ISRAEL ATTACK ON U.S.S. "LIBERTY"—RESOLUTION

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the text of a resolution approved by the American Legion Post 92 of Houston subsequent to the Israeli attack on the U.S.S. Liberty. The resolution addresses itself to this incident.

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

Whereas the American Legion has always championed the rights of our service men and women at home and abroad;

Whereas Israel engaged in an unprovoked attack on the U.S.S. Liberty in international waters on June 8, 1967, and subjected to a state of war part of our government if our national honor is to be protected and if justice is to be done to the service men injured in Israel's attacks and to the next of kin and dependents of the thirty odd servicemen killed;

Whereas this an area where the American Legion is especially dedicated and qualified to take leadership and is also the sort of issue where the American people can and should be vocal in demanding proper handling of these acts of piracy.

NOW, THEREFORE:

It is resolved by the American Legion, Post 52, Houston, Texas, in regular meeting this 3 July 1967 as follows:

1. We ask this Post to undertake to obtain copies of all available reports of hearings hereafter to come to light into the facts; also that we undertake to learn the names of the service men injured in these attacks and the next of kin and dependents of those who were killed.

2. We ask that our Post register a complaint with the appropriate state and federal authorities and officers in our government demanding proper steps on the part of our government to, first, see that the victims are paid by Israel to the service men injured in these attacks and to the next of kin and dependents of those who were killed; and also indemnity for damages to the U.S.S. Liberty; second, that the Israeli authorities be made to know that these crimes on the high seas be brought to account and dealt with as they deserve, to wit, that they be held answerable or, in the absence of such tribunal then through diplomatic channels;

3. That the American Legion Post 52, Houston, Texas, urges the State Department and National conventions and that the National Convention be called on to set up a special committee whose sole responsibility will be to see that justice is met to the victims of this attack, the next of kin and dependents of those who were killed in the attacks, and the officers or personnel who were responsible for the attacks be punished in keeping with their participation and in keeping with the enormity of their criminal acts.

The foregoing is certified as a true copy of resolution adopted as and when stated. Certified July 3, 1967.

Glenn Trupper, Commander.

George W. S. Simpson, Adjutant.

POWERLINE REGULATION

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, it is becoming increasingly apparent to all responsible citizens generally that we need to have Federal legislation which will empower the Federal Power Commission to exercise control over those high-voltage electrical transmission lines that are interstate in character. A case in point which illustrates the need for this legislation is the proposal by the Potomac Edison Co. of Hagerstown, Maryland, to construct a 500,000 volt electric transmission line through the Antietam and South Mountain Battlefield areas of southern Washington and Frederick Counties, Md. The location of this line is opposed by the Washington County Planning and Zoning Committee, the Washington County Board of Commissioners, the Department of Interior, Mr. Coblentz, the Press, and myself, and various Civil War roundtables. It has been editorialized against in the Hagerstown Daily Mail; the Hagerstown Morning Herald; the Washington Post; and a number of magazines.

The Maryland Legislative Council has voted to ask its Senate Judiciary Committee to look into the matter, and the chairman of that committee, Delegate Thomas Hunter Lowe, has asked Potomac Edison not to proceed with its plans for the new power line until the committee has completed its investigation.

The Department of Interior has a task force of experts which is considering alternate routings of the line and has publicly announced that they will report shortly in the near future.

In spite of this very formidable opposition from public officials and private groups, Mr. President, we read with great dismay that the Potomac Edison Co. filed a condemnation suit against one of the property owners on the proposed right-of-way of the 500,000 volt power line.

Again, Mr. President, this illustrates the urgent need to pass the legislation—S. 1834 and S. 1835—introduced by the Senator from Montana (Mr. Mansfield), and which I hope to have the Senate pass, to authorize Federal Power Commission jurisdiction over interstate high-voltage-electric transmission lines and would require that, before issuing a certificate in necessity to a power company, the Commission would consider the impact of the line upon esthetic, historic, and scenic values.

I invite attention of Senators to the excellent column written by Mr. Phil Ebersole, Daily Mall government affairs editor of the Fredericktown Daily Mall, and published on July 7, 1967, in this excellent column points out the need to preserve historic and scenic values from destruction by electric transmission lines. I ask unanimous consent that the article and editorial be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

POTOMAC EDISON FILES SUIT TO CONDEMN FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY

The Potomac Edison Company filed a condemnation suit for a right-of-way for its 500,000 volt power line against George A. Coblentz and Helen E. Coblentz, and Roy H. Coblentz of Knoxville, Rt. 2.

George A. Coblentz and Helen E. Coblentz own a half interest and Roy H. Coblentz owns a half interest in a Sandy Hook tract on which PE proposes to put the power line across.

Potomac Edison asks for a right-of-way of 150 feet in either direction on the 500,000 volt line and asks permission to cut all underbrush on the right-of-way, according to plans filed at the Washington County Courthouse. The papers say the towers will be 122 feet high, give or take 10 feet.

INSIDE ANTIETAM'S SECOND BATTLE: POWER LINES, PLEASE GO AWAY (By Phil Ebersole)

Out of the uproar over the Potomac Edison power line in southern Washington County, one conclusion is fairly plain:

It would be better for Washington County if the power line were relocated north of Sharpsburg or south of Harpers Ferry.

Potomac Edison is no villain. The 500,000 volt power line is of interactive necessity. The power lines have to go somewhere, they are sure to be unpopular when they go, and there is nothing on paper to indicate to PE that it should go anywhere.

The responsibility for providing proper guidance for locating power lines is a responsibility, not of Potomac Edison, but of the county, state and federal governments. Potomac Edison has acted in good faith in following the guidelines it has been given.

HISTORIC AREA

New guidelines are being developed by the Washington County Planning and Zoning Commission, which has been given the charge of the Washington County Historical Society and the Hagerstown Civil War Round Table identifying the historic sites of Washington County.

In trying this approach, the Planning and Zoning Commission, in my opinion, is in the right church, but it's the wrong pow.

Washington County is saturated with historic sites, someone like the late E. Russell Hicks could win the history of practically any square yard of Washington County.

It does not therefore follow that everything with a long history is worthy of preservation or restoration. In fact, a Fox Dceded Farm, for example, has a long history. If someone is willing to take the trouble to build a small model of the Fox Dceded Farm noting this, it would be very nice, but it is hard to see why the Planning and Zoning Commission would want to get involved with Fox Dceded Farm.
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Or take the Hager House, as a second example. Hager House is an outstanding example of restoration. But the history of the historic restoration is not spoiled by the railroad tracks that run behind it or the factory located near by. The value of Hager House, the extent to which it is independent of its surroundings.

THIS IS DIFFERENT

But I think the southern part of Washington is a different story. I think having 100 foot towers pass by the Antietam Battlefield is bad in a way that having towers pass by Hager House or Fox Dace Farm would not be.

The southern part of Washington County is of national, not merely local, historic importance. It adjoins Harpers Ferry and contains the Antietam Battlefield. Harpers Ferry was the scene of John Brown's Raid. The Battle of Antietam was the occasion for the Emancipation Proclamation. Harpers Ferry and Antietam comprise the story of the abolition of slavery in America—probably the most important event in American history besides the American Revolution.

Antietam and Harpers Ferry are important tourist attractions. According to the Department of Interior, they will employ 52 people. The Civil War battlefield and the National Historic Park at Harpers Ferry will be improved with the addition of a new visitor's center, a gift shop and a bookstore, and the creation of a heritage trail.

Overlooking Harpers Ferry is Maryland Heights, donated to the U.S. Government by the Washington Historical Society. Fort Duncan, which is in the hands of private developers, Nearby is the John Brown Farm, also in the hands of a private developer.

Just as the C & O Canal runs along the county's western boundary, the Shenandoah Valley Trail runs along the eastern boundary, linking Harpers Ferry to Gathland State Park and Washington Monument State Park.

Historic significance, a beautiful landscape, and varied recreational opportunities combine to make these areas wonderful places to visit.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Callaway's letter be printed in the Record, as follows:

TRANSCONTINENTAL BUS SYSTEM, INC.
Dallas, Texas, July 25, 1967.

Dear Senator Towner:

I recently had an experience which I would like to call to your attention.

For something in excess of sixty years, there was working for my wife's family an old-colored man who originally came to the family as an orphan boy who had run away from home when he was about nine years old. Recently this old man became ill and inasmuch as he had served in World War II, I took him to the Veterans' Hospital in Lexington, Texas, for examination. The hospital staff gave him an immediate and careful examination; came to the tentative conclusion that he had a possibly serious malignancy, and immediately admitted him to the hospital.

He was in the hospital approximately two months and all of my family were simply amazed at the attention which he received. Different members of the family made it a practice to go to the hospital and wait to see him at regular intervals, and I do not believe any one of us was ever at the hospital when some one associated with the hospital did anything to give away to him in some way. He finally died a few days ago, but only after he had received as excellent care as could have possibly received in any hospital.

The staff of the Veterans' Hospital in Lexington seemed to me to be so dedicated and so concerned in their work that I felt I wished to call this to your personal attention. If all the Veterans' Hospitals around the country did anything like the Veterans' Hospital in Lexington, we are indeed fortunate.

Respectfully yours,

C. B. CALLAWAY.

FARMWORKERS NEED COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey: Mr. President, Mr. Walter P. Reuther, president of the AFL-CIO and president of the United Auto Workers, submitted valuable testimony to the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on July 13. In support of legislation to extend to the farmworkers the rights of union representation and collective bargaining, he stated:

Farm industries will continue to lose, once farmworkers are organized and there are bona fide guarantees which workers can rely on. Farm workers are more essential than ever before. You simply cannot wait; you must have action today. The farmers are not always good for both employer and employee.

I wish here to highlight only a few of the important issues presented in his statement. In discussing the precedents in this field, Mr. Reuther presented evidence that there was no substantial argument for ever dropping the farmworkers from our collective-bargaining laws. Rather than on any grounds of philosophy, the change has been made because of political expediency and public apathy.

Turning to the farm employers who fear that once legally organized, the workers might influence prices during the prime picking time, he noted that the majority of union contracts, including all those negotiated last year by the farmworkers union in Delano, Calif., contained no-strike clauses, barring any such action for the life of the contract.

Finally, speaking for the UAW and IUED, Mr. Reuther concluded by asserting that they of the American labor movement were well equipped to handle the problem of organizing farmworkers. Recalling their past record of having encouraged farmworker unions for years, and of having given money for their struggle, he pleaded for the continuation of this battle.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Reuther's statement be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT OF WALTER P. ReUTHER, PRESIDENT, INDUSTRIAL UNION Department, AFL-CIO, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, ON S. 8, JULY 13, 1967

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, I am here to ask the Congress to give America's farm workers the same right to vote for union representation and the same recognition of the terms and conditions as millions of other American wage earners have.

Farm workers are the poorest of the working people. They work long hours and earn low wages. Their hours are long and their working conditions are harder. Only this year for the very first time did the federal minimum wage law cover farm workers on some largest crops. Only recently have farm workers been covered by state minimum wage laws. Farm workers have had minimal effective coverage under Social Security.

This Subcommittee has done yeoman work in focusing attention to the wages and needs of farm workers. Your solid and intensive investigation of farm worker problems has helped Congress and the nation realize how much remains to be done before farm workers