

July 23, 1969

THE PRESSING PROBLEM OF CUBA

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on February 10 of this year the American Security Council issued its weekly Washington report entitled "Nuclear Research in Cuba." It cited the nuclear agreement between Havana and Moscow which had been signed on January 8, 1969, and which was hailed as the most significant of a series of scientific research treaties enabling Cuba to become an important center for oceanographic and meteorological research, according to Dr. Antonio Nunez-Jimenez, president of the National Commission of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Dr. Nunez-Jimenez added that the arrangement with Moscow would be "within the framework of internationalism, as the Marxist-Lenin ideology forces us to do." He also disclosed that the number of top Russian scientists now serving in Cuba amounts to 231, with 222 more due to arrive by the end of this year. In addition, more than 300 scientific specialists in all fields of advanced research have settled in Cuba from the Communist satellites in Eastern Europe. Considering the Marxist-Lenin ideology, one can pretty much surmise how much of the efforts of these scientists will be expended in the peaceful use of oceanographic and meteorological findings.

The latest development involving the Soviet Union and Cuba is, of course, the visit to Cuba of a Soviet naval squadron comprising a guided missile cruiser, two accompanying missile warships, a frigate and a destroyer, plus two diesel-powered submarines.

Coupled with these developments, the pledge by Castro recently to support "any true revolution" in the Western Hemisphere would compel any sane person to be suspicious of our bearded neighbor to the South.

Yet, a July 19 column by Willard Edwards, the Chicago Tribune newsman of long standing, reports that the "Castro is mellowing" line of thinking is prevalent in some State Department echelons. They believe that Castro would be responsive to friendly gestures, such as a relaxation on travel by Americans to Cuba. Even before the visit of the Soviet naval squadron to Cuba, arguments that Castro was softening were, as in the past, dangerous and wishful thinking.

On July 16 the Christian Science Monitor scooped other newspapers with an account of a Cuban defector, now in the United States, who had served Castro as an intelligence officer in Paris. Although not a major official in the Cuban Government, the officer had considerable access to documents and other intelligence materials as a part of the Cuban intelligence service in Europe. The Monitor article demonstrates once again that Castro is deadly serious about his goal of revolution, and any daydreams about an accommodation with him are unrealistic.

I include the article, "Cuba More Sovietized," from the Christian Science

Monitor of July 16, 1969, in the RECORD at this point:

CUBA MORE SOVIETIZED: DEFECTOR FROM CASTRO INTELLIGENCE NETWORK SAYS 1968 PACT BINDS HAVANA TO MOSCOW LINE

WASHINGTON.—A Cuban intelligence officer, who defected to the United States earlier this year, says that Premier Fidel Castro signed an accord with the Soviet Union in 1968 which commits him to a pro-Moscow line.

The assertion, it is felt, would explain the noticeable pro-Moscow line being followed by Cuba—a trend which began at the time of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last August.

According to the defector, Orlando Castro Hidalgo, the Cuban-Soviet agreement requires the Cuban leader to mute his criticism of the Soviet Union and of Moscow-oriented Communist parties in Latin America.

In return, the Soviet Union agreed not to diminish its economic support of Premier Castro's government and also to provide some 5,000 technicians to work in a variety of fields to support Cuba's lagging economy.

These disclosures are part of the testimony being given by Mr. Castro Hidalgo, who is no relation to the Cuban Premier. It was learned from informed sources that he left his post as protocol officer of the Cuban Embassy in Paris late in March of this year and sought asylum for himself and his family at the United States Embassy in Luxembourg.

Since then, Mr. Castro Hidalgo has been undergoing extensive questioning together with explaining an attaché case full of documents he carried with him when he arrived in Luxembourg.

Mr. Castro Hidalgo now is in the United States under protective custody.

The Christian Science Monitor learned of Mr. Castro Hidalgo's presence in the United States, and as far as is known this is the first mention of his defection and his disclosures to United States officials.

It is understood that the Cuban Government has asked the French Government for assistance in returning both Mr. Castro Hidalgo and the documents he brought with him when he defected. But Cuban sources would make no comment on this subject nor admit that Mr. Castro Hidalgo had defected when asked for comment.

Informed sources here say that Mr. Castro Hidalgo has been a veritable gold mine of information on developments in Cuba. Although he was not a major official in the Cuban Government, he apparently had considerable access to documents and other intelligence materials as a part of the Cuban intelligence service in Europe.

That service, according to Mr. Castro Hidalgo's testimony, is put at the disposal of the Soviet Union under terms of the 1968 agreement. Known as General Directorate of Intelligence (or DGI after its Spanish initials), the service has been extending its operations in Europe recently.

According to Mr. Castro Hidalgo, this growing Soviet influence in Cuba was the reason for his defection.

BETRAYAL SEEN

In his own way, Mr. Castro Hidalgo sees this increasing Soviet influence, brought on by Premier Castro, as a betrayal of the Cuban revolution and the goals for which he personally fought both in the Sierra Maestra and afterward.

Mr. Castro Hidalgo, in his testimony, says that his immediate superior in the Paris Embassy, Armando López Orta, returned from Havana last January with word of the Cuban-Soviet treaty and this pronouncement:

"Somos más soviéticos" (We are more Sovietized).

According to Mr. Castro, Hidalgo's version of the accord, which has remained secret until now, the Soviet Union for its part agreed to keep up the level of economic

assistance which has been flowing to Cuba in the past several years. That aid is computed in official circles here at something in the neighborhood of \$350 million yearly.

TECHNICIANS PROVIDED

The Soviet Union, it is understood, also agreed to increase badly needed petroleum shipments to Cuba, to purchase more of Cuba's production of nickel ore, and to send some 5,000 Soviet technicians to advise the Castro government in the fields of science and technology.

These technicians, Mr. Castro Hidalgo says, are to be used in providing support in agriculture, mining, atomic energy, fishing, and military fields.

However, some Soviet assistance in the DGI is part of the agreement.

To informed sources here, this aspect of the secret agreement is particularly significant in that the DGI is understood to have taken on many of the diplomatic activities formerly handled by foreign service officers.

In light of the general reduction of Soviet intelligence operations in France and elsewhere in Western Europe in recent years, the presence of a Soviet-oriented Cuban intelligence system is regarded by informed sources here as important.

CLAIM CONFIRMED

Mr. Castro Hidalgo claims to have been part of that system and the documents he brought out confirm this claim.

But the documents are of even greater importance—although they do not contain the text of the Soviet-Cuban agreement.

Moreover, taken together with his testimony and known facts about situations in Latin America, Europe, and elsewhere, the United States has learned a great deal about Cuba and its activities through Mr. Castro Hidalgo's defection.

The defector was a DGI operative in Paris. He states that he helped organize and operate a clandestine apparatus in the French capital aimed at providing Latin-American revolutionaries and guerrilla leaders with money, false passports, and hideouts during their travels to and from Cuba.

According to Mr. Castro Hidalgo, the Paris center for the DGI conducts operations into South America, while the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City coordinates operations in Central America and the Caribbean.

As far as guerrilla activities in Latin America are concerned, Mr. Castro Hidalgo says that the secret Cuba-Soviet accord makes no specific mention of their role—presumably leaving Premier Castro free to operate much as before in the question of armed insurrection throughout Latin America.

CONFLICTS APPARENT

There are apparent conflicts between the Soviet Union and Premier Castro over this question, but Mr. Castro Hidalgo says that Havana's support for the "export of revolution" to Latin America is not diminished by the accord.

However, the DGI is reported to have told its people that there must be a more meticulous screening of Latin Americans before they are put into the pipeline for guerrilla training in Cuba. It is also understood, according to Mr. Castro Hidalgo's testimony, that Cuba has decided not to send out military leaders to aid Latin-American revolutionary groups until these groups have reached a significantly high state of development.

Implicit in the Castro Hidalgo testimony is awareness on the part of Cuban officials that the guerrilla effort led by Ernesto Ché Guevara made a number of errors.

It is understood that Mr. Castro Hidalgo's disclosures of Cuban plans and the names of agents and others working for Havana throughout the world has been an important development in United States intelligence activities.

Accordingly, President Nixon sent to Congress a Grant Consolidation Act on April 30, 1969, which was designed to coordinate the hundreds of overlapping Federal programs and insure that they reach the intended recipients in an efficient, economical, and effective manner.

Today, the President has proposed that these principles of sound and efficient management be applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has sent Reorganization Plan No. 1 to the Congress.

There are two provisions in this plan: First, it authorizes the President to designate the Chairman of the Commission from its members as he does presently in every other major Federal regulatory agency; and second, it vests the administrative and executive functions of the Commission in the Chairman as recommended by the Hoover Commission almost 20 years ago.

These are sound nonpartisan reforms which, I am confident, will be promptly approved by this body.

A YOUNG MAN OF PROMISE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, a young man who lives in my congressional district has been chosen a presidential scholar. Arthur Baron Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ellis, is an unusually creative individual. Both scientific and humanitarian causes have been of interest to him.

I would like to share with you some of young Mr. Ellis' accomplishments. He was a member of Boy Scouts of America. He reached the highest position of that organization, that of eagle scout, and was selected to be a member of the honorary order of the arrow.

The Miami area is fortunate to have both professional and collegiate football teams. Arthur took advantage of these by sponsoring two exceptional children to the Miami dolphin games and the University of Miami hurricane football games. His own athletic achievements include third position on his school tennis team.

Ellis also completed recordings for "Recording for the Blind." He founded the Spiral Service Club at Florida's Hialeah High School with Lions International sponsorship.

When he found a dangerous traffic intersection lacked traffic lighting, Arthur singlehandedly brought this to the attention of the proper authorities and pushed for the successful installation of such lighting.

Arthur's most definite contributions have been in the field of scientific endeavor. Arthur was one of 14 high school students in the nation to be selected for a summer institute, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, in chemistry at North Dakota State University. He was also one of six in the State invited to the National Science and Humanities Symposium at West Point.

Prior to his graduation from high school, young Mr. Ellis obtained 20 credit hours at the University of Miami in mathematics, sponsored by the National Science Foundation. He was one of six people in the State of Florida asked to present a paper at the State Science and Humanities Symposium. He was one of two boys in the State of Florida to be selected for the National Youth Science Camp in Morgantown, W. Va.

Arthur is a recipient of many outstanding honors. I would like to familiarize you with some of these. He was one of 300 high school students in the Nation to be chosen winner of the Westinghouse awards honors group. He earned the first runner-up award at the South Florida Science Fair by a demonstration of chess being played by calculus. He was chosen first runner-up in chemistry and overall at the Florida State Science Fair. There he was winner of the only scholarship, which was donated by the Gulf-Life Insurance Co.

Arthur is a member of many national honorary groups, some are the National Honor Society and National Math Honor Society, and was a National Merit Scholarship winner. He received further honors as the valedictorian of his class of 960 seniors. He was treasurer of the Junior Academy of Science. He was recipient of the Silver Knight Award in Mathematics, sponsored by the Miami Herald newspaper. He won the Rensselaer medal for juniors and the Bausch and Lomb medal for seniors in Math and Science. He was accepted under early decision by California Institute of Technology.

Arthur is also a member of the German National Honor Society, and in connection with this, he is editor-in-chief of the German Student in Florida newspaper. The fine arts have been of concern to Arthur. He was in the first violin section of the South Florida Youth Symphony and was assistant concertmeister of the Hialeah High School orchestra.

I believe that all of us can be proud of Arthur Baron Ellis and others like him. Many excel in other fields; all are working for a constructive future. I am very proud that this young man can represent my congressional district as a presidential scholar.

FAMILY MEDICINE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. ROONEY introduced H.R. 10264 a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act. That bill would provide grants to develop training for young men and women as specialists in family medicine.

In short the bill is intended to increase the number of medical students who do not specialize in the sense that we now use the word. The moneys to be authorized by this bill are absolute necessities; to not only the medical schools and students of the country, but also to those lower income citizens who hopefully will

be the prime recipients of the benefits of such a program. In a time where we see constantly spiraling medical costs, and most of those costs of specialists, something must be done to make general medical care available to low-income and other families at prices they can afford. This bill proposes a step in that direction and I suggest to all of my colleagues that we support and pass it.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our recent experience on Okinawa, along with even grimmer experience elsewhere, demonstrates the immediate need for a change in policy in regard to chemical and biological warfare.

Our programs in these areas have not only become accident prone, but the programs themselves appear to have grown up by accident without careful and public debate. Instead these horrible weapons, weapons which cannot be controlled, have been developed in hidden laboratories.

The case against chemical and biological warfare and possible steps to end this threat have been well outlined by the Mid-Atlantic Committee on Fort Detrick. I insert the committee's statement at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF POSITION

Secret research led by scientists and military strategists resulted in the development of the atomic bomb which destroyed Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945. The threat of annihilation by still another means is before us. Highly secret research, development and testing of chemical and biological weapons is proceeding at a tremendous rate.

The United States has used weapons of mass destruction in the past and will use them again. Their use threatens the entire human race.

Chemical-biological weapons, like atomic weapons, are indiscriminate, inhumane and uncontrollable.

Our Nation's major biological weapons research and development program is, at this moment, being conducted at Fort Detrick in Frederick, Md. We object to this manufacture of death. The dangers to our environment as well as the prospect of the eventual use of these weapons is horrifying.

No longer should our CBW policy be determined by secretive, military strategists. An informed and concerned public must call for:

(1) Immediate cessation of all chemical-biological weapons tests.

(2) Immediate halt to all research, development and stockpiling of chemical-biological weapons with provisions for civilian supervision of disposal of existing stockpiles.

(3) Immediate resubmission of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for ratification.

(4) Initiation by the United States of serious chemical-biological warfare discussions leading to international disarmament agreements.

* As citizens we have a right and an obligation to demand a voice in affairs which concern our very lives.

The presence of Mr. Castro Hidalgo and his family—a wife and two small boys—was confirmed by the Department of State, although it would give no further details.

Mr. Castro Hidalgo is a 31-year-old Cuban, born in Puerto Padre, in Oriente Province in the eastern part of the island. His mother and five younger brothers and a sister still live on the island.

He joined Premier Castro's 26th of July Movement in March, 1957, fighting mainly in the Sierra Maestra. After Premier Castro came to power, Mr. Castro Hidalgo stayed with the Army and served in campaigns against guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains and against the invaders at the Bay of Pigs.

His schooling has been somewhat sparse. He left in the middle of secondary school and since then has been largely self-taught. He talks slowly, measuring his words carefully, and has an air of self-confidence and sophistication.

SELECTED FOR TRAINING

Selected for intelligence training by the Castro government in 1965, Mr. Castro Hidalgo got a grounding in both intelligence theory and tactics and guerrilla warfare practice. He also was given training in language prior to being sent to France in March, 1967.

His wife, Norma, had originally been on a list of those Cubans desirous of emigrating to the United States under the provisions of a Cuban-United States accord—but took her name off the list when she married.

It is understood that the fact that her name had been on the list was discovered by Cuban intelligence people in Havana and that an investigation of the situation was under way at the time the family defected to the United States Embassy in Luxembourg. Sources here say that she played something of a role in leading to the defection, but at the same time, Mr. Castro Hidalgo had his own reasons for defecting.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Among other disclosures made by Mr. Castro Hidalgo are these:

Col. Francisco Caamaño Deñó, the leader of the 1965 Dominican revolution, is now in Cuba and that he arrived there shortly after Mr. Guevara's death at the hands of the Bolivian Army in October, 1967. At first Cuban officials thought they would use the Dominican officer as a replacement for Mr. Guevara, but since that time there has been no evidence that they have done so.

Guyanese Prof. Dr. Walter Rodney, whose presence in Jamaica last year caused a furore, was helped by Cuban intelligence forces in Paris to travel to Cuba by way of both Paris and Prague.

Prensa Latina, the Cuban news service now regarded as being run by DGI elements, was involved in a plan to infiltrate pro-Cuban agents into the ruling military junta of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado in Peru.

The names of Cuban intelligence agents in Chile—together with the concern on the part of Premier Castro and his associates that Eduardo Frei Montalva, Chile's reformist president, was usurping Premier Castro's place and influence in Latin America.

the lunar landing of the crew of the Apollo 11.

It is a tribute to the skills and dedication of the hundreds of people who have devoted their lives and their careers to developing and utilizing the techniques of modern systems management in order to deal with the tremendous numbers of diverse and interacting elements and factors of man in space. No problem is as complex, yet we have brought the universe within our reach.

Is it not within our realm, then, to bring the solution to complicated public problems—such as those of our environment—within reach?

In 1966, I proposed that we study the application of our modern management capabilities to our vastly complex and difficult public problems, such as transportation, housing, education, and pollution, in order to find effective solutions. Since then it has become increasingly clear that our traditional methods of problem solving will not suffice. If we are to eliminate these problems, we must use means which are commensurate with the magnitude and complexity of the challenge.

The problem of water pollution is only one area in which a solution is urgently needed, but it is a critical situation and one in which action is most readily at hand. As noted columnist Drew Pearson wrote earlier this month, the Atlantic coast is desperately short of the second essential to man's life—water—"all because of the lack of planning, lack of foresight and lack of money—the same ingredients which have put the moon shot on the verge of success."

I have urged that we put these ingredients to use to clean up our rivers, and in 1966 proposed that the Merrimack River Basin become a demonstration project for the application of systems management in pollution control from which the entire Nation could learn.

Mr. Pearson has stated that "the same ingenuity used in reaching the moon would solve our water problems," and the Merrimack demonstration project would be an important step in realizing this potential. It is a concept which has gained the interest of the administration and the endorsement of the General Accounting Office, which has already awarded a contract for a mathematical "systems" model of the Merrimack River to obtain additional water uses at reduced cost. It is a direction for our efforts that needs every support, and I am hopeful that Mr. Pearson's comments, which I am including here, will be as persuasive to my colleagues as they have been encouraging to me in continuing my own efforts:

[From the Boston (Mass.) Globe,
JULY 12, 1969]

WE CAN LAND ON THE MOON, BUT WE
CANNOT KEEP WATER CLEAN
(By Drew Pearson)

Along the Atlantic seaboard right now are two illustrations of man's efficiency in achieving the thrills of life and man's inefficiency in not achieving the necessities of life.

At Cape Kennedy, the United States is about to launch the most carefully rehearsed, most expensive, most unnecessary project of this century by which man will reach a piece of drab, radioactive, lava-like real estate hitherto romantic because of distance—the moon.

The launching will succeed because a vast amount of money and the best scientific brains in America over a period of seven years have been lavished on this moon shot.

Meanwhile, up the Atlantic coast, the capital which voted the 20 billion dollars to reach the moon is desperately short of the second essential to man's life—water—all because of lack of planning, lack of foresight, and lack of money—the same ingredients which have put the moon shot on the verge of success.

The Potomac River from which the capital of the United States draws its water is gradually drying up. Its upper reaches are so shallow that rocks stick out of the stream bed like the bones of a starving old woman. Drained by communities and real estate development along its banks, the upper Potomac is starving.

Below, as it flows through Washington, the once majestic river has become an open sewer. Two hundred and forty million gallons of human excrement, detergents, wash water and industrial waste are poured daily into the river. The sewage is only partially treated.

Not even fish can live long in this poisonous water. The days when small boys splashed and cavorted off the piers of Alexandria are no more. The bacteria count is 100 times higher than the level considered safe for swimming.

However, none of this had to happen. Twenty-five years ago the Roosevelt administration foresaw the fact that growing Washington would need more water, and the Army Engineers prepared a comprehensive plan for a far-flung system of dams and reservoirs on the Potomac and its tributaries.

Immediately there was an outcry from real estate interests and big farmers whose land would be inundated. The plan was shelved. It was revived under Kennedy, only to be shelved again. This time the conservationists joined the real estate interests.

There was talk of small dams instead of big ones—dams which would not spoil the river's natural beauty. But nothing was done. There was a lot of talk. A tri-state commission was appointed. Surveys were made. Commissions traveled up and down the river, inspected the Virginia and Maryland tributaries. But nothing happened.

So for lack of planning, lack of action, lack of money, the once full-bosomed, beautiful Potomac has become an emaciated old lady, her bones protruding, smelly, unkempt, unsightly.

And water is short all over the capital of the United States while the same government which has neglected its own front yard reaches for the moon.

The plight of the Potomac is not confined to the capital alone. It illustrates what is happening all over the United States, from New York City where drinking water is still not served in restaurants, to Chicago which is reaching further and further into Lake Michigan for its water.

Gradually at first, but now accelerating rapidly as the population grows, water is becoming a problem. Yet the same ingenuity used in reaching the moon would solve our water problems.

There is an illustration. Russia has reversed the direction of some of its great rivers which flow into the barren Arctic where they freeze and are wasted. What a communistic nation can do, presumably a capitalistic nation can do—if it eschews politics.

For less money than it takes to reach the moon, the Missouri River could be diverted westward at around Omaha and made to flow through the parched plains of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas instead of adding its vast volume to the already brimful Mississippi.

What the nation needs, however, is a water pollution czar who can look ahead, make plans, spend money, as the moon-shooters

THE MOON AND CLEAN WATER

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday evening most of the world watched the most spectacular achievement of America's technological capabilities to date—

have done. Until that time, the city of Washington will be periodically starved for water as will other cities of this short-sighted nation.

ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE SOUTH

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it is most heartening for a Southerner to note that more and more people from other sections of the country are becoming suspicious of the intensified blasts against the South. The American people are seeing through the misrepresentations against Southern products—tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar, and even oil.

Many Americans now question whether the economic warfare is directed against the products or against the region—the people, the culture, and self-sufficiency of the South. They are remembering statements made by those dedicated to the overthrow of the United States indicating that the South would be the final bastion of religious and moral strength and individual liberty in our land. They are realizing there is an economic war against the South.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. Frank Capell's Herald of Freedom, Zarephath, N.J., of July 15, 1969, entitled, "Economic Warfare Against the South" following my comments:

ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE SOUTH

Television viewers have been subjected to a scare campaign against the use of tobacco which has been growing in intensity and which on the surface would seem to be motivated only by humanitarian concern for the health of "our children." Another campaign which had the same ostensible motivation was the drive to "poison the wells" of our nation by the fluoridation of central water supplies. We have been told that the next target for the fanatical guardians of our health will be peanuts (another product of the South), excessive eating of which they will try to convince us is a cause of cancer, that dread disease whose cause is still unknown.

One of the guidelines which has proved quite reliable for conservatives who wonder about an issue which does not lend itself to a "left" or "right" interpretation is the manner in which the matter is treated in the "liberal" press. When only one side is favorably and constantly reported we can be sure that it is important to the left-wing planners' designs. Its immediate purpose may seem fine, logical and ethical but, at the risk of seeming "paranoid," we must warn that things are not always what they seem. In the case of the tobacco controversy it has been pointed out that what is involved is both a power grab and a blow at the South where tobacco is important to the welfare of the people.

Although the youth of America is in far more danger from the smoking of marihuana and the use of LSD, heroin and other dangerous drugs, the busy bureaucrats are trying to "save" them from tobacco. While the use of tobacco may not be desirable, and those who oppose it for moral or religious reasons are honest and upright people, those who are emotionally opposing it for "health" reasons seem a bit too anxious to impose their will. Those who are against the use of

tobacco for religious or moral reasons are usually also against the use of alcohol. This is logical as both serve no useful purpose and can be classed together as temptations of the flesh to be avoided, but our anti-tobacco bureaucrats and their do-gooder helpers seem to have no concern over the hazards of alcohol in their "Big-Brother" health program.

When the tobacco industry was called a "legal" industry, one Congressman went to great lengths to point out that in many states it is not legal for persons under a certain age to smoke, thereby implying that this casts doubt upon the "legality" of the tobacco industry. He did not bother to list the other things which persons under certain ages cannot do, among them vote and drive a car as well as drink alcohol. All these things apply to persons deemed by the makers of the above regulations or laws to be too young, and after a certain age the law no longer applies to them. In the case of the anti-tobacco forces there is to be no age limit at which we can escape their ministrations. The Volstead Act and "Prohibition" were a dismal failure and brought more evils than they cured, taking the alcohol business away from legitimate industry and putting it in the hands of gangsters and "bootleggers." People did not stop drinking, they merely got their alcoholic beverages in "Speakeasies" and from criminal sources, or made their own "homebrew" or "bathtub gin."

The way the bureaucrats hope to destroy the tobacco industry is not by prohibiting smoking as they prohibited drinking during "Prohibition" but by frightening the American public into turning against smoking. By requiring the cigarette manufacturers to print in a prominent spot on each package a warning about the horrible things which will happen if the prospective buyer is foolish enough to go through with the purchase, Big Brother will see to it that only a mentally ill person would want to be seen possessing such a dangerous weapon. And, of course, there will be bigger and better ways of dealing with persons who set such a bad example and are so incapable of taking the good advice Big Brother forces upon them at every turn of the radio or TV knob.

The warning approved by the House of Representatives reads: "Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health and may cause lung cancer or other diseases." The Federal Trade Commission has proposed the following: "Cigarette smoking is dangerous to health and may cause death resulting from cancer, coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema and other diseases." Anyone who continued to smoke after reading the above would really have to be a masochist.

The fact that no scientific evidence has ever been introduced to prove that cigarette smoking actually causes any of the above diseases, including the "and others," does not seem to enter into the picture. All the fear peddling stems from a report, called the Surgeon General's Report of 1964, which "was developed not by the time proven method of hearings involving confrontation and cross-examination, but instead was based on a 'review of the literature'—a review which proved to be highly selective, and did not cite much contradictory experimental evidence." (Congressional Record, 6/17/69, p. H4894)

How seriously the Surgeon General took his own report was commented upon by Rep. Carter on the floor of the House of Representatives:

"You know, the Surgeon General appeared before our committee, and in my opinion he is a real fine gentleman, and he had three other distinguished advisors with him who strongly supported legislation for labeling cigarettes and I understand perhaps would

even go even further. Yet at the same time I saw that they were all heavy smokers, including the Surgeon General. As I sat there we saw great layers of smoke arising from the witness stand and going up to the ceiling. In other words, they were saying in my opinion, 'Do not do as I do, but do as I say do.' This was the Surgeon General of the United States."

Hearings were held before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives during the end of April 1969 and on May 1. Out of these came 1420 pages of testimony which added no further information supporting the Surgeon General's Report of 1964 but which did produce information refuting it. A funny thing happened, however, the anti-tobacco forces continued their propaganda and the testimony which did not support their "cause" received little or no publicity. Commenting on this, Rep. Harsha stated: "It is an ironic commentary on our times that the testimony of medical and scientific experts who dispute the scientific evidence against smoking cigarettes is buried by the press. Yet the same kind of testimony that questions the scientific evidence against the use of marihuana gets headlines. Apparently many Americans are closed minded about a legal product and open minded about an illegal one."

Congressman Richardson Preyer prepared a press release, generally ignored, which sums up the "evidence" pro and con, and states in part:

"Experimental research conducted since the Surgeon General's Report of 1964 and brought out in the recent tobacco hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, raises the most serious doubts about the conclusions reached in that report," the North Carolina Representative stated. . . . "Evidence reveals it is at least as likely that constitutional factors other than cigarette smoking are the cause of lung cancer, heart disease, and emphysema. Not a single witness for the anti-smoking forces testified to any research which he himself had done, while 18 witnesses testified that their own research cast serious doubts on the theory that cigarettes cause disease," Preyer declared. . . . "Actually, the experimental and statistical evidence has seriously undermined the conclusions of the 1964 report," he said.

Rep. Preyer went on to list seven "myths" and accompanied them with the facts to refute them. They were as follows:

1. Myth: "Every smoker is damaged by his smoking."

Fact: Most smokers suffer no impairment or shortening of life. For example, the disease most closely connected with smoking is lung cancer. The lung cancer incidence among smokers is 5/100 of 1%.

2. Myth: "There is an epidemic of lung cancer."

Fact: There has been a tremendous reduction in overall respiratory disease since 1900 when respiratory death rates were over five times what they are today. It is particularly misleading to say lung cancer is an "epidemic" in view of the declining rate of increase (indicating that the incidence will level off in the next few years).

3. Myth: "Cigarette smoking causes 300,000 premature deaths a year."

Fact: These claims have no basis in fact.

4. Myth: "Cigarette smoking turns the lungs black," or "Doctors can tell cigarette smoker's lung from a non-smoker's lung."

Fact: It is impossible to tell a smoker's lung from a non-smoker's lung upon examination either grossly or microscopically.

5. Myth: "Heavy smoking will shorten your life by 8 years."

Fact: This statement is based on a statistical study by Dr. Cuyler Hammond who has refused to disclose the raw data in his studies so as to permit independent evaluation. To the contrary, recent "twin studies"—

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THE PRESSING PROBLEM OF CUBA

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on February 10 of this year the American Security Council issued its weekly Washington report entitled "Nuclear Research in Cuba." It cited the nuclear agreement between Havana and Moscow which had been signed on January 8, 1969, and which was hailed as the most significant of a series of scientific research treaties enabling Cuba to become an important center for oceanographic and meteorological research, according to Dr. Antonio Nunez-Jimenez, president of the National Commission of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. Dr. Nunez-Jimenez added that the arrangement with Moscow would be "within the framework of internationalism, as the Marxist-Lenin ideology forces us to do." He also disclosed that the number of top Russian scientists now serving in Cuba amounts to 231, with 222 more due to arrive by the end of this year. In addition, more than 300 scientific specialists in all fields of advanced research have settled in Cuba from the Communist satellites in Eastern Europe. Considering the Marxist-Lenin ideology, one can pretty much surmise how much of the efforts of these scientists will be expended in the peaceful use of oceanographic and meteorological findings.

The latest development involving the Soviet Union and Cuba is, of course, the visit to Cuba of a Soviet naval squadron comprising a guided missile cruiser, two accompanying missile warships, a frigate and a destroyer, plus two diesel-powered submarines.

Coupled with these developments, the pledge by Castro recently to support "any true revolution" in the Western Hemisphere would compel any sane person to be suspicious of our bearded neighbor to the South.

Yet, a July 19 column by Willard Edwards, the Chicago Tribune newsmen of long standing, reports that the "Castro is mellowing" line of thinking is prevalent in some State Department echelons. They believe that Castro would be responsive to friendly gestures, such as a relaxation on travel by Americans to Cuba. Even before the visit of the Soviet naval squadron to Cuba, arguments that Castro was softening were, as in the past, dangerous and wishful thinking.

On July 16 the Christian Science Monitor scooped other newspapers with an account of a Cuban defector, now in the United States, who had served Castro as an intelligence officer in Paris. Although not a major official in the Cuban Government, the officer had considerable access to documents and other intelligence materials as a part of the Cuban intelligence service in Europe. The Monitor article demonstrates once again that Castro is deadly serious about his goal of revolution, and any daydreams about an accommodation with him are unrealistic.

I include the article, "Cuba More Sovietized," from the Christian Science

Monitor of July 16, 1969, in the RECORD at this point:

CUBA MORE SOVIETIZED: DEFECTOR FROM CASTRO INTELLIGENCE NETWORK SAYS 1968 PACT BINDS HAVANA TO MOSCOW LINE

WASHINGTON.—A Cuban intelligence officer, who defected to the United States earlier this year, says that Premier Fidel Castro signed an accord with the Soviet Union in 1968 which commits him to a pro-Moscow line.

The assertion, it is felt, would explain the noticeable pro-Moscow line being followed by Cuba—a trend which began at the time of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia last August.

According to the defector, Orlando Castro Hidalgo, the Cuban-Soviet agreement requires the Cuban leader to mute his criticism of the Soviet Union and of Moscow-oriented Communist parties in Latin America.

In return, the Soviet Union agreed not to diminish its economic support of Premier Castro's government and also to provide some 5,000 technicians to work in a variety of fields to support Cuba's lagging economy.

These disclosures are part of the testimony being given by Mr. Castro Hidalgo, who is no relation to the Cuban Premier. It was learned from informed sources that he left his post as protocol officer of the Cuban Embassy in Paris late in March of this year and sought asylum for himself and his family at the United States Embassy in Luxembourg.

Since then, Mr. Castro Hidalgo has been undergoing extensive questioning together with explaining an attaché case full of documents he carried with him when he arrived in Luxembourg.

Mr. Castro Hidalgo now is in the United States under protective custody.

The Christian Science Monitor learned of Mr. Castro Hidalgo's presence in the United States, and as far as is known this is the first mention of his defection and his disclosures to United States officials.

It is understood that the Cuban Government has asked the French Government for assistance in returning both Mr. Castro Hidalgo and the documents he brought with him when he defected. But Cuban sources would make no comment on this subject nor admit that Mr. Castro Hidalgo had defected when asked for comment.

Informed sources here say that Mr. Castro Hidalgo has been a veritable gold mine of information on developments in Cuba. Although he was not a major official in the Cuban Government, he apparently had considerable access to documents and other intelligence materials as a part of the Cuban intelligence service in Europe.

That service, according to Mr. Castro Hidalgo's testimony, is put at the disposal of the Soviet Union under terms of the 1968 agreement. Known as General Directorate of Intelligence (or DGI after its Spanish initials), the service has been extending its operations in Europe recently.

According to Mr. Castro Hidalgo, this growing Soviet influence in Cuba was the reason for his defection.

BETRAYAL SEEN

In his own way, Mr. Castro Hidalgo sees this increasing Soviet influence, brought on by Premier Castro, as a betrayal of the Cuban revolution and the goals for which he personally fought both in the Sierra Maestra and afterward.

Mr. Castro Hidalgo, in his testimony, says that his immediate superior in the Paris Embassy, Armando López Orta, returned from Havana last January with word of the Cuban-Soviet treaty and this pronouncement:

"Somos más soviéticos" (We are more Sovietized).

According to Mr. Castro, Hidalgo's version of the accord, which has remained secret until now, the Soviet Union for its part agreed to keep up the level of economic

assistance which has been flowing to Cuba in the past several years. That aid is computed in official circles here at something in the neighborhood of \$350 million yearly.

TECHNICIANS PROVIDED

The Soviet Union, it is understood, also agreed to increase badly needed petroleum shipments to Cuba, to purchase more of Cuba's production of nickel ore, and to send some 5,000 Soviet technicians to advise the Castro government in the fields of science and technology.

These technicians, Mr. Castro Hidalgo says, are to be used in providing support in agriculture, mining, atomic energy, fishing, and military fields.

However, some Soviet assistance in the DGI is part of the agreement.

To informed sources here, this aspect of the secret agreement is particularly significant in that the DGI is understood to have taken on many of the diplomatic activities formerly handled by foreign service officers.

In light of the general reduction of Soviet intelligence operations in France and elsewhere in Western Europe in recent years, the presence of a Soviet-oriented Cuban intelligence system is regarded by informed sources here as important.

CLAIM CONFIRMED

Mr. Castro Hidalgo claims to have been part of that system and the documents he brought out confirm this claim.

But the documents are of even greater importance—although they do not contain the text of the Soviet-Cuban agreement.

Moreover, taken together with his testimony and known facts about situations in Latin America, Europe, and elsewhere, the United States has learned a great deal about Cuba and its activities through Mr. Castro Hidalgo's defection.

The defector was a DGI operative in Paris. He states that he helped organize and operate a clandestine apparatus in the French capital aimed at providing Latin-American revolutionaries and guerrilla leaders with money, false passports, and hideouts during their travels to and from Cuba.

According to Mr. Castro Hidalgo, the Paris center for the DGI conducts operations into South America, while the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City coordinates operations in Central America and the Caribbean.

As far as guerrilla activities in Latin America are concerned, Mr. Castro Hidalgo says that the secret Cuba-Soviet accord makes no specific mention of their role—presumably leaving Premier Castro free to operate much as before in the question of armed insurrection throughout Latin America.

CONFLICTS APPARENT

There are apparent conflicts between the Soviet Union and Premier Castro over this question, but Mr. Castro Hidalgo says that Havana's support for the "export of revolution" to Latin America is not diminished by the accord.

However, the DGI is reported to have told its people that there must be a more meticulous screening of Latin Americans before they are put into the pipeline for guerrilla training in Cuba. It is also understood, according to Mr. Castro Hidalgo's testimony, that Cuba has decided not to send out military leaders to aid Latin-American revolutionary groups until these groups have reached a significantly high state of development.

Implicit in the Castro Hidalgo testimony is awareness on the part of Cuban officials that the guerrilla effort led by Ernesto Ché Guevara made a number of errors.

It is understood that Mr. Castro Hidalgo's disclosures of Cuban plans and the names of agents and others working for Havana throughout the world has been an important development in United States intelligence activities.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—*Extensions of Remarks*

Accordingly, President Nixon sent to Congress a Grant Consolidation Act on April 30, 1969, which was designed to coordinate the hundreds of overlapping Federal programs and insure that they reach the intended recipients in an efficient, economical, and effective manner.

Today, the President has proposed that these principles of sound and efficient management be applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has sent Reorganization Plan No. 1 to the Congress.

There are two provisions in this plan: First, it authorizes the President to designate the Chairman of the Commission from its members as he does presently in every other major Federal regulatory agency; and second, it vests the administrative and executive functions of the Commission in the Chairman as recommended by the Hoover Commission almost 20 years ago.

These are sound nonpartisan reforms which, I am confident, will be promptly approved by this body.

A YOUNG MAN OF PROMISE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, a young man who lives in my congressional district has been chosen a presidential scholar. Arthur Baron Ellis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Ellis, is an unusually creative individual. Both scientific and humanitarian causes have been of interest to him.

I would like to share with you some of young Mr. Ellis' accomplishments. He was a member of Boy Scouts of America. He reached the highest position of that organization, that of eagle scout, and was selected to be a member of the honorary order of the arrow.

The Miami area is fortunate to have both professional and collegiate football teams. Arthur took advantage of these by sponsoring two exceptional children to the Miami dolphin games and the University of Miami hurricane football games. His own athletic achievements include third position on his school tennis team.

Ellis also completed recordings for "Recording for the Blind." He founded the Spiral Service Club at Florida's Hialeah High School with Lions International sponsorship.

When he found a dangerous traffic intersection lacked traffic lighting, Arthur singlehandedly brought this to the attention of the proper authorities and pushed for the successful installation of such lighting.

Arthur's most definite contributions have been in the field of scientific endeavor. Arthur was one of 14 high school students in the nation to be selected for a summer institute, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, in chemistry at North Dakota State University. He was also one of six in the State invited to the National Science and Humanities Symposium at West Point.

Prior to his graduation from high school, young Mr. Ellis obtained 20 credit hours at the University of Miami in mathematics, sponsored by the National Science Foundation. He was one of six people in the State of Florida asked to present a paper at the State Science and Humanities Symposium. He was one of two boys in the State of Florida to be selected for the National Youth Science Camp in Morgantown, W. Va.

Arthur is a recipient of many outstanding honors. I would like to familiarize you with some of these. He was one of 300 high school students in the Nation to be chosen winner of the Westinghouse awards honors group. He earned the first runner-up award at the South Florida Science Fair by a demonstration of chess being played by calculus. He was chosen first runner-up in chemistry and overall at the Florida State Science Fair. There he was winner of the only scholarship, which was donated by the Gulf-Life Insurance Co.

Arthur is a member of many national honorary groups, some are the National Honor Society and National Math Honor Society, and was a National Merit Scholarship winner. He received further honors as the valedictorian of his class of 960 seniors. He was treasurer of the Junior Academy of Science. He was recipient of the Silver Knight Award in Mathematics, sponsored by the Miami Herald newspaper. He won the Rensselaer medal for juniors and the Bausch and Lomb medal for seniors in Math and Science. He was accepted under early decision by California Institute of Technology.

Arthur is also a member of the German National Honor Society, and in connection with this, he is editor-in-chief of the German Student in Florida newspaper. The fine arts have been of concern to Arthur. He was in the first violin section of the South Florida Youth Symphony and was assistant concert master of the Hialeah High School orchestra.

I believe that all of us can be proud of Arthur Baron Ellis and others like him. Many excel in other fields; all are working for a constructive future. I am very proud that this young man can represent my congressional district as a presidential scholar.

FAMILY MEDICINE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. ROONEY introduced H.R. 10264 a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act. That bill would provide grants to develop training for young men and women as specialists in family medicine.

In short the bill is intended to increase the number of medical students who do not specialize in the sense that we now use the word. The moneys to be authorized by this bill are absolute necessities; to not only the medical schools and students of the country, but also to those lower income citizens who hopefully will

be the prime recipients of the benefits of such a program. In a time where we see constantly spiraling medical costs, and most of those costs of specialists, something must be done to make general medical care available to low-income and other families at prices they can afford. This bill proposes a step in that direction and I suggest to all of my colleagues that we support and pass it.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, our recent experience on Okinawa, along with even grimmer experience elsewhere, demonstrates the immediate need for a change in policy in regard to chemical and biological warfare.

Our programs in these areas have not only become accident prone, but the programs themselves appear to have grown up by accident without careful and public debate. Instead these horrible weapons, weapons which cannot be controlled, have been developed in hidden laboratories.

The case against chemical and biological warfare and possible steps to end this threat have been well outlined by the Mid-Atlantic Committee on Fort Detrick. I insert the committee's statement at this point in the RECORD:

STATEMENT OF POSITION

Secret research led by scientists and military strategists resulted in the development of the atomic bomb which destroyed Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945. The threat of annihilation by still another means is before us. Highly secret research, development and testing of chemical and biological weapons is proceeding at a tremendous rate.

The United States has used weapons of mass destruction in the past and will use them again. Their use threatens the entire human race.

Chemical-biological weapons, like atomic weapons, are indiscriminate, inhumane and uncontrollable.

Our Nation's major biological weapons research and development program is, at this moment, being conducted at Fort Detrick in Frederick, Md. We object to this manufacture of death. The dangers to our environment as well as the prospect of the eventual use of these weapons is horrifying.

No longer should our CBW policy be determined by secretive, military strategists. An informed and concerned public must call for:

- (1) Immediate cessation of all chemical-biological weapons tests.
- (2) Immediate halt to all research, development and stockpiling of chemical-biological weapons with provisions for civilian supervision of disposal of existing stockpiles.
- (3) Immediate resubmission of the 1925 Geneva Protocol for ratification.
- (4) Initiation by the United States of serious chemical-biological warfare discussions leading to international disarmament agreements.

* As citizens we have a right and an obligation to demand a voice in affairs which concern our very lives.

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The presence of Mr. Castro Hidalgo and his family—a wife and two small boys—was confirmed by the Department of State, although it would give no further details.

Mr. Castro Hidalgo is a 31-year-old Cuban, born in Puerto Padre, in Oriente Province in the eastern part of the island. His mother and five younger brothers and a sister still live on the island.

He joined Premier Castro's 26th of July Movement in March, 1957, fighting mainly in the Sierra Maestra. After Premier Castro came to power, Mr. Castro Hidalgo stayed with the Army and served in campaigns against guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains and against the invaders at the Bay of Pigs.

His schooling has been somewhat sparse. He left in the middle of secondary school and since then has been largely self-taught. He talks slowly, measuring his words carefully, and has an air of self-confidence and sophistication.

SELECTED FOR TRAINING

Selected for intelligence training by the Castro government in 1965, Mr. Castro Hidalgo got a grounding in both intelligence theory and tactics and guerrilla warfare practice. He also was given training in language prior to being sent to France in March, 1967.

His wife, Norma, had originally been on a list of those Cubans desirous of emigrating to the United States under the provisions of a Cuban-United States accord—but took her name off the list when she married.

It is understood that the fact that her name had been on the list was discovered by Cuban intelligence people in Havana and that an investigation of the situation was under way at the time the family defected to the United States Embassy in Luxembourg. Sources here say that she played something of a role in leading to the defection, but at the same time, Mr. Castro Hidalgo had his own reasons for defecting.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Among other disclosures made by Mr. Castro Hidalgo are these:

Col. Francisco Caamaño Defió, the leader of the 1965 Dominican revolution, is now in Cuba and that he arrived there shortly after Mr. Guevara's death at the hands of the Bolivian Army in October, 1967. At first Cuban officials thought they would use the Dominican officer as a replacement for Mr. Guevara, but since that time there has been no evidence that they have done so.

Guyanese Prof. Dr. Walter Rodney, whose presence in Jamaica last year caused a furore, was helped by Cuban intelligence forces in Paris to travel to Cuba by way of both Paris and Prague.

Prensa Latina, the Cuban news service now regarded as being run by DGI elements, was involved in a plan to infiltrate pro-Cuban agents into the ruling military junta of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado in Peru.

The names of Cuban intelligence agents in Chile—together with the concern on the part of Premier Castro and his associates that Eduardo Frei Montalva, Chile's reformist president, was usurping Premier Castro's place and influence in Latin America.

THE MOON AND CLEAN WATER

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. MORSE, Mr. Speaker, on Sunday evening most of the world watched the most spectacular achievement of America's technological capabilities to date—

the lunar landing of the crew of the Apollo 11.

It is a tribute to the skills and dedication of the hundreds of people who have devoted their lives and their careers to developing and utilizing the techniques of modern systems management in order to deal with the tremendous numbers of diverse and interacting elements and factors of man in space. No problem is as complex, yet we have brought the universe within our reach.

Is it not within our realm, then, to bring the solution to complicated public problems—such as those of our environment—within reach?

In 1966, I proposed that we study the application of our modern management capabilities to our vastly complex and difficult public problems, such as transportation, housing, education, and pollution, in order to find effective solutions. Since then it has become increasingly clear that our traditional methods of problem solving will not suffice. If we are to eliminate these problems, we must use means which are commensurate with the magnitude and complexity of the challenge.

The problem of water pollution is only one area in which a solution is urgently needed, but it is a critical situation and one in which action is most readily at hand. As noted columnist Drew Pearson wrote earlier this month, the Atlantic coast is desperately short of the second essential to man's life—water—"all because of the lack of planning, lack of foresight and lack of money—the same ingredients which have put the moon shot on the verge of success."

I have urged that we put these ingredients to use to clean up our rivers, and in 1966 proposed that the Merrimack River Basin become a demonstration project for the application of systems management in pollution control from which the entire Nation could learn.

Mr. Pearson has stated that "the same ingenuity used in reaching the moon would solve our water problems," and the Merrimack demonstration project would be an important step in realizing this potential. It is a concept which has gained the interest of the administration and the endorsement of the General Accounting Office, which has already awarded a contract for a mathematical "systems" model of the Merrimack River to obtain additional water uses at reduced cost. It is a direction for our efforts that needs every support, and I am hopeful that Mr. Pearson's comments, which I am including here, will be as persuasive to my colleagues as they have been encouraging to me in continuing my own efforts:

[From the Boston (Mass.) Globe,
JULY 12, 1969]

WE CAN LAND ON THE MOON, BUT WE
CANNOT KEEP WATER CLEAN
(By Drew Pearson)

Along the Atlantic seaboard right now are two illustrations of man's efficiency in achieving the thrills of life and man's inefficiency in not achieving the necessities of life.

At Cape Kennedy, the United States is about to launch the most carefully rehearsed, most expensive, most unnecessary project of this century by which man will reach a piece of drab, radioactive, lava-like real estate hitherto romantic because of distance—the moon.

The launching will succeed because a vast amount of money and the best scientific brains in America over a period of seven years have been lavished on this moon shot.

Meanwhile, up the Atlantic coast, the capital which voted the 20 billion dollars to reach the moon is desperately short of the second essential to man's life—water—all because of lack of planning, lack of foresight, and lack of money—the same ingredients which have put the moon shot on the verge of success.

The Potomac River from which the capital of the United States draws its water is gradually drying up. Its upper reaches are so shallow that rocks stick out of the stream bed like the bones of a starving old woman. Drained by communities and real estate development along its banks, the upper Potomac is starving.

Below, as it flows through Washington, the once majestic river has become an open sewer. Two hundred and forty million gallons of human excrement, detergents, wash water and industrial waste are poured daily into the river. The sewage is only partially treated.

Not even fish can live long in this poisonous water. The days when small boys splashed and cavorted off the piers of Alexandria are no more. The bacteria count is 100 times higher than the level considered safe for swimming.

However, none of this had to happen. Twenty-five years ago the Roosevelt administration foresaw the fact that growing Washington would need more water, and the Army Engineers prepared a comprehensive plan for a far-flung system of dams and reservoirs on the Potomac and its tributaries.

Immediately there was an outcry from real estate interests and big farmers whose land would be inundated. The plan was shelved. It was revived under Kennedy, only to be shelved again. This time the conservationists joined the real estate interests.

There was talk of small dams instead of big ones—dams which would not spoil the river's natural beauty. But nothing was done. There was a lot of talk. A tri-state commission was appointed. Surveys were made. Commissions traveled up and down the river, inspected the Virginia and Maryland tributaries. But nothing happened.

So for lack of planning, lack of action, lack of money, the once full-bosomed, beautiful Potomac has become an emaciated old lady, her bones protruding, smelly, unkempt, unsightly.

And water is short all over the capital of the United States while the same government which has neglected its own front yard reaches for the moon.

The plight of the Potomac is not confined to the capital alone. It illustrates what is happening all over the United States, from New York City where drinking water is still not served in restaurants, to Chicago which is reaching further and further into Lake Michigan for its water.

Gradually at first, but now accelerating rapidly as the population grows, water is becoming a problem. Yet the same ingenuity used in reaching the moon would solve our water problems.

There is an illustration. Russia has reversed the direction of some of its great rivers which flow into the barren Arctic where they freeze and are wasted. What a communistic nation can do, presumably a capitalistic nation can do—if it eschews politics.

For less money than it takes to reach the moon, the Missouri River could be diverted westward at around Omaha and made to flow through the parched plains of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas instead of adding its vast volume to the already brimful Mississippi.

What the nation needs, however, is a water pollution czar who can look ahead, make plans, spend money, as the moon-shooters

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have done. Until that time, the city of Washington will be periodically starved for water as will other cities of this short-sighted nation.

ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE SOUTH

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, it is most heartening for a Southerner to note that more and more people from other sections of the country are becoming suspicious of the intensified blasts against the South. The American people are seeing through the misrepresentations against Southern products—tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar, and even oil.

Many Americans now question whether the economic warfare is directed against the products or against the region—the people, the culture, and self-sufficiency of the South. They are remembering statements made by those dedicated to the overthrow of the United States indicating that the South would be the final bastion of religious and moral strength and individual liberty in our land. They are realizing there is an economic war against the South.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. Frank Capell's Herald of Freedom, Zarephath, N.J., of July 15, 1969, entitled, "Economic Warfare Against the South" following my comments:

ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE SOUTH

Television viewers have been subjected to a scare campaign against the use of tobacco which has been growing in intensity and which on the surface would seem to be motivated only by humanitarian concern for the health of "our children." Another campaign which had the same ostensible motivation was the drive to "poison the wells" of our nation by the fluoridation of central water supplies. We have been told that the next target for the fanatical guardians of our health will be peanuts (another product of the South), excessive eating of which they will try to convince us is a cause of cancer, that dread disease whose cause is still unknown.

One of the guidelines which has proved quite reliable for conservatives who wonder about an issue which does not lend itself to a "left" or "right" interpretation is the manner in which the matter is treated in the "liberal" press. When only one side is favorably and constantly reported we can be sure that it is important to the left-wing planners' designs. Its immediate purpose may seem fine, logical and ethical but, at the risk of seeming "paranoid," we must warn that things are not always what they seem. In the case of the tobacco controversy it has been pointed out that what is involved is both a power grab and a blow at the South where tobacco is important to the welfare of the people.

Although the youth of America is in far more danger from the smoking of marihuana and the use of LSD, heroin and other dangerous drugs, the busy bureaucrats are trying to "save" them from tobacco. While the use of tobacco may not be desirable, and those who oppose it for moral or religious reasons are honest and upright people, those who are emotionally opposing it for "health" reasons seem a bit too anxious to impose their will. Those who are against the use of

tobacco for religious or moral reasons are usually also against the use of alcohol. This is logical as both serve no useful purpose and can be classed together as temptations of the flesh to be avoided, but our anti-tobacco bureaucrats and their do-gooder helpers seem to have no concern over the hazards of alcohol in their "Big-Brother" health program.

When the tobacco industry was called a "legal" industry, one Congressman went to great lengths to point out that in many states it is not legal for persons under a certain age to smoke, thereby implying that this casts doubt upon the "legality" of the tobacco industry. He did not bother to list the other things which persons under certain ages cannot do, among them vote and drive a car as well as drink alcohol. All these things apply to persons deemed by the makers of the above regulations or laws to be too young, and after a certain age the law no longer applies to them. In the case of the anti-tobacco forces there is to be no age limit at which we can escape their ministrations. The Volstead Act and "Prohibition" were a dismal failure and brought more evils than they cured, taking the alcohol business away from legitimate industry and putting it in the hands of gangsters and "bootleggers." People did not stop drinking, they merely got their alcoholic beverages in "Speakeasies" and from criminal sources, or made their own "homebrew" or "bathtub gin."

The way the bureaucrats hope to destroy the tobacco industry is not by prohibiting smoking as they prohibited drinking during "Prohibition" but by frightening the American public into turning against smoking. By requiring the cigarette manufacturers to print in a prominent spot on each package a warning about the horrible things which will happen if the prospective buyer is foolish enough to go through with the purchase, Big Brother will see to it that only a mentally ill person would want to be seen possessing such a dangerous weapon. And, of course, there will be bigger and better ways of dealing with persons who set such a bad example and are so incapable of taking the good advice Big Brother forces upon them at every turn of the radio or TV knob.

The warning approved by the House of Representatives reads: "Warning: The Surgeon General has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health and may cause lung cancer or other diseases." The Federal Trade Commission has proposed the following: "Cigarette smoking is dangerous to health and may cause death resulting from cancer, coronary heart disease, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema and other diseases." Anyone who continued to smoke after reading the above would really have to be a masochist.

The fact that no scientific evidence has ever been introduced to prove that cigarette smoking actually causes any of the above diseases, including the "and others," does not seem to enter into the picture. All the fear peddling stems from a report, called the Surgeon General's Report of 1964, which was developed not by the time proven method of hearings involving confrontation and cross-examination, but instead was based on a "review of the literature"—a review which proved to be highly selective and did not cite much contradictory experimental evidence." (Congressional Record, 6/17/69, p. H4894)

How seriously the Surgeon General took his own report was commented upon by Rep. Carter on the floor of the House of Representatives:

"You know, the Surgeon General appeared before our committee, and in my opinion he is a real fine gentleman, and he had three other distinguished advisors with him who strongly supported legislation for labeling cigarettes and I understand perhaps would

even go even further. Yet at the same time I saw that they were all heavy smokers, including the Surgeon General. As I sat there we saw great layers of smoke arising from the witness stand and going up to the ceiling. In other words, they were saying in my opinion, 'Do not do as I do, but do as I say do.' This was the Surgeon General of the United States."

Hearings were held before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives during the end of April 1969 and on May 1. Out of these came 1420 pages of testimony which added no further information supporting the Surgeon General's Report of 1964 but which did produce information refuting it. A funny thing happened, however, the anti-tobacco forces continued their propaganda and the testimony which did not support their "cause" received little or no publicity. Commenting on this, Rep. Harsha stated: "It is an ironic commentary on our times that the testimony of medical and scientific experts who dispute the scientific evidence against smoking cigarettes is buried by the press. Yet the same kind of testimony that questions the scientific evidence against the use of marihuana gets headlines. Apparently many Americans are closed minded about a legal product and open minded about an illegal one."

Congressman Richardson Preyer prepared a press release, generally ignored, which sums up the "evidence" pro and con, and states in part:

"Experimental research conducted since the Surgeon General's Report of 1964 and brought out in the recent tobacco hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, raises the most serious doubts about the conclusions reached in that report," the North Carolina Representative stated. . . . "Evidence reveals it is at least as likely that constitutional factors other than cigarette smoking are the cause of lung cancer, heart disease, and emphysema. Not a single witness for the anti-smoking forces testified to any research which he himself had done, while 18 witnesses testified that their own research cast serious doubts on the theory that cigarettes cause disease," Preyer declared. . . . "Actually, the experimental and statistical evidence has seriously undermined the conclusions of the 1964 report," he said.

Rep. Preyer went on to list seven "myths" and accompanied them with the facts to refute them. They were as follows:

1. Myth: "Every smoker is damaged by his smoking."

Fact: Most smokers suffer no impairment or shortening of life. For example, the disease most closely connected with smoking is lung cancer. The lung cancer incidence among smokers is 5/100 of 1%.

2. Myth: "There is an epidemic of lung cancer."

Fact: There has been a tremendous reduction in overall respiratory disease since 1900 when respiratory death rates were over five times what they are today. It is particularly misleading to say lung cancer is an "epidemic" in view of the declining rate of increase (indicating that the incidence will level off in the next few years).

3. Myth: "Cigarette smoking causes 300,000 premature deaths a year."

Fact: These claims have no basis in fact.

4. Myth: "Cigarette smoking turns the lungs black," or "Doctors can tell cigarette smoker's lung from a non-smoker's lung."

Fact: It is impossible to tell a smoker's lung from a non-smoker's lung upon examination either grossly or microscopically.

5. Myth: "Heavy smoking will shorten your life by 8 years."

Fact: This statement is based on a statistical study by Dr. Cuyler Hammond who has refused to disclose the raw data in his studies so as to permit independent evaluation. To the contrary, recent "twin studies"—