

boring churches, chiefly Baptist and Methodist, with a few Episcopalian and others. The Methodists still form the second greatest denomination, with nearly a million members. The faith of these two leading denominations was more suited to the slave church from the prominence they gave to religious feeling and fervor.

MAKING HEADWAY

"The Negro membership in other denominations has always been small and relatively unimportant, although the Episcopalians and Presbyterians are gaining among the more intelligent classes today, and the Catholic Church is making headway in certain sections. After Emancipation, and still earlier in the North, the Negro churches largely severed such affiliations as they had had with the white churches, either by choice or by compulsion. The Baptist churches became independent, but the Methodists were compelled early to unite for purposes of episcopal government. This gave rise to the great African Methodist Church, the greatest Negro organization in the world, to the Zion Church and the Colored Methodist, and to the black conferences and churches in this and other denominations."

The world has changed considerably in the 65 years since the preceding words were written. But they still serve as guidelines to understanding the Ebenezer church. Many powerful songs and prayers, filled with the soul strivings, sufferings and faiths of generations, have echoed from this beamed ceiling in South Baltimore.

INFORMED VERBALLY

However, the songs will probably be silent there in a few years. Mr. Thompson estimates that in four years the church will be destroyed to make way for a new expressway. He says he has received "nothing in black and white," but he has been informed verbally by the city "to be out by 1972."

The neighborhood around the church bears the mark of a place scheduled for demolition. The old, narrow row houses are deteriorating; there is no evidence of new or big money.

"There is no future for residents in this neighborhood," says Mr. Thompson. Industries and highways have already obliterated large sections of the former residential areas. Those who own their own homes do not want to spend money on repairs or renovation, since they know they will have to leave in a few years. According to Mr. Thompson, most of the residents who have already left the area received \$3,000 to \$4,500 for their houses, "just a good down payment on some of the homes they had to buy."

There is an old spring below the church. In the past the water had to be pumped out to keep the small basement from flooding. A few years ago it dried up. It is symbolic of the area.

SILENT CHORUS

The Ebenezer church sits quietly on Montgomery street. The thousands who have worshipped there form a silent chorus behind the poetic, deeply felt words of Mr. Du Bois who wrote:

"Actively we have woven ourselves with the very warp and woof of this nation—we fought their battles, shared their sorrow, mingled our blood with theirs, and generation after generation have pleaded with a headstrong, careless people to despise not Justice, Mercy and Truth, lest the nation be smitten with a curse. Our song, our toil, our cheer, and warning have been given to this nation in blood-brotherhood. Are not these gifts worth the giving? Is not this work and striving? Would America have been America without her Negro people?"

WINDS OF CHANGE PLAY IN
 AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in recent years the number of programs in African studies in American colleges and universities has increased greatly due to the financial support of the Federal Government, which is plowing in something like \$3 million a year. H.R. 17404, which I hope will receive favorable action before the 90th Congress passes into history, would create a commission to consider the pros and cons of the establishment of an African Institute in cultural and technical interchange between the scholars of Africa and the scholars of the United States.

What is not generally understood in this country, and in a measure is overlooked by American scholars and the programs of African studies in our colleges and universities, is that existing universities in Africa are in the colonial mold and that there is a growing tide of sentiment for universities in Africa strictly in an African mold and geared to meet the needs, the aspirations, and the plans of the new African independent nations.

As black Americans are vigorously demanding, and getting, courses in Negro history in American schools, so are the Africans in the new independent nations of Africa demanding that their universities should be African originals instead of colonial copies.

Mr. Speaker, the following article from the July 26, 1968, issue of *Time* is recommended to the careful and thoughtful reading of all Americans who wish to understand how the winds of change are playing in the universities of Africa:

IVORY TOWERS IN AFRICA

Students in flowing black gowns stride about the shaded courtyards. White-thatched dons suck on their briars during tutorials on Greek philosophy. Oxford or Cambridge. In fact, the scene is black Africa, where not far from the manicured quadrangles natives still live in baked mud huts. Relics from the years of empire. Africa's 26 colonial-rooted universities (total enrollment: 45,000) have survived independence unprepared and incapable of dealing with the problems of the continent, where the illiteracy rate is 70% and still rising.

Cricket and Rugby. Europeans founded black African colleges on the premise that natives ought to be first Westernized, then educated. Despite the fact that political leaders fulminate against the West and neocolonialism, the universities' goal remains the same. In Uganda (pop. 6,845,000), where per capita income is \$8 a year, students at Makerere University College attend Oxford-style "Old Boy" dances, eat in formal dining halls, and join in such rousing un-African activities as squash, cricket and rugby. Nowhere on the campus is there evidence of Africa's rich musical, artistic and folk heritage.

Curriculums are equally misdirected. Instead of offering nation-building courses in

economics and agriculture, Makerere emphasizes such traditional Western disciplines as ethical philosophy and Greek. Although Uganda has a dozen tribal dialects, and the predominant tongue is Luganda, the only modern language taught at Makerere is English. "This place is a country club," says one disillusioned Makerere professor. "It is an anomaly in modern, independent Africa."

In a country with a crying need for technicians, Makerere is turning out more philosophers than engineers. Educators of all kinds are in short supply, but nearly half of the Makerere graduates who have been trained to be teachers refuse to enter the classroom, instead try to join the already ample civil service. In a country where only five in more than 1,000 youths attend college, quantity would seem to be as important as quality, but Makerere maintains a luxurious 8-to-1 student-faculty ratio. Uganda's President Milton Obote, a Makerere graduate, has accused the university of being "uninvolved with the needs of our society."

The situation is worse in French-speaking West Africa. In all nine countries (pop. 26 million), there are only two universities, Senegal's University of Dakar, and the Ivory Coast's University of Abidjan, together enrolling fewer than 3,000 students. Though Senegal's economy is almost completely grounded on farming, there is no school of agriculture at the brightly flowered, Dakar campus. In the Congo (Léopoldville), the University of Lovanium proudly displays one of Africa's few nuclear reactors. As a result, it has dozens of black students solving mysteries of nuclear physics, only a handful learning engineering and medicine. Lovanium's classic-oriented curriculum is based on that of its parent school, Louvain of Belgium; thus first-year students, plug away at medieval French, studying *Le Chanson de Roland*.

Special Problems. At least one African university is actively trying to escape from its colonial heritage: Tanzania's modernistic University College at Dar es Salaam, which along with Uganda's Makerere and Kenya's Nairobi forms the tripartite University of East Africa. Scrapping history courses that placed Britain at the hub of the universe, Dar now requires entering students to take a course titled "Introduction to African Development Problems." Courses in classical political thought have given way to management administration. Microbiology aims at some special problems of Africa—food spoilage and water pollution.

The situation at the universities is particularly odd, since Africa's political leaders keep denouncing neocolonialism and demanding Africanization. Inertia is a major barrier to improvements. Most administrators and teachers are products of colonial-era training, and share with many of their students a conviction that any Africanization is a step into the past. Among the few national leaders who pushed for reform was Ghana's ex-President Kwame Nkrumah, who established an Institute of African Studies at the university after severing all ties with the University of London. In French-speaking black Africa, where early missionaries had rigidly emphasized European thought, nationalist leaders have been unable to recruit enough Africa-minded teachers or enact reform for fear of endangering the flow of supporting funds from France, often specifically earmarked for Western-designed programs.

Nonetheless, Africans outside the system see change as inevitable. One proposal is that countries should temporarily forsake universities, instead concentrate on building trade or vocational schools. Such an ap-

proach, while damaging to national pride, might well be the only way of producing the expertise necessary to develop an agrarian society. "We must rethink the value of education," concedes one Tanzanian official. "We may eventually find that mass liberal education is detrimental to the goals of our country."

file
TIME FOR A CHANGE IN EAST-WEST TRADE POLICIES

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is safe to say that most American citizens cannot understand how this Nation can justify the policy of our trading with the Soviet Union while that country supplies Ho Chi Minh with the wherewithal to kill thousands of American servicemen in Vietnam. It is encouraging at least to consider that there will be a chance available in November to change this insane and dangerous policy. The Washington Star of August 5 carried a partial text of the 1968 Republican Party platform which reads in part:

Nations hostile to this country will receive no assistance from the United States. We will not provide aid of any kind to countries which aid and abet the war efforts of North Vietnam.

Only when Communist nations prove by actual deeds that they genuinely seek world peace and will live in harmony with the rest of the world, will we support expansion of East-West trade. We will strictly administer the Export Control Act, taking special care to deny export licenses for strategic goods.

Nor is this a politically partisan issue. During this Congress over 120 Members of the House of Representatives cosponsored legislation to establish a House committee to review our trade policies with Communist countries, with special reference to North Vietnam. Although the cosponsors were almost equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, this legislation unfortunately never got out of committee. If there is a change in the complexion of the House in January, this proposal might well be one of the first orders of business.

An excellent article on this issue appeared in the August issue of Religion and Society which demonstrates how insulting is our present policy to the principles, intelligence, and commonsense of the American people. Written by Allan C. Brownfeld, this treatment causes one to wonder just how far supposedly intelligent leaders can stray from reality in the field of foreign affairs.

Mr. Brownfeld is no newcomer to the field of journalism. The recipient of a Wall Street Journal Foundation Award, he has had articles published in the Commonweal, the North American Review, the Texas Quarterly, and Modern Age. As a former staff director of the House Republican task force on East-West trade, he has been exposed to the many ramifications of this complex issue. In addition, he has served as a staff member of the Senate Internal Security

Committee, and is presently at work on a soon-to-be-published book.

I include the article, "The Continuing Paradox of East-West Trade in Time of War," by Allan C. Brownfeld, in the Record at this point:

THE CONTINUING PARADOX OF EAST-WEST TRADE IN TIME OF WAR

(By Allan C. Brownfeld)*

While Americans fight and die in Vietnam, there is mounting evidence that American businessmen are trading strategic goods to the very Communist countries which, in turn, are supplying the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong with the means of war.

There is additional evidence that this course of action is being stimulated and encouraged by Washington officials who believe that such a policy, which they refer to as "bridge building," will somehow improve East-West relations.

But if we are now supplying strategic goods to Communist countries, we are acting contrary to the position advocated by the Johnson Administration.

A Presidential Commission established to study the question of East-West trade stated clearly that "We rule out from these considerations any kind of strategic trade that could significantly enhance Soviet military capabilities and weaken our own position of comparative military strength." This report was sent to the President by the Special Committee on U.S. Trade Relations with Eastern European Countries and the Soviet Union on April 29, 1965.

In 1966, the Commerce Department relaxed export restrictions on nearly 400 "non-strategic" commodities for shipment to Russia and Eastern Europe. Among these were textile products, some metal manufactures and machinery, foodstuffs, chemical materials and products, and a variety of manufactured articles. These products can now be exported to Eastern Europe without prior specific approval of the Commerce Department. They move under what the department terms a general license.

Nothing in the Administration's stated policy would lead the observer to believe that strategic goods were flowing from the United States to the Communist world. But the facts are far different. Also different is the interpretation by most experts of what is, in fact, a "strategic" good.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a radio chat to the American people in May of 1940, said that "The American people will not relish the idea of any American citizen growing rich and fat in an emergency of blood and slaughter and human suffering."

This was more than a year before Pearl Harbor, and at that time no Americans were fighting either in the European or Asian wars. Today, in the face of Vietnam, our attitude is far different. And, as a result of the 1966 order opening up shipments to Russia, scrap iron and scrap metal are back on the "approved" list and junk peddlers are sending it over to Russia to help build the

* Allan C. Brownfeld received his A.B. from the College of William and Mary, his M.A. from the University of Maryland, and his LL.B. from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law of the College of William and Mary. The recipient of a Wall Street Journal Foundation Award, his articles have appeared in *The Commonweal*, *The North American Review*, *The Texas Quarterly*, and *Modern Age*. Formerly a member of staff of the Senate Internal Security Committee, he is now enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Government and Politics at the University of Maryland and is preparing a book. He has also served as staff director of the House Republican Task Force on East-West Trade.

Russian war machine, just as was done with Japan in the late 1930's and in 1940.

Even a casual glance shows that much of what is being shipped to Communist countries has a direct relationship to their ability to make war.

For example, on March 10, 1966, and again on August 16, 1966, the Commerce Department approved shipments of diethylene glycol worth \$482,250. This chemical is used in the manufacture of explosives and liquid rocket propellants. It can also be used as a plasticizer in solid rocket propellants of the type suitable for air to air missiles such as are used in Vietnam.

Other chemicals shipped in great quantity to the Soviets are used for the production of oxalic acid which is a purifying agent for glycerol. This is also an important ingredient in the manufacture of explosives.

Last year we shipped more than \$2,387,000 worth of chemical wood pulp to the Soviet Union. Although this may sound harmless, it is important to remember that it can be used for nitrocellulose, an important ingredient for solid rocket fuels.

On May 9, 1967, our government approved a shipment of polyvinyl butyral valued at \$268,975. This product is primarily used as an interlayer in bullet resistant glass.

According to a top missile expert, C. Stark Droper, "The key area for advance in control and guidance is still the region in which the basic limitations exist—that is, the high accuracy sensing of geometrical information." On February 1, 1967, the Commerce Department authorized the shipment of just such an instrument, a Worden Gravimeter. This license approval has been temporarily withdrawn for further consideration. But, if approved, the accuracy of Soviet missiles will be improved significantly.

The most recent example of our continued trade in strategic goods relates to the shipment of copper scrap to Yugoslavia at the very moment when the copper strike in our own country has rapidly diminished our necessary stockpiles.

The prolonged strike in the copper industry and the growing demand for copper for military uses reduced our supply of copper to a dangerously low level. While our national objective is a copper stockpile of 775,000 tons on hand, our present supply is estimated at 237,000 tons.

In fact, our supplies are so low that as a result of the International Longshoremen's Association boycotting of copper imports, one of the nation's largest defense contractors, Okonite Co., was forced to close two of its five plants.

Under what policy, is it proper to ask, is the Department of Commerce approving the sale of scrap copper to Communist countries at a time when our own defense industry is running short?

Prior to removing a number of items from its category of "strategic goods" the Department of Commerce issued a press release declaring that the items removed "... fall into the category of peaceful goods, which may be freely exported without risk to the United States national interests." It also asserted that it had "... consulted with other interested departments, including Defense, State, Agriculture, Interior and the Intelligence Community, in taking this step."

The evidence points to the fact that the Administration did not consult the intelligence community at all. The Director of Naval Intelligence states: "The Office of Naval Intelligence, definitely a member of the 'intelligence community,' had no part in the consultation which preceded the revision of the Commodity Control List."

The Air Force stated that "No intelligence office of the U.S. Air Force participated in the revision of the Commodity Control Lists."

August 15, 1968

The Army stated that the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence "was not consulted regarding the commodities listed."

The Department of Defense said that the Defense Intelligence Agency "was not requested to supply intelligence on the four hundred commodities that are covered in the Current Export Control Bulletin Number 941."

Commenting upon this situation, Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb stated that "The failure to consult the military intelligence agencies is obviously a very serious matter. Before any item with military significance can be determined as non-strategic, certainly some intelligence office of the military establishment should be consulted to learn if the item is not superior to ones currently in use by or available to the Communists."

Reviewing the manner in which items have been declared "non-strategic," Rep. Delbert Latta testified before the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He asked: "What is a non-strategic good? If the Administration really intends to increase trade only in 'non-strategic' goods, we feel it essential that it tell us exactly how such a determination was made, and is to be made in the future. Under what definition is an item considered 'non-strategic'?"

Setting forth the State Department's view of East-West trade, Eugene M. Braderman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Commercial Affairs and Business Activities, said that "one of the most important premises is the fact that these countries differ very considerably among themselves, both in their internal systems and in their relations with one another. . . ." He noted ". . . in consequence, U.S. policy expresses itself in different ways toward different Communist countries."

Mr. Braderman conceded that "in some instances the behavior of a Communist country will warrant our denying trade with it completely . . . in other instances it best serves the U.S. interest to encourage trade with a Communist country."

Since the Soviet Union represents a case of that kind of Communist country with which the Department seeks to increase trade, it is interesting to see what the Soviet Union's relationship is with a Communist country with which the Department of State does not wish to trade, namely North Vietnam.

There is no doubt that we will not trade with a government which is shooting Americans. This would be aiding the enemy. It would be immoral as well as impractical. But—do we advocate increased trade with a country which is in turn supplying the enemy with the means of war?

In an extensive study of Soviet aid to North Vietnam, Professor Albert Parry, chairman of Russian Studies at Colgate University, points out that ". . . it is estimated that during the ten years through 1964 Soviet aid to North Vietnam totaled some \$350 million. It faltered somewhat in 1963 and 1964 when Khrushchev apparently was resigned to seeing the country in China's orbit. . . . But Khrushchev's successors have revived the Soviet interest in Ho Chi Minh. . . . Moscow's exports to North Vietnam rose from 47.6 million in 1964 to more than 74.3 million in 1965 alone."

In March, 1966, the Soviet Union replied to Chinese charges that Soviet help to Hanoi was insufficient and represented a lack of interest in the conflict. The Moscow leaders sent a confidential letter to Communist leaders stressing that in 1965 North Vietnam received from the Soviet Union arms—and military equipment worth half a billion rubles. The list included rocket installations and conventional anti-aircraft guns, MIGs and other planes, and tanks, coastal artillery, and small warships.

Since the fall of 1965, the number of conventional anti-aircraft guns in North Viet-

nam has risen from 1,500 to at least 5,000. One unofficial estimate puts the figure at 7,000. In the fall of 1965 there were only four North Vietnamese batteries firing SAMS. By early October, 1966, this number had risen to 25 or 30, each with six inch launchers.

On September 23, 1967, the Soviet Union concluded a series of agreements with North Vietnam, providing for continuing deliveries of military and economic aid to Hanoi in 1968. A joint communique issued at the conclusion of about a month of negotiations specified that the military material would include ground to air missiles, planes, and artillery.

What kinds of products are the Communists most interested in purchasing from the West? Are they products meant to enhance their consumer economy, or are they products meant to strengthen their war machine? Is this not, in reality, the real test of whether or not a product is "strategic"?

George Champion, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, discussed this question in an address at Middlebury College. He noted that ". . . the Communists seem more interested in buying Western know-how than Western goods. They want to import manufacturing units with special emphasis on chemical complexes, automobile plants, and the like. To me, this is a strange concept of trade."

In 1955, Nikita Khrushchev made it clear that the essence of Soviet trade was not the purchase of "non-strategic" goods. He said: "We value trade least for economic reasons and most for political reasons."

To those who argue that the Soviet Union is not engaged in war with us and that, therefore, we should trade with them in all areas, former Connecticut Governor and Ambassador to Spain John Davis Lodge has replied: "It may be contended that Russian military forces are not engaged in combat against us as was the German military machine. Yet that is hardly a reason why we should give them the added advantage of receiving aid in the form of trade from the United States while they are supplying eighty per cent of the arms to Hanoi."

Many members of the Congress have reacted sharply to a policy which asks Americans to die in the defense of freedom, on the one hand, and supplies the enemies of freedom with the means of war, on the other.

Senator Karl Mundt, commenting upon this situation, said that "It seems inconceivable that this nation accepts a policy of trade with adversaries who provide needed aid to prolong a war in which more than twelve thousand Americans already have lost their lives. But we continue to do so in face of the fact that trade has not reduced tensions, nor did it in the two world wars in which England, Germany, and France were each other's best customers, right up to when the shooting started."

Senator Mundt has introduced legislation to place an embargo on exports of American goods to Communist countries aiding North Vietnam's war effort. In many respects, it seems a more appropriate view or reality than the policy pursued by the Department of State.

Perhaps the most outspoken criticism of opponents of East-West Trade came from Ambassador Averell Harriman who, on the November 23, 1966, NBC-TV program "The Today Show," labeled the opponents of trade as "bigoted, pigheaded people, who don't know what's going on in the world, and who have prevented us from helping our balance of payments."

Our trade with Communist countries may indeed have assisted our balance of payments. But at the same time we have given totalitarian governments their means of support and subsistence and have asked nothing in return. We have been unconcerned about the people. We have tried to make friends only with their rulers. In the end, the rulers know they have used us,

and the people know we cannot be depended upon.

And what of the young Americans who die in Vietnam at the mercy of weapons which may have been paid for with American dollars! It is reminiscent of a dramatic scene in Arthur Miller's play, *All My Sons*. Lamenting the fact that he had provided inadequate military equipment in a war which had served to kill a number of men, a manufacturer seemed troubled over the fact that his own son now hated him, that to his son they were "All my sons."

In a sense, we have abandoned our sons on the altar of a policy that does not work. And what will be our rewards?

TWO STATE MARINES REPORTED DEAD IN VIETNAM DUTY

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Gunnery Sgt. Henry M. Bruce and Cpl. Franklin I. Burris, Jr., two fine young men from Maryland, died recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend their courage and honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

TWO STATE MARINES REPORTED DEAD IN VIETNAM DUTY

Two Maryland service men, one a career marine born in Baltimore, have died in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

They are Gunnery Sgt. Henry M. Bruce, husband of Mr. Loretta B. Bruce, of 1215 Congress street, Beaufort, S.C. and Cpl. Franklin I. Burris, Jr., husband of Mrs. Donna F. Burris, of 3526 Silver Park drive, Suitland, Md.

Sergeant Bruce, who was 30, died recently after suffering heat stroke and a heart attack while on patrol in Quang Tri province.

When his family was informed of his death Saturday, they were not told on what day he died.

ENLISTED IN 1954

Born in Baltimore Sergeant Bruce attended Douglass High School.

After enlisting in the Marines in 1954, Sergeant Bruce took basic training at Parris Island, S.C.

He served at Camp LeJeune, N.C., and Quantico Marine Base, Quantico, Va., before returning to Parris Island, where he served as a drill instructor.

WAS IN QUANG TRI

After arriving in Vietnam July 17, Sergeant Bruce was stationed in Quang Tri province.

In addition to his wife, Sergeant Bruce is survived by two daughters, Laurie Bruce and Leslie Bruce, and a son, Leonard Bruce, all of whom live at home.

Also surviving are his mother, Mrs. India Bruce, of 3002 Chelsea terrace, Baltimore; three brothers, Army Pfc. William Bruce, stationed in Saigon, and Edward Bruce and Walter Bruce, both of Baltimore; two sisters, Miss Brenda Bruce and Mrs. Ella Talley, both of Baltimore, and his maternal grandfather, Rudolph Alexander, of Warrington, N.C.

Corporal Burris died Friday from gunshot wounds of the body received during an operation in Quangnam province. He was 21 years old.

BORN IN IOWA

Born in Mason City, Iowa, Corporal Burris lived in Largo, Fla. from the time he was 10 years old.

He was a graduate of Dixie Hollands High School in Largo.

He enlisted in the Marine Reserves in March, 1965, and began his active duty in June.

After basic training at Parris Island, S.C., Corporal Burris was assigned to a Marine barracks in Washington.

After his arrival in Vietnam at the end of February, he served at Da Nang and Phu Bai before being assigned to Quang Nam province.

His wife said yesterday: "As a marine he naturally would fight to the end. In Vietnam he was always in the field.

"But when I saw him in Hawaii at the end of June, he told me he was thoroughly disgusted with the way the war was being run," Mrs. Burris said adding that her husband thought that "we had no business being there in Vietnam in a war."

Mrs. Burris said that her husband never saw his daughter, Elissa Marie, who is only 3 months old.

Beside his wife and daughter, survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin I. Burris; two brothers, John Burris and Edward Burris; a sister, Miss Connie Ann Burris, and his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Quenrud, all of Largo, Florida.

THE LATE JOHN T. KMETZ

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of John T. Kmetz, America has lost an outstanding citizen, labor a highly effective leader, and those close to him a true and valued friend. Most of all he was a devoted husband and father whose family has the sincere sympathy of a boundless circle of those who knew him personally or by reputation.

For many years an official of the United Mine Workers of America, Mr. Kmetz was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor by President Truman in 1947. He was also president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and since 1965 was director of organization for the UMWA with offices in Washington.

Mr. Kmetz was a member of the union for 66 years, having joined at the age of 7 when he and his father went to work in a coal mine in Pennsylvania. He was born in Czechoslovakia, then a part of Austria-Hungary.

His career was meteoric and inspiring. He was appointed to the union's district board in 1923 and to the international executive board in 1936, representing district one in Pennsylvania's anthracite region. He assisted former UMWA president, John L. Lewis, in founding the Congress of Industrial Organizations and for 30 years traveled throughout the country to mediate labor disputes.

Many Members of Congress knew and admired Mr. Kmetz. Those who did not have the opportunity of meeting him nevertheless recognized him as a man of the highest character and integrity because of their acquaintance with his son, James F. Kmetz, whose duties as legislative representative of the UMWA have kept him in close contact with the House for a number of years.

We all mourn the loss of this great and good man whose career helped bring stature to the workingman and stability to management-labor relations, who served with distinction in high Federal office, and who was an exemplary father and husband.

FOR IRISH IMMIGRATION

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, approximately 40 members of this House have introduced legislation designed to remove unanticipated inequities resulting from the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. I am one of the Members who sponsored such legislation and our simple objective is to erase these inequities by establishing a floor under the immigration levels from every nation.

The bills we have sponsored provide for a floor to be established for every nation based upon its average level of immigration to the United States during the decade prior to the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965.

The basic problem of the act of 1965 with respect to Irish immigration results from an apparent miscalculation of the State Department in its projections of future immigration. The State Department had estimated that 5,200 places would be available to immigrants from Ireland. The facts conclusively demonstrate that State Department projections were wide of the mark. In contrast to the 5,200 places projected by the State Department, Irish immigration dropped to only 1,800 in 1966 and in 1967 with estimates that Irish preference immigration next year will be only about 600.

The present immigration act establishes a system of preferences based on family relationships and skills. However, the family relationship preferences operate adversely to the historical pattern of Irish immigration. Thus, out of 1,904 visas issued in Ireland between December 1, 1965, and March 31, 1967, only 499 were of the family preference kind and 435 of these were for brothers and sisters of American citizens.

This results from the fact that the pattern of Irish immigration has been for a few brothers and sisters to emigrate at a time while others remained behind. Typically the Irish emigrant has been young and unmarried and consequently brought with him no spouse or children. As a result of this pattern, Ireland is unable to compete equally with other nationalities for family preferences.

The vast contributions of the Irish immigrant to our economy and to our culture are too well established to warrant elaboration here. From 1933 to 1967, approximately 70,000 people, average 17,400 annually, have emigrated from Ireland to other parts of the world. In 1965, 5,558 Irish immigrants came to the United States in the last year of open

Irish immigration to the United States. In 1966, only 1,741 Irish immigrants landed here although 4,275 made application to do so.

Those of us in this House who are joined in equalizing the application of the law of 1965 propose simply that a floor be established equal to 75 percent of a country's average annual immigration during the 10-year period from 1955 to 1965, with a maximum floor limit of 10,000 for any country. In relation to Ireland, such a formula would establish the annual limit at 5,390.

The present immigration law is manifestly unfair to the Irish whose sons and daughters have contributed so much and so valiantly to the strength and wealth of our Nation. It will take but very little to substitute for the existing inequity a fair, just, and equitable immigration policy toward all nationalities. I urge that we take necessary action immediately to remove those inequities.

MINSHALL AGAIN BRINGS TRAVELING OFFICE TO DISTRICT

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, for the past 14 years it has been my privilege and honor to represent the citizens of the 23d Congressional District of Ohio in the U.S. House of Representatives.

As the Representative of this outstanding district, I make every effort not only to keep well informed on the opinions of the people through personal contact, but also attempt to be of the greatest possible service to those who have problems involving Federal departments and agencies. To help accomplish this, I maintain a year-round congressional office at 2951 New Federal Office Building in downtown Cleveland.

Throughout my seven terms in Congress I have made every effort to keep the people informed about the national scene. My newsletter, the Washington Report, periodically summarizes major legislative activities of the Congress and other issues confronting the Nation.

During my service in Washington, I have considered it of primary importance to be present at the Capitol whenever the Congress is in session in order to fulfill my heavy committee workload and to vote on legislation. Because of intensive daily schedules on Capitol Hill, and with Congress in almost continuous session, I have not been able to return to Cleveland as frequently as I would like.

My Appropriations Committee assignments are particularly time consuming. In addition to membership on the Department of Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and the Housing and Independent Offices (NASA) Appropriations Subcommittee, I am the ranking minority member on the Department of Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee. These three important assign-