

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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titled "Air Pollution: Public Enemy No. 1," which follows:

AIR POLLUTION: PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1
POLLUTED AIR CAN RUIN CITIES, FARMS
 (By Tan McNett)

Air pollution picks everybody's pockets. Figures have been tossed around claiming air pollution costs the Nation from \$1 billion to \$18 billion a year.

The latest of these figures was \$7 billion a year mentioned by Dr. Luther H. Terry, Surgeon General of the United States, in his opening remarks to "Let's Clear the Air," the National Conference on Air Pollution held last December in Washington.

Using Dr. Terry's figure and rounding the U.S. population to 180 million, a quick calculation shows air pollution would cost every person in the United States \$38 a year. Using the \$18 billion figure, the cost would be \$100 per person a year.

All these figures mean, say the experts, is that air pollution costs a lot of money in places where the costs can't be calculated.

For example, how do you figure the economic loss to a city when a highly skilled, highly paid worker takes one look, a couple of whiffs and decides to take his talents elsewhere?

The community loses more than taxes on his salary and property, or money he would spend in stores. It loses the talents and potential leadership qualities that every community needs.

The problem is especially pressing in Perth Amboy. This city's air pollution problem is acute, according to the Smith Associates report.

A city with an acute air pollution problem not only loses potential new residents, but higher paid local residents move to the suburbs as quickly as they can. Almost every city has the same problem.

Industries will not locate in a community with a serious air pollution problem. They have difficulty attracting highly skilled workers. And pollution presents a special problem for some industries. Pollution causes odors in certain foods such as lard or shortening.

The brightest and most adaptable young people tend to flee from areas with high air pollution concentrations. Most people, if they have a choice, refuse to live among filthy streets and deteriorating buildings.

A downward spiral started by air pollution is hard to stop. Grime and odors depress property values. Lower property values mean fewer tax revenues for education, streets, fire protection, and other municipal services.

As these services diminish more people leave. Those left behind either can't afford to escape, or are older residents who have roots in the town. Many of those who remain lack sufficient skills to get good jobs.

BUSINESS SUFFERS

Out-of-town shoppers are discouraged from patronizing businesses in a community with an air pollution problem. Tourists pass through and stop for the night in a cleaner area, depriving restaurants, hotels, motels, and tourist homes of business and money.

But there is really no escape. Today's jobs are in urban areas. Most people can't afford to live far enough away to get out from under the pall of smoke, soot, dust, and chemicals.

They don't trade polluted city air for unpolluted suburban air, but only for less polluted suburban air. Last December's temperature inversion covered most of the Middle Atlantic coast suburbs and even the countryside got a taste of air pollution. And with more pollutants coming from more automobiles, the suburbs catch it, even on nice days.

How do you measure the mental costs of people who live in polluted areas; who cough

and hack when pollutants attack their nose, throat, and lungs, and who cry when pollution irritates their eyes?

There are other incalculable costs of air pollution. The housewife doesn't fill out a form and send it to Washington or Trenton every time she cleans her rugs, washes her windows, or scrubs her woodwork.

She probably doesn't think about air pollution as she performs these tasks. But she performs them more often because of air pollution.

A man washes his car on a bright sunny afternoon. There is no wind and no rain. He returns a few hours later and runs a finger along the surface, leaving a shiny path through a fine layer of dust. He may not know it, but air pollution dirtied his clean car.

People send clothing to the cleaners and laundry more often than they would if there were no air pollution.

And how do you measure the embarrassment of office girls in Richmond, Va., and St. Petersburg, Fla., whose nylons disintegrated while they were at work? Chemical analysis showed the stocking had been heavily fumigated with sulfur dioxide while the girls were walking to work.

FARMERS AFFECTED TOO

All these are urban problems, and a farmer might be a little smug, having chosen the clean fresh air of rural life.

But air pollution is also attacking the farming industry, especially in New Jersey and California.

Crops in New Jersey yield the highest cash value per acre of any State in the Union. Certain high-yield crops are extremely sensitive to air pollutants.

Dr. Robert Daines, professor of plant pathology at Rutgers University, probably knows more about air pollution damage to crops than anyone in the State, and maybe the Nation.

He has been working on the problem since 1946. He says Rutgers was the first university in the United States, and probably the world, that studied the effects of air pollution on plants.

Dr. Daines says sulfur dioxide emissions from industry used to be the big culprit in crop damage from air pollution. There are still a few areas where industrial pollution is a problem, he says, but it is much less a problem now that it used to be.

"In recent years, the problem involves a new group of pollutants—the oxidants," Dr. Daines says. "They come from any fire that burns—leaves, gas in the cylinders of automobiles, home fires, or the fires that power industry.

"We've found that automobile exhausts are very high in oxidants."

Under the action of sunlight, nitrogen dioxide breaks down and forms aldehydes that cause eye watering and burning throats, Dr. Daines explains. The other product is a chemical called PAN, which burns vegetation very severely.

CROPS DAMAGED

Ozone is another product of the action of sunlight that damages vegetation, Dr. Daines says. Connecticut tobacco growers reported a \$1 million a year loss from ozone damage, before they found a strain of tobacco that is resistant to ozone, Dr. Daines says.

"Driving out agriculture would cause a substantial economic loss to New Jersey," Dr. Daines says. "People say the midwestern farmers can feed the country, but a time is coming when their crops will also be hurt by pollutants.

"The problem is already important in crop losses, especially in young sensitive plants. It will grow increasingly more severe as the years go by and bring more autos and greater concentrations of people.

"I am concerned about what will happen 10 years from now unless some kind of ac-

tion is taken. We have no suggestion from any quarter whether agriculture can survive in highly polluted areas. We've got to find a control for air pollution.

"A day will come when all agriculture will be in the injury range of large cities. We can't be passive."

How much does air pollution cost farmers?

Dr. Daines says, "I don't know if any estimates given of damages are worth much. A U.S. Department of Agriculture man said recently at a conference that crop damage amounted to hundreds of million of dollars a year in the continental United States.

"All that means to me is there is quite a bit of damage. His estimate is as good as any. It is hard to make an accurate estimate."

Let's Not Be Fooled

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
 OF

HON. RALPH F. BEERMANN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 3, 1963

Mr. BEERMANN. Mr. Speaker, in view of recent developments between the United States and Soviet Russia—the test ban treaty signing and now the discussion of wheat sales—my constituents are becoming uneasy lest the United States be drawn into a state of euphoria over Russia that well might not be in the best national interest. This uneasiness is being expressed in many ways but none of them quite so articulately as expressed in the accompanying editorial taken from a newspaper of general circulation within my State, the Omaha Stockman's Journal of October 1, 1963. The editorial follows:

LET'S NOT BE FOOLED

If we don't miss our guess too far, it is quite likely that Americans are about to behold a grand Indian summer rapprochement with Soviet Russia reminiscent of the great United States-Russia togetherness binge of World War II days. And if such a mood of warm good feeling develops, as it appears to be doing now, it is going to take an awful lot of individual straight thinking on the part of all Americans to keep a clear image of the Communists as the ruthless apostles of totalitarianism that they really are.

Apostles and fuzzy thinkers are already painting a big picture, trying to gloss over the deficiencies of dictatorships on the way to making them more acceptable to good Americans.

For example, a nationally respected news commentator recently noted that Russia is probably headed for a bad harvest, but that "in all fairness," much of the blame must be attributed to "the poor climate." He failed to mention, however, that the poor harvest in prospect will be the fifth in a row, and if it weren't for the opening up of new lands to cultivation, Russian agriculture could be said to be in a virtual state of stagnation.

Experts, however, are not limited to this apology for Russian farm failures. They point out that "Soviet farming is much less abundantly supplied with tractors and other farm implements, fertilizer, herbicides, fungicides, etc.—in short, with capital and modern technology," than we are. Nothing is said, of course, of the fact that the Russians have had the same 45 years that we have had to develop all these things, but they have not done so.

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These and other apologies for Russian failures usually lead up to the classic general apology of all. That is that the Communists (not just Russians, but all Communists) have been really just misguided. They are like adolescent boys and are merely in "a stage" in their progress toward commonsense "adulthood." It is implied that once they see the light, they will, of course, all become free enterprisers. All it takes on our part is reasonableness and good will.

But this is utter nonsense. We know by their own statements that Communists are dedicated to dictatorship of the proletariat, which can be conveniently shortened to dictatorship, period. We know that in actual fact, privileged classes of gangsters operate Communist countries, and that these gangsters are ruthless, cunning, utterly self-serving, faithless, and unreliable. And we must not fall for their bunk—especially when they talk about agriculture.

Let's not forget that the Canadians have a poor climate for raising food, too. But they have managed to come up with huge wheat surpluses. Let's not forget that the Scandinavian countries have a northern climate and a socialist bent, yet they manage societies of abundance.

Let's not forget that the Russians have had almost a half century to build an agricultural industry as well as a housing industry, consumer goods industry, steel industry and armament industry, and so far they haven't matched us in any of these things. Certainly, they have had the same 18 years the Japanese and Germans have had to develop a food industry. But bread is in tight supply in huge Russia today, while overcrowded Japan is self-sufficient in rice—unbelievable as it may seem.

Let's face it and capitalize on it. Communism is a failure as a system. Democracy is a success; free enterprise is a success. Yes, we may have a thaw in the cold war, but communism is still dedicated to the destruction of capitalism, true democracy and liberty. Let's not rush to bail the Communists out of their troubles—food troubles or otherwise—unless it is to our real advantage. Let's keep our heads and remember that the last time we were all good friends, the Russians stole half of Germany, most of the Balkans, took a Japanese island, and declared they won the war by themselves. Since then, they have tried to run us out of Berlin; they have put a base at our back door; and have threatened us almost without ceasing. It takes more than one swallow to make a summer. It should take more than one test ban treaty and one Canadian wheat deal to make a Communist a good guy.

Jefferson Military College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 23, 1963

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, the latest issue of the Register, published at Baton Rouge, contains an interesting article on Jefferson Military College located at Washington, Miss.

Jefferson Military College is a private school with high academic standards. It has a long and illustrious history. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the following article.

The article follows:

HISTORY AND TRADITION ARE HALLMARKS OF JEFFERSON

(By Orene Muse)

Framed by huge, moss-hung oaks, Jefferson Military College, at Washington, Miss.—just 100 miles from Baton Rouge—is a private institution with historical and military background extending back to 1 year before the Louisiana Purchase and some 15 years before Mississippi became a State. The college was chartered in 1802, the very same year that the U.S. Military Academy was established at West Point, N.Y.

Recognized for its fine scholastic standards backed by military training and strict discipline, the institution attracts college preparatory students from all over the United States, as well as from several foreign countries. The classes are presently limited to cadets from the 7th through 12th grades.

There is a certain spit and polish typical of the military which is immediately recognized by the visitor arriving at Jefferson College in Mississippi. It is evident in the manner—and the manners—of the less than 100 cadets who are enrolled for the coming term. It comes to full flower when the regiment is seen on parade on the picturesque campus at nearby towns for special events or nationally spotlighted as the college was in 1953 when Jefferson cadets were invited to march in the Louisiana Purchase celebration in New Orleans.

All of this, of course, leads to a certain pride of school, of belonging to a "crack outfit," among cadets who are privileged to be part of this private institution.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONALITY HEADS OLD SCHOOL

Welcoming cadets back to its campus—and enrolling new boys for the 1963-64 school year—is the president and superintendent, Rear Adm. Marcy M. Dupre, Jr., U.S. Navy (retired) and members of the staff. The personable head of the institution, graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, has had a long and distinguished career afloat as well as important shore duty, including three periods of service on the faculty of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, serving in the departments of economics, government, mathematics, electrical engineering, and physics.

The plan at Jefferson has always been to keep the classes there small enough so that cadets may receive individual attention. That this has been an exceedingly successful plan is seen in the records made by students who have received their college preparatory training there.

Speaking with pride of the history of the school, and of the high scholastic and military achievements of former students, Admiral Dupre pointed out that only students of the highest type are accepted at this college which was chartered as a private institution. It is, also, nonsectarian, nonpolitical, and noncommercial. The courses are designed, he said, to emphasize scholarship. In addition, he pointed out, the school has always had as one of its goals to cultivate in each cadet a keen sense of responsibility not only to the school, but to society, as well.

"The faculty of Jefferson is particularly well equipped to prepare candidates for entrance to Annapolis, West Point, or the Air Force academy," he added.

SCHOOL IS SOUTHERN AS REBEL YELL

As southern as a rebel yell, the Jefferson Military College has all of the charm of a small, closely knit school where everybody knows everybody else. Close friendships—and warm camaraderie—are invaluable "fringe benefits" of this small college where the cultural and social side of student life has a definite place. The college cooperates with the Middleton School of Dancing in Natchez with instruction available to cadets on Saturdays. It is not difficult to under-

stand why the dancing classes are so popular—Mrs. Thomas Middleton arranges her classes so that cadets may meet young women from outstanding homes in the area. These young women may also be invited to the dances which are held on campus.

It is considered a high honor for cadets to be chosen to participate in the Jefferson Tableau of the Pageant which is held in Natchez as a part of the annual Pilgrimage each year. Only those who qualify in manner and grace are chosen. Naturally, there is much rivalry among students for this honor.

The college yearbook, which is completely a student activity and is called "Shipmates," always has a hard-working staff. In this annual year book is reflected some of the interesting extracurricular activities including pictures made at the yearly soirees at Jefferson, the Christmas dancing party, and the like.

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY IS STORY OF JEFFERSON

It is an introduction to the history of their country for cadets to learn about their college which was chartered more than 160 years ago. Established by an act of the legislature of the Territory of Mississippi, passed May 13, 1802, the college was named for Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States and President of the American Philosophical Society.

Some 34 of the Territory's most prominent men were its founders, including Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, Col. Anthony Hutchins, Dr. David Kerr and Mr. William Dunbar. The original charter gave the trustees, who serve without pay, the privilege of choosing their successors and it is believed by many that this inherited honor was one of the factors which has assured its continuity.

A little more than a year after the chartering, the Territory legislature meeting in Washington passed an act establishing a permanent site for Jefferson College. The site, donated for the purpose by the Foster and Gibson families, included Ellicott's Spring, named for a former U.S. Government surveyor who received possession of the Mississippi Territory from the Spanish authorities and determined the line of demarcation between the United States and the Spanish province of West Florida.

Cadets like to point out to guests the famed Aaron Burr oaks, just inside the campus gate. It was here in 1807, they will tell the visitor, where the unfortunate Burr was given his preliminary hearing following his arrest on his flatboat flotilla just above Natchez. They will also point with a certain pride—regardless of individual State of origin—to the handsome monument erected by the Mississippi Legislature in 1935. This monument thus officially marks the spot where on December 10 the Convention of 1817 drafted the constitution under which the Congress of the United States admitted the Mississippi Territory into the Union.

"You see," one of them is bound to say with pride, "Jefferson College campus is truly the birthplace of the State of Mississippi."

FAMOUS NAMES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH BACKGROUND

There are famous names associated with the background of this private school which is located near Baton Rouge. For instance, it is reported that Gen. Andrew Jackson camped on the Jefferson College campus in 1815 when going to—and returning from—the Battle of New Orleans. Records indicate, too, cadets will tell you, that General Lafayette visited the college in 1825 and reviewed the cadets in drill. (At that time military drill and discipline was an extracurricular activity.) Several years before this—during the term of 1822-23—the faculty included among others a drawing master by the name of John James Audubon, who was