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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

August 14

erans is a man who doesn't believe in half measures.

Though a lawyer he was assigned as a medic in the Army in World War II and served 14 months in the European theater.

On the *Queen Elizabeth* returning from Europe in September 1945, he remembers then that he decided to join the Jewish War Veterans.

"I thought I'd give it a try and if it turned out to be everything I hoped, I'll stay with it and give it my best," Abrams remembers himself thinking.

Abrams joined the newly formed Lieutenant Grover Post in Jersey City and found that the JWV was all that he expected it to be.

He rose from post, to county, State, and finally the national levels in the organization, giving his best all the while.

His associates describe him as a fighter. The symbol with which he carried the JWV convention was a tiger which Abrams says describes the ways he goes after things.

Though not bombastic, Abrams doesn't think too much modesty about oneself is the greatest of virtues, especially about what one thinks.

There's no doubt about what he believes in as the delegates to the JWV convention learned.

Abrams platformed a strong and unrelenting civil rights program, and a dissent to the policy of Saudi Arabia which keeps American Jewish servicemen from being stationed in that country.

In the coming visit of the top Soviet, Nikita Khrushchev, Abrams is characteristically adamant.

"We cannot trust them, we must never let our guard down."

Abrams, who has been a resident of Jersey City since he was 2, graduated from Lincoln High School and was one of the top men in his class at John Marshall Law School. His law office is on Jackson Avenue.

Abrams, 45, is married to the former Clara Wolfson, of Bayonne. They have a 15-month-old son, Alan.

It is the first time I have been able to return to a college campus since 1940. It has been a rewarding experience.

I have been interested in talking to nearly all National Science Foundation participants on the B.Y.U. campus this summer. Besides the physics institute previously mentioned, the college is also carrying on institutes in general science and radiation-biology.

All told, on this campus alone, there are in excess of 100 teachers in attendance. Over 90 percent of these teachers have indicated that they would not have been able to attend on their own. If the same situation holds true at the other 299 colleges holding institutes, you can imagine the ultimate effect of the program on science and mathematics teaching.

I also examined to some extent the manner in which these NSF institutes are being administered. I find conditions very healthy.

The National Science Foundation is presently assigning institutional responsibility to the Dean or head of the appropriate science or mathematics department, and the schools of education are used in a consultant basis only. This is most wise, as it insures teachers of true content courses. Comments would indicate that this feeling in our ranks is practically universal.

We received approval this spring of our application under Public Law 864 for \$4,400 of science equipment, and we are thankful for the opportunity to attend institutes such as the ones observed here at Brigham Young University, that we may be of more service.

We heartily approve of the educational program presently being carried on under the direction of the National Science Foundation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD B. KNOTT,
Superintendent.

Red China and the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAURENCE CURTIS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1959

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in extension of my remarks, I enclose my newsletter of May 27, 1959, which discusses the admission of Red China into the United Nations, as follows:

Should the United States recognize Red China and support her admission to the United Nations? Certainly not for the present, in my opinion. The question was discussed in a recent speech by Hon. Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. He described the situations as follows:

The Chinese Communists conquered the mainland of China in 1949, and the Government of the Republic of China withdrew to Taiwan (Formosa). The Chinese Communists were at first mistakenly thought by some to be merely agrarian reformers, but proved to be ardent Communists. "The Peiping (Communist) regime was imposed by force with the volition of only an infinitesimal fraction of the Chinese people. * * * It has kept itself in power by blood purges and the liquidation of some 18 million mainland Chinese in 9 years."

The Far East is a critical area in the global struggle between East and West. American policy there is to encourage the newly independent, lesser developed countries to make progress in the ways of freedom, without

falling within the orbit of the Communist bloc, and to build up our Far Eastern allies and friends. It opposes the further spread of Chinese Communist influence, and supports the non-Communist Government of Nationalist China.

Our recognition of Red China would on the contrary strengthen Red China by greatly enhancing her international prestige, and would weaken Nationalist China. "It would, as a practical matter, mean the liquidation of the Republic of China." From this would flow the following results:

(1) The strategic position of the free world would be weakened by the loss of Nationalist China's 600,000 troops in Taiwan, with resultant Communist military threat to Japan, the Philippines, and southeast Asia.

(2) Other Asian nations would feel that they could no longer rely on the protection of the United States against the Communist threat, and would have no alternative but to come to terms with the Red Chinese colossus. There would be a rapid expansion of communism throughout Asia, and America's moral position would suffer irreparable damage.

(3) It would blot out any rallying point in the world for non-Communist Chinese, and deliver Taiwan's 10 million people to the slavery of the mainland.

Of the 13 countries of the Far East, only 3 have recognized Red China. It has long been our policy in granting recognition to consider whether such action would be in the best interests of the United States, and whether the country seeking recognition had shown a willingness to live up to her international obligations.

Recognition of Red China would not be in the best interests of the United States for reasons given above, and Red China has not shown a willingness to live up to her international obligations.

When the Red Chinese gained control of the mainland of China in December 1949, they repudiated the international obligations of China, and confiscated, without compensation, properties of other nationals valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Communist China has flagrantly violated her armistice agreements both in Korea and Indochina, and her agreements for the release of American prisoners.

The admission of Red China to the United Nations is governed by the terms of its Charter. After due consideration, those terms were framed to provide not for universal membership, but for membership of "peace-loving nations willing to assume and live up to the obligations of the Charter."

The record shows that Communist China is not a peace-loving nation, but is an outlaw regime. It invaded Tibet. It took part in the aggression against South Korea. It is still threatening war in the Taiwan Strait.

Space Secrecy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OVERTON BROOKS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1959

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, recently the gentleman from California [Mr. Moss] addressed this House on the subject of executive branch secrecy in the field of space research and space programing. It was his conclusion that if this House cut the appropriations of the National Aeronautics

Letter: Educational Program of National Science Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALTER NORBLAD

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 13, 1959

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a very interesting letter from Mr. Richard B. Knott, superintendent of Consolidated School District No. 30 at Warrenton, Oreg., in which he expresses his reaction to an educational program of the National Science Foundation. I hope that all Members will take the time to read the letter as it is an excellent grassroots report on the work of the Foundation:

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30, CONSOLIDATED,
Warrenton, Oreg., July 30, 1959.

HON. WALTER NORBLAD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR WALT: It has been my privilege this summer to attend Brigham Young University on a National Science Foundation stipend. The physics institute that I attended was well conceived and well executed.

1959

commend the Irish Fellowship Club for its excellent selection. This honor bestowed upon Mr. Cullerton is particularly significant to those of us in public service because it proves that the citizens of this country know how to reward dedicated service to a community.

Mr. Cullerton indeed exemplifies the very essence of public service. Through all the years that he has held public office, he has served as a shining example of all that reflects the highest of standards in serving the people.

Since we Irish of all nationalities must stick together, I am indeed proud to be able to include the Chicago Sun-Times' editorial in today's RECORD.

The editorial follows:

IT'S A GREAT DAY FOR P. J.

Breathes there a Chicago Irishman with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, in this, my own, my native land I want to be No. 1 Irishman in the No. 1 Irish city in all the world—the city that put St. Patrick's Day on the calendar—Chicago?

And so Parky Cullerton has made it. Glory be, the Cullertons and the O'Donnells of Tipperary can now be singing that it's not a long way to Chicago when Bridget O'Donnell's grandson is the king of the Irish in that wonderful place where a Daley is mayor and a Ryan runs the county.

A county assessor is important, but anyone who knows anything about Chicago knows Assessor P. J. Cullerton didn't "arrive" as a VIP until Wednesday when he was elected president of the Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago.

The club has summoned many important men to bang its March 17 gavel and to introduce important men as speakers—and not all of the chairmen and not all of the speakers have been Democrats, as Parky is.

Parky has two important tasks to tackle. First, he should get the club listed in the phone book. Next he must get agreement on a speaker for next St. Patrick's Day. Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts, and Vice President Nixon have spoken in the past and the Chicago Norske Club should have first call on Governor Rockefeller.

The problems of the leader of Chicago's Irish are not trivial, believe us, and Parky has our sympathy as well as best wishes.

Panamanian Politicians Exploit Anti-U.S. Surge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 14, 1959

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, for some months there have been almost daily news dispatches of ominous character from Panama or other parts of the Caribbean littoral and islands.

The latest news story from Panama by Mr. Ralph K. Skinner, well-informed special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, in the July 30, 1959, issue of that paper, describes the current status in the deteriorating situation on the Isthmus.

As such, it merits reading by every Member of the Congress, especially those

on committees dealing with Panama Canal questions.

The indicated new story follows:

PANAMA POLITICIANS EXPLOIT ANTI-U.S. SURGE

(By Ralph K. Skinner)

PANAMA, PANAMA.—Anti-Americanism is burgeoning here. It comes out in such indirect, as well as direct ways.

In a recent broadcast, former Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd called on the Panamanian public to "invade" the Canal Zone on November 3, Panama's Independence Day.

His colleague, former Deputy Foreign Minister Ernesto Castillero furnished newsmen with more details of the plan. It was that Panamanians should "enter the Panamanian territory known as the Canal Zone" and occupy it symbolically and effectively. While Dr. Castillero said this should be done without violence, he offered no guarantees.

With such proposals coming from educated men, recently associated as top officials with the Panama Government, it is not difficult to understand the growing anti-American attitude of the underprivileged, unemployed, badly oriented masses of Panama's people.

Feeling keenly their economic inferiority, the people of Panama see the Canal Zone as an island of prosperity in an ocean of distress. Under such circumstances, envy is not remarkable. The economic tragedy of Panama is attributed to the United States.

INCIDENT HINTED

Their emotions aroused, and feeling sorry for themselves, the people of Panama are ready to believe virtually anything their press and radio tell them. Almost without exception, they are fed a diet of anti-American propaganda.

There is strong evidence here that ultra-nationalist forces in Panama believe the next move is to provoke an international incident with the United States in the Canal Zone. It is their stated intent to bring Panama's case before an international group, even as the Suez Canal crisis eventually was brought before the United Nations. Such an incident may come even sooner than the threatened November 3 invasion of the Canal Zone.

President de la Guardia, Jr., says Panama-U.S. relations are deteriorating and that he regrets it sincerely. But he attributes the deterioration solely to the United States.

The President says the two principal causes of friction are inequality of wages in the Canal Zone and failure of the United States to purchase more in Panama.

Panama alleges that Panamanian citizens employed in the Canal Zone by the U.S. Government do not receive the same wages as U.S. citizens. This is termed discrimination and violation of the 1955 Treaty.

EXPLOITATION CHARGED

Washington replies that the treaty is being complied with to the letter. It is stated that negotiators of the treaty, both Panamanian and American, knew that wages for employees in categories plentifully available locally would be based on prevailing wages in Panama. Actually Canal Zone wages for such jobs average from 30 percent to 200 percent higher than in Panama. Panama asserts that its citizens should receive wages based on U.S. scales.

A leading Panama capitalist said the United States is taking advantage of the low wages in this capital city caused by 30,000 unemployed adults out of a total city population of 200,000. Traditionally wages are low in Panama because the family political oligarchy has refused to pass minimum-wage legislation, thus protection vested interests here.

The U.S. Government-owned stores in the Canal Zone usually purchase supplies from Panama and the United States. Purchases of some items are made from other countries.

Panama says this violates the treaty, that everything humanly possible of being obtained in Panama should be purchased here, regardless of price.

As an example, the best rice grown in Panama does not meet minimum U.S. standards in the Canal Zone. Therefore rice is purchased elsewhere. This has been going on for several years, but Panamanian producers have not improved the quality of their rice.

The situation in beef is similar; choice quality is not available at any price in Panama. Rather than meet competition, Panamanian monopolists clamor for the Canal Zone to be made a captive market for inferior products, informed sources say.

When Panama's demands were not met by local U.S. officials, President de la Guardia wrote a personal letter on this matter to President Eisenhower and had it delivered to him in Washington.

It was several weeks before Mr. Eisenhower answered. This disturbed Panamanians who expected an immediate reply. The reply stated that the matter would be investigated and a report furnished.

Later, the acting American chargé d'affaires delivered to the Foreign Minister of Panama an aide memoire (an unsigned statement used in diplomatic circles) on the matter.

After deliberation, the Foreign Minister refused to accept the aide memoire, alleging that another personal letter from President Eisenhower should be forthcoming as this was on a President-to-President basis.

The Panama press was encouraged to consider the delivery of the aide memoire as a slap at Panama's dignity. One of the most influential men in this capital, who controls many avenues of propaganda, said the slight to the President was an insult to every citizen of Panama.

Newspapers blazed with the alleged affront, which offended the dignity of Panama. Wire services reported the Panamanian reaction widely.

Washington reconsidered and, belatedly, there came a personal note from Mr. Eisenhower to President de la Guardia. Panama claimed a moral victory; Washington had been shown it could not trifle with Panama, the newspapers crowed.

If the United States erred in not understanding Latin-American dignity, Panama may have erred in overplaying the incident, raising anti-American sentiment to a new high pitch.

Bernard Abrams, Elected National Commander, Jewish War Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 14, 1959

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, my constituent, Mr. Bernard Abrams, of 60 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., has just been elected national commander of the Jewish War Veterans. I would like to call this fact to the attention of my colleagues and to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article about him which appeared in the Jersey Journal, of Jersey City, N.J. The article follows:

NEW JEWISH WAR VETERANS COMMANDER
MADE DECISION AT SEA

(By John Hoffman)

Bernard Abrams, of Jersey City, whose vigorous campaign led to his election as national commander of the Jewish War Vet-

and Space Administration, the responsibility should lie with the executive branch because the House could not be expected to grant automatically requests for funds for agencies which were not keeping the appropriate committees of the Congress fully informed of their activities and plans. He used as proof of this hampering secrecy the recent report of the Senate Subcommittee on Government Organization for Space Activities, Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

Let me say that the continuing battle which Congress fights to keep itself fully informed of what the executive branch is doing is an important one, and that the gentleman from California has made a great contribution by his efforts in this field. But at the same time, I wish to make clear that the House Committee on Science and Astronautics has insisted on being kept fully informed of the activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and that agency has been fully and frankly cooperative in its efforts to comply with the wishes of this committee.

The extensive records and material presented to this committee in the authorization hearings before this committee, and all other contacts we have had on virtually a daily basis with the NASA reflect credit on Dr. Glennan, the Administrator, Dr. Dryden, the Deputy Administrator, and Mr. Gleason, the Assistant Administrator for Congressional Relations, together with their staff. I am safe in stating that when the Committee on Science and Astronautics recommended to the House the authorization program it did, that these recommendations were on the basis of complete and thorough study. The action taken by the House on the appropriations whatever the reasons, represented the judgment of the Members by majority vote, but were not a reflection of any lack of study or gaps in information on the part of the committee of which I am chairman.

*Now I also want to say that the report of the Senate subcommittee to which I have referred is an important study which deserves close attention for the thoughtful conclusions which it presents. It would be my view that the Senate report is correct in directing attention to the needs for Congress to have greater knowledge of how the detailed programs of the NASA and the Department of Defense relating to space are coordinated in the President's National Aeronautics and Space Council. Despite the similarity of name, the Space Council is separate and distinct from the Space Administration. This committee has not received a clear report of what the Council has been doing.

Because I have been well satisfied with the cooperation received from NASA, I would be greatly surprised to discover that there has been any serious gap in information supplied to this committee. If there are any such gaps known to the Members of this House, I should appreciate having them called to the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, and we shall move swiftly to fill them.

Report From Moscow

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1959

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, the following will be of interest to my colleagues. It appeared in the most recent issue of the weekly News Focus, volume II-32, edited and published by Charles L. Bartlett, who is also the Washington reporter of the Chattanooga Times:

REPORT FROM MOSCOW

(The following is excerpted from a report by a U.S. labor economist, Vladimir D. Chavrid, on his observations at the U.S. exhibition in Moscow. Mr. Chavrid, who was born in Russia, was assigned to the exhibition by the Labor Department to answer questions about the worker's life in America.)

I wish there were 20 American labor economists here familiar with American economic life. All of them could be busy answering thousands of questions of how the American people, and especially the average American worker, live. For the average Russian the hunger for knowledge, for facts about Americans, must be far greater than his hunger for food.

The questions most frequently asked deal with unemployment, wages, hours of work, living conditions, social security, unemployment insurance, and many others in this general area.

The attacks on the American way of life have been quite frequent and severe since the beginning of the exhibition. For the last few days, however, these have ceased for some reason or other. (The report was written just prior to the announcement of Khrushchev's visit to the United States.) To all of us, however, these attacks are one of the real indications of the success of our exhibition.

Do the Russian people believe what we tell them about America? After being here for several weeks and discussing with them our way of life, both at the exhibition and at other places, I am sure that the overwhelming majority believe what we tell them and what the exhibits show them.

At the Labor Department exhibit in the dome when some controversial matter develops between myself and some Russian professional propagandist, the crowd invariably will side with me rather than with him. These professional agitators invariably show up as soon as a sizable group of people begin to listen to my presentation.

For example the other day at the Labor exhibit I was explaining to a group of some 50 Russians the American social security programs. The group was vitally interested. Immediately a professional agitator broke in and told the crowd that this social security program did not apply to Negroes or foreign-born persons, that opportunities for these people in America were very poor.

This was an excellent opportunity for me to tell the crowd about myself—how I came from Russia some 30 years ago and how I was able to obtain an education in the United States and also a responsible job in the Labor Department. The agitator kept breaking in that I had already answered his question, but the crowd kept saying I should tell about myself and other groups like myself in the United States.

Frequently the agitator becomes embarrassed and disappears. It may be of interest to know that as soon as the Russian visitors

learn that I was born in Russia of modest parentage they are extremely sympathetic and I could stay and talk there, as I often do, for as long as 4 hours at a stretch. It is often physically impossible to break away from the crowd.

When I leave the stand, many continue to follow me asking questions that they might have been uneasy to ask in the presence of the professional agitators. Many thank me most profusely for answering their questions while others apologize for their professional agitators. It is literally impossible to stop and answer a single question of 1 Russian without attracting a crowd of 50 or more Russians within a few seconds. Such is the hunger for knowledge about the United States.

Conservation Reserve Program Booms Production of Game Birds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1959

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting to note that at least one of the agricultural programs of relatively recent establishment is gaining support and producing good results. I refer to the soil bank conservation reserve program. While there is room for more progress, the following article from the Milwaukee Journal of Sunday, August 9, 1959, by conservation writer Russ Lynch, shows the beneficial results of the conservation reserve program in Wisconsin:

SOIL BANK'S RESERVE LAND PROGRAM BOOMS PRODUCTION OF GAME BIRDS

(By R. G. Lynch)

Pheasant populations are up in almost every State. And it is no coincidence that cropland has been going wild on farms in the soil bank's conservation reserve at the same time that the birds have been increasing in the last 2 or 3 years.

Wisconsin this year has a sizable conservation reserve acreage for the first time (the 1959 signup tripled the total for preceding years). So Wisconsin game managers and sportsmen have reason to wonder what effect nearly 500,000 acres of "wild" grass, scattered over 9,000 farms, will have on upland game in the next 5 or 6 years.

The answer depends in part on the extent to which they can induce the landowners to delay weed control until after nesting time, to plant food patches and shrub cover, and in ruffed grouse country, to seed clover along with grass.

HELPS PHEASANTS

J. R. Smith, State superintendent of game, said last week that the most important impact of CR land would be to help restore the pheasant population in the southeastern counties, where last winter's heavy snow killed off perhaps a quarter of the breeding population. He also expects the rabbit population to benefit.

Pheasants are down in the area southeast of a line roughly drawn from Manitowoc to Dodgeville. This includes intensively farmed country where more grass cover could be important, particularly if it was undisturbed during nesting.

Rock County, a top agricultural area, will have more than 12,500 acres of grass, distributed over 203 farms, that cannot be grazed or harvested for 5 years. In this

county, 158 whole farms have been retired from production.

Jefferson County will have some 10,600 acres in CR grass on 231 farms; Walworth County, 5,100 acres on 94 farms. Other pheasant producing counties have comparable CR signups.

QUAIL COUNTRY, TOO

Some sample counties in the quail country include Grant, 13,800 acres on 284 farms; Crawford, 9,100 acres on 127 farms; Richland, 3,200 acres on 73 farms.

So far efforts to enlist CR farmers in a wildlife program have been spotty and not very successful. When county meetings were held last fall to discuss CR regulations, the conservation department and local clubs were invited to participate. Despite bad weather, 3,211 persons attended the 71 meetings. Some game managers proved to be salesman but more were not. A few clubs offered help for farmers who would apply wildlife practices.

But all the signups game managers and sportsmen's clubs obtained in the 71 counties totaled only 907 acres, including 200 or 300 food patches, mostly of one-half to 5 acres. Half as many more were carried over from preceding years.

Nick Calabrese, who is program specialist in charge of the soil bank, said, "I'm sure the local clubs can get a lot more cooperation from the farmers if they make a real effort, particularly if they offer some help."

UP TO SPORTSMEN

Smith, the State game chief, intimated that it would be chiefly up to the clubs, saying that conservation department personnel already had more programs than they could handle effectively. "But we have put in some time on the soil bank," he said, "and will find men to work on it."

A landowner who did not want to be named told the writer that he had put in a food patch and wildlife shrubs and from his experience judged that not much would be done by farmers without some help.

"It's a lot of bother and work," he said. "I think it will take something like the tree planting program. That didn't make much headway with farmers until it was organized and planting machines were available locally. If the Department or the clubs would set up a definite program, and help, for food patch and shrub planting, they'd maybe get some results."

MANY HELP SHARPTAILS

Smith said that CR land was not so important for quail or ruffed grouse, although clover seeding along with grass could benefit the grouse.

"There'll be a gain in nesting areas and edge," he said, "but the loss of grazed woodland will more than offset it. Woodland grazing increases ruffed grouse habitat as much as 10 to 1.

"But the CR may help sharptails, particularly along the Lake Superior shore in the clay country. Acre for acre that land is more productive of sharptails than the sand country, but the increase of farming has driven the birds out. Now they may come back."

A Matter of Dollars and Cents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. CARLTON LOSER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1959

Mr. LOSER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I am inserting an article

from the Nashville Tennessean, written by an excellent reporter and editorial writer, Mr. Gene Graham, who is beginning a series of interpretative articles designed to explain subject of local and national interest.

This article deals with a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for Middle Tennessee, at Nashville. Three Federal judges, all Tennesseans, will conduct the trial and rule upon the matter of reapportionment in Tennessee which was not decided by the State general assembly.

The article follows:

A MATTER OF DOLLARS AND CENTS—TEN AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS IS SIPHONED FROM DAVIDSON TAXPAYERS EVERY YEAR—THREE JUDGES MAY HOLD THE ANSWER

(By Gene Graham)

A lawsuit of historic and national significance will begin in Nashville shortly.

It is one which is destined to keep the eyes of a nation riveted firmly upon a solemn, mahogany-paneled courtroom on the eighth floor of the Federal building here.

For at issue in this milestone American legal clash are problems complex and common among all the Nation's States—even the two new ones which moved from territorial to statehood status this year.

Basically, the issue is one of equity. It is commonly known by the somewhat cumbersome name of legislative reapportionment.

Vast population upheavals growing out of the postwar years in America are behind it, although the trend really began to a less noticeable degree before World War II.

EXPLODING URBAN CENTERS

That population has expanded—and it has shifted as the desert sands, forming huge human drifts upon the archaic governmental structure of America's exploding urban centers.

With the mechanization of farms and the rapid industrial expansion of two and a half decades now, humans in massive numbers have left a rural society to become dwellers of large metropolitan centers, once-small cities which now move toward the metropolitan status, and once-rural towns which can no longer be so classified.

But they have left their State governments behind.

All over America—not just in Tennessee—they have left the same number of legislators representing the same territorial limits, limits within which, unfortunately, the people no longer live in such proportions as they did when States were being hewn of a wilderness.

OLD SAM CRIED "TYRANNY"

By the same token, the same number of legislators represent the narrow territorial confines of modern metropolises which once were not. In truth, it is a condition similar, if not identical, to the one which caused old Sam Adams to cry out "Taxation without representation is tyranny" upon colonial streets, sparking the tinder of revolution.

The world is calmer today. This issue is thus joined in the hushed forum of American jurisprudence. The trial, as announced Thursday, will be conducted by three distinguished Federal judges, all Tennesseans.

They are Federal Sixth Circuit Judge John D. Martin, Sr., Memphis, who only last week stepped down as presiding judge of, though remaining upon, the Cincinnati-based appellate court; District Judge Marion S. Boyd, Memphis; District Judge William E. Miller, Nashville, whose rejection of a State motion to dismiss the lawsuit earlier in the week set the stage for the legal test.

"We look forward to this lawsuit with the notion that Tennessee is upon the threshold of a great and long-overdue governmental reform of pioneering proportions and

national implications," said Z. T. Osborn Jr., Nashville attorney and one of three who will represent the parties suing the State for fair play.

NO COMMENT

George McCannless, State attorney general, declined comment yesterday. McCannless, in his official capacity, will defend the State, which has insisted reapportionment is a matter for the legislature alone to decide, just as the Tennessee Supreme Court previously held.

The suit will be adjudicated, of course, on the grounds of equity and that alone. But behind the issue of equitable representation is one of tax dollars and cents, just as it was taxes which prompted Adams' outburst against Great Britain two centuries ago.

Using Davidson County as an example, here is that story:

Perhaps few people realize today the degree to which the State has become a tax-collecting agency for local governments. Not counting its receipts last year from Federal sources, the State collected—in State taxes—\$270,914,354. It redistributed to counties, cities and local school districts more than half of that amount, \$140,442,548.

Part of this was what is called local-share taxes, e.g., gasoline, income, alcohol, beer, etc. A much larger portion, not strictly State-share in nature, is doled out for education in the form of State grants-in-aid.

And due to the balance of legislative power being firmly entrenched with rural counties, those shares—the plaintiffs complain—are grossly out of kilter.

In Davidson's case, just how much is this true—or is it?

Davidson County, according to the studies of the nonpolitical and statewide Tennessee Taxpayers Association, paid \$38,178,924 in taxes last year. That represented 14.1 percent of the total—or 14.1 cents of every State tax dollar collected.

Of this, the State returned to Davidson (including the cities of Nashville, Belle Meade, Berryhill, and Oak Hill) \$9,882,834—or 2.6 of those 14.1 cents. Retained by the State was 11.5 cents.

Since 48 percent of the State income was not redistributed, this means 5.5 of Davidson's 14.1 cents was used by the State as Davidson's strictly percentage share of financing such statewide functions as welfare, roads, etc. That leaves 6 of Davidson's pennies to be accounted for.

WHO TRADES WHERE?

The TTA also estimates, based upon its studies, that 15 percent of Davidson's 14.1 cents was paid by outlying counties, by trade area shoppers who converge upon their natural trading center, which obviously desires that trade. This accounts for 2.1 cents, leaving 3.9 cents as the nearest figurable amount which Davidson County invests in State government without direct return.

Reduced to pennies, this sounds small. But when considered in the light of total State collections—\$270.9 millions—it amounts to \$10,565,100 a year.

Davidson's local governments, forced this year to make vast increases in its tax rates, look upon that money with a view to what just a portion of it could do in meeting the community's great problems—sewers, expanding schools, parks, slum eradication.

Some argue the TTA's estimate that outlying counties pay 15 percent of Davidson's contribution to State taxes is too low. No exact figures can be given, but the TTA counters with the argument that the biggest chunk of the sales tax, for example, comes from the sale of food, which almost invariably is purchased at home. And it can be shown, too, that the 1-cent share rebated to cities from the 7-cent gasoline tax does not approach the amount actually collected in Tennessee's cities and growing towns.