deadens, and from the frustration that discourages us. Thou help us to work to make our dreams come true and to dream to make our work worth doing.

Keep our Nation strong in Thee. Let us walk and work together humbly and in all good will that in faith and freedom Thy glory shall be revealed in every effort we make to share in the work of the world: through Jesus Christ by whose life we have been redeemed. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 17, 1969, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communica-
ted to the House by Mr. Geils, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10158. An act to provide mail service for Mamie Doud Eisenhower, widow of former President Dwight David Eisenhower.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 968. An act for the relief of John (Giovanni) Denaro; and
S. 1581. An act for the relief of Chi Jen Peng; and
S. 1626. An act for the relief of Gong Sing Hon.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO SIT

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have permission to sit during general debate Tuesday, April 22.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker,