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of social and economic activity that they were meant to be. I ask Senators to give it their very careful consideration.

#### NOMINATION OF MRS. HELEN D. BENTLEY TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE MARITIME COMMISSION

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the nomination by President Nixon of Mrs. Helen Delich Bentley of Baltimore, to be Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, may well be taken as an indication that the administration is concerned about the role of merchant shipping in national and international affairs.

Mrs. Bentley is a well-educated and articulate maritime expert. If her nomination is in fact the result of a serious White House effort to upgrade the role of merchant shipping, then I am pleased. President Nixon has made several strong statements committing his administration to revitalizing merchant shipping and Mrs. Bentley's nomination seems consistent with those statements. The submission by the President to the Congress of a strong maritime revitalization program should be the next step.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S WELFARE MESSAGE

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, President Nixon's welfare reform proposals constitute the most significant ideas to be advanced from the White House in this area for a third of a century.

If enacted by Congress, they would do away with a welfare system that is burdensome to the taxpayer, degrading to the recipient, and discredited in the eyes of our people.

The President's assertion that "the present welfare system has to be judged a colossal failure" was amply borne out last week in a poll of 12,000 of my Illinois constituents. Ninety-nine percent of those polled strongly disapproved of the welfare program.

The President's reforms, if enacted and properly funded by Congress, could, perhaps within a generation, break the terrible cycle of poverty and dependency on the dole that is the bitter heritage of so many broken welfare families.

The President's reforms look forward to the day when all able-bodied Americans may work in self-respect and lead useful and productive lives.

The President's reforms would permit the old, the blind, the infirm, and others among us whose harsh circumstances in life are beyond their power to control to live out their years in dignity under an equitable insurance-styled program.

The President's reforms tell the working poor that America will reward their efforts to produce and give them a hand up.

The best government should be that which is closest to the people. The revenue sharing program set forth in principle under the President's plan means that overburdened States and cities will at last have a chance to offer their people the highest quality services with local control.

Aspects of the President's program break new ground in complex areas and

these pilot efforts should be observed, evaluated, and refined in the crucible of experience.

An early end to the Vietnam war and a careful reordering of our national priorities could permit the Congress to establish revenue sharing and other parts of the President's program at a level where they could soon make a measurable improvement in the quality of American life.

I support the President's bold initiative and I will work for its implementation by Congress.

#### PRESENT OIL IMPORT POLICY IS IMPORTANT TO NEBRASKA AND THE NATION

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, perhaps not everyone thinks of Nebraska as a major oil-producing State. Yet the oil industry is very important to us. Last year, Nebraska produced 13,183,000 barrels of oil and ranked 17th in production among the States of the Union.

For that reason, it is particularly alarming to listen to the current campaign in favor of letting down the barriers against imported oil and increasing our dependence on foreign sources to meet our petroleum needs. Petroleum is the most vital of strategic materials, in war or peace. In its summary to the Cabinet task force now studying our petroleum policy, the Department of Defense says:

The very chance of success or failure in any conflict hinges on oil.

In Southeast Asia today, about 50 percent of the military tonnage consists of petroleum products. About 90 percent of this need is supplied from foreign sources, but the Department points out that normal foreign sources may be denied for a variety of reasons, political as well as military. For example, our sources in the Arab countries were denied for a short time—7 to 10 days—during the 1967 Middle East crisis. In case of such an interruption, the Department says:

We must maintain a capability in the U.S. to supply our war needs. . . .

The 1967 interruption for political reasons by the Arab countries did little damage precisely because we have maintained the potential within the United States to expand production, if necessary, to fill all our petroleum needs from domestic sources.

The Department of the Interior, in its submission of material to the Cabinet task force, points out that the interruptions of world flows of petroleum have in fact occurred no less than six times since World War II. This experience emphasizes the urgent need to be able to rely primarily on domestic sources. The Interior Department concludes:

The United States must maintain the ability to meet a very high percentage (90 percent) of its petroleum requirements from secure sources.

Mr. President, the Nebraska Legislature has taken note of the study of our petroleum policies now being conducted by the Cabinet task force under the immediate direction of Mr. Phillip

Areeda. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, Legislative Resolution 78, passed in the Legislature of Nebraska on August 5, urging that the present oil import policy of the United States be continued.

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

LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA, 80TH SESSION

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 78

(Introduced by Robert L. Clark, 47th District; Lester Harsh, 38th District; Leslie A. Stull, 49th District; Terry Carpenter, 48th District; Leslie Robinson, 36th District)

Whereas, petroleum production is an exceedingly important part of the economy of the State of Nebraska, and

Whereas, the oil industry spends nearly \$22,000,000 annually on production supplies and equipment in Nebraska, or 75% of the total investment for this purpose by all mineral industries in the state, and

Whereas, there is an annual average capital expenditure for exploration and production in Nebraska of about \$9 million, and

Whereas, the annual payrolls for exploration and production in Nebraska are about \$4 million, and

Whereas, the oil severance tax in Nebraska amounts to about \$750,000 per year, and

Whereas, there has been no recent large discoveries of oil in Nebraska although there has been considerable exploration, and

Whereas, it is necessary for Nebraska to have a continuous flow of capital for the purposes of exploration, and

Whereas, there is great need for building up oil reserves, and

Whereas, any increase in the present oil imports would certainly discourage continued drilling, exploration and leasing in Nebraska.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the members of the Nebraska Legislature in eightieth session assembled:

1. That we as members of the Nebraska Legislature are highly concerned about the future of the oil production industry in Nebraska.

2. That we believe that the present oil import policy of the United States should be continued.

3. That copies of this resolution be sent by the Clerk of the Legislature to Mr. Phillip Areeda, Executive Director, Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control, 726 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20526 and to the members of the Nebraska Congressional Delegation.

JEROME WARNER,  
Speaker and Acting President of the Legislature.

I, Hugo F. Srb, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Legislative Resolution 78, which was passed by the Legislature of Nebraska in Eightieth regular session on the fifth day of August, 1969.

HUGO F. SRB,  
Clerk of the Legislature.

#### VIETNAM WAR INJURIES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, recently the Wall Street Journal carried an article on its front page noting the severity of the injuries suffered by American servicemen in Vietnam; a constituent called this article to my attention.

While the Paris peace talks slowly drag along, we must remember that thousands of young Americans continue to die or suffer injuries that will be with them for the rest of their lives. I ask unanimous consent that the article "Many of U.S. Wounded Have Worse Injuries Than in Earlier Wars" from the Wall Street

Journal for July 24, 1969, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**VIETNAM TOLL: MANY OF U.S. WOUNDED HAVE WORSE INJURIES THAN IN EARLIER WARS—NEW RIFLES, ROCKETS CAUSE MORE DAMAGE; MUTILATION OFTEN CANNOT BE REPAIRED—“OH, NO, IT COULDN'T BE US”**

(By William M. Carley)

A dark speck appears in the Western sky, ablaze with the hot afternoon sun. Within a minute, the speck becomes a big Lockheed Starlifter jet gently landing on the airstrip, its wings drooping like a tired seagull.

The Starlifter has just completed a 7,000-mile flight from Japan to Kelly Air Force Base in Texas, bringing badly wounded servicemen back from the Vietnam war. The flight dramatizes one positive aspect of the war: Thanks to speedy evacuation and excellent medical care, many of the wounded who never would have made it back alive from earlier wars are returning alive from Vietnam.

But the plane's mercy flight also underscores a grim fact about the Vietnamese war: In many cases, the men are coming back with wounds far worse than those suffered by survivors of earlier wars.

On the Starlifter, for example, are young soldiers burned over as much as 70% of their bodies. With months of care and plastic surgery, some can return to a semblance of normal living. But for many the price of survival will be to go through the rest of their lives badly mutilated.

"We're saving them, but I don't know for what," says one Army medical officer.

#### MORE THAN 81 PERCENT SURVIVE WOUNDS

The increase in the percentage of soldiers who survive their wounds is impressive. The Army, which accounts for more casualties than any other service, reports that more than 81% of its wounded men are surviving in Vietnam compared with 74% in the Korean war and 71% in World War II.

Thus far, about 237,000 men in all the U.S. armed services in Vietnam have been wounded and have survived. As in any war, many of the wounds are slight. About half the 237,000 had injuries so minor they didn't even require hospitalization.

In the case of the more severe wounds, the Army Surgeon General's office says that it's too early to make a "definitive" assessment of the long-term effects. But interviews with doctors and patients at several military hospitals in the U.S., where some of the wounded are brought as early as three days after being hit in Vietnam, show there's no doubt about the severity of the patients' wounds. Besides the speedy medical attention in Vietnam that saves a lot of badly wounded men, many wounds are simply more severe to begin with.

High-powered rifles are one cause. Bullets fired from the "burp guns" commonly used against U.S. troops in the Korean war traveled at about 1,600 feet per second, but bullets fired from the AK-47 rifles being used against U.S. forces in Vietnam travel at about 2,400 feet per second. Because a bullet's speed is important in determining its wounding power, this increase often makes the difference between a minor wound and a devastating injury, experts say.

#### AK-47 DEADLY AT DISTANCE

"At 100 yards, you can almost catch the burp gun shell with a pitcher's mitt, but at the same range an AK-47 can kill a bull moose," says Dr. William Demuth, a University of Pennsylvania professor who has studied the wounding power of rifles.

"The rifles being used in Vietnam have impressively greater wounding power than those used in earlier wars," says Dr. Norman Rich, who treated scores of rifle wounds when he recently served in Vietnam and who now

is a surgeon at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington. The Vietnam rifles are causing "massive destruction" of flesh, bone and nerves when they hit, says Dr. Rich.

One soldier—call him Tommy—provides an example. A few months ago the 24-year-old soldier was in Vietnam. A North Vietnamese rifleman caught Tommy in his sights and fired one shot. In an instant the bullet went through Tommy's helmet, through his forehead and came to rest at the back of his skull.

"The bullet destroyed most of his brain," says Dr. Ludwig Kempe, a neurosurgeon who treated Tommy at Walter Reed. "He breathes, but he is and will remain totally unconscious—he will never even know he's here."

#### BIGGER THAN BAZOOKAS

Bigger rockets also cause worse wounds. In Korea, bazookas were used against U.S. troops, but in Vietnam much larger 122mm. and 240mm. rockets are being used.

Comparing the bazooka with the larger weapons "is like comparing a firecracker with a stick of dynamite," says an Army officer.

One soldier recently hit by a rocket blast had his lower right arm blown off, was hit by 33 fragments in his other arm, in his chest and abdomen and in both legs, and was burned over 60% of his body.

That men can survive such wounds, of course, is due to the high quality of medical care almost immediately available to them. Modern drugs also save many soldiers.

Men burned over large portions of their bodies, for example, usually didn't survive in previous wars. They would die not from the burn itself but because deadly pseudomonas bacteria would invade the burned tissue and then spread throughout the rest of the body.

In the past few years, however, new drugs such as Sulfamylon have been developed to fight the pseudomonas bacteria. Dr. Basil Pruitt, chief of the burn unit of the Army Institute for Surgical Research, says the new drugs have cut the fatality rate in half for burned men. For example, of patients with burns covering almost half of their bodies, nearly 60% died previously, but now fewer than 30% die.

But the drugs cannot reverse the mutilation of men who survive extensive burn wounds. After being flown to Kelly Air Force Base by Starlifter jets, burned men are taken to the Army's burn unit, which is at nearby Brooke Army Hospital in San Antonio. One patient now in the burn unit is Peter, a 20-year-old Army private. When he was injured in March, Peter was in a Sheridan tank, working as a loader for the main gun.

"We were moving through a rubber plantation one afternoon when we were attacked by mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns," he says. "Our tank began firing, and the main gun jammed. Then a rocket-propelled grenade hit us, and there was a big fire."

Peter tried to claw his way out of the intense heat of the tank fire, "but the hatch was so hard to open," he says. By the time he got out, all of Peter's fingers had been burned off. He also suffered severe burns on his arms, face, chest and neck.

Helicopters get much of the credit for helping the wounded come back alive. Tried in a few cases in Korea, helicopters are used in almost every medical evacuation in Vietnam, and they cut the time between injury and medical treatment from hours or even days to minutes.

#### FASTER THAN AT HOME

Because of the helicopters, says one military medical officer, "an American wounded in the remote jungles or rice paddies of Vietnam has a better chance for quick, definitive surgical care by top specialists than were he hit on a highway near his hometown in the U.S."

In the case of a young soldier named Warren, as in many others, this reduction in time made the difference between life and death. A lanky 22-year-old Marine sergeant, Warren was a member of a platoon moving through a rice paddy near Hue when it ran into enemy fire. "Charlie (the Vietcong) was in a concrete bunker," he says. "I began shooting with my grenade launcher, and they opened fire with a .50-caliber machine gun. The first machine gun round grazed my face, but the second hit my right cheek."

Warren only remembers being helicoptered out of the rice paddy, and nothing after that until he woke up 24 days later in a U.S. military hospital. But his doctor, Dr. G. W. Anastasi, a plastic surgeon at the Chelsea Naval Hospital near Boston, says Warren would have died had it not been for the helicopter evacuation.

"He either would have bled to death or died of infection," Dr. Anastasi says.

But again, the survivor must live with a terrible wound. The bullet, as it emerged from the left side of Warren's head, blasted away most of the left side of his face. "He came here so mutilated you have no idea what he originally looked like," says Dr. Anastasi. Despite numerous operations, Warren will have practically no vision in his left eye and will be badly disfigured for life.

#### HELICOPTER CASUALTIES

Unfortunately, things that save lives sometimes also produce casualties themselves. The vastly increased use of the helicopter in Vietnam is itself leading to severe wounds because of crashes.

On May 13, for example, a helicopter flew into a jungle valley to pick up wounded from the fight on Hamburger Hill. "We saw a smoke signal," says Jim, the 24-year-old lieutenant who commanded the craft. "We couldn't land—the jungle was too thick—so we hovered over the trees about 100 feet up, and dropped a litter basket on a line to load the patients."

Then, he relates, a rocket-propelled enemy grenade shot into the helicopter's open cargo door and exploded. "I felt, 'Oh, no, it couldn't be us,' but the helicopter began turning over and falling towards the ground."

The helicopter turned upside down and crashed. Jim escaped from the cockpit only seconds before the aircraft exploded and burst into flames. In the crash, however, Jim's left leg was sliced off.

The nature of the war being waged in Vietnam also contributes to some more serious wounds. In Korea and World War II, much of the fighting was done from the protection of trenches and bunkers. But in Vietnam soldiers are often fully exposed while on patrols or search and destroy missions. Thus, a mortar or rocket shell exploding near a soldier in Korea might have injured only one limb—but in Vietnam it may spray fragments into several areas of his body.

#### A SHARP INCREASE

The Army says the category of "many multiple wounds in which there was no single predominant location" includes 20% of patients in Vietnam compared with only 2% in Korea and 3% in World War II.

Dr. Peter Biron, a surgeon at the Chelsea Naval Hospital near Boston, says that when patients have multiple severe injuries, "treating them is very difficult." He adds that "there are no books that have been written on how to handle these complex cases. Doctors have to learn as they go along."

In some cases, medical advances have at least partially offset the effects of the more severe wounds. If a high-velocity rifle bullet hits a soldier in the arm, for example, damage to blood vessels and interruption of the blood flow could cause gangrene and necessitate amputation. But in recent years doctors have learned how to repair the blood vessels and thus save many limbs. The Army Surgeon General's office says that in World War II

and Korea, 2% to 2.5% of those hospitalized were amputation cases. But in the Vietnam war the 659 Army men who have lost limbs thus far comprise only about 1% of the hospitalized casualties.

Even so, a soldier who keeps a wounded limb may face a difficult future. A high-powered rifle bullet may destroy nerves as well as blood vessels, and doctors say it's far more difficult and often impossible to restore full function of certain nerves. The result is that a soldier may retain his wounded arm, but it may dangle uselessly at his side for the rest of his life.

Advances have been made in plastic surgery. In the past when a patient was burned over large parts of his body, for example, doctors sometimes had trouble getting enough skin from the patient's unburned areas to cover the huge burns.

In recent years, however, surgeons have tripled the area a piece of skin can cover by cutting a series of incisions in the skin and then stretching it into a mesh-like web before applying it. After the skin is applied over the wound, it eventually grows together, filling in the mesh holes.

But in many cases such advances still don't restore a burn victim to anything like his original appearance. One 34-year-old Air Force pilot was burned when his plane crashed on takeoff from a Vietnamese airfield. He has since gone through 17 plastic surgery operations.

But the fire badly burned his face, burned off most of his hair and burned off most of his ears, and doctors say that even with the best medical techniques, he will never look the same.

"I have to tell them that I can't restore their original looks," says Dr. Anastasi, the plastic surgeon at Chelsea Naval Hospital. "I say, 'Son I'm only a surgeon, and when I do scar revisions, I only trade one scar for another.'"

#### UTAHAN DIRECTS APOLLO 11 SIMULATION

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, now that our three Apollo 11 astronauts are safely back on earth after their incredible voyage to the surface of the moon, it is time to begin giving high credit to the many individuals whose expertise prepared the men and their machine for the historic flight.

As a citizen of Utah, I cannot help but take pride in the role played by one of our native sons, John P. Mitchell, who is in overall charge at Cape Kennedy of the command module trainer, which simulates in remarkable detail the living in and handling of the Apollo spaceship.

The importance of this facet of the astronauts' training program is indicated in the fact that Michael Collins spent some 250 hours in the simulator, practicing his part of the mission.

An interesting account of John Mitchell's work and the role of the simulator in our Apollo program is given in the following article. It was written by Gordon Elliot White, Washington correspondent for the *Deseret News*, and appeared in the newspaper on July 30. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the *RECORD*.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

#### UTAHAN PLAYED KEY ROLE IN MOON SHOT TRAINING

(By Gordon Elliot White)

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, FLA.—When America's three astronauts set off for the moon

two weeks ago, a preparation had been carried out by a 39-year-old Utahan from Parowan who was responsible for the meticulous training received by Mike Collins in flying the Columbia command ship.

John P. Mitchell, who works here in the so-called "industrial area" of Cape Kennedy, is in overall charge of the operation of the command module trainer, which simulates in remarkable detail the look, feel, sounds, and handling qualities of the Apollo space ship.

"Collins spent more than 250 hours in the simulator, practicing his part of the mission," Mitchell said. "Aldrin and Armstrong worked in the command simulator much less since they concentrated on the lunar landing module."

The simulator building here at Kennedy Space Center is a fantastic structure, filled with oddly-shaped machinery, photo projectors, recorders, communications panels, and interior mock-ups of the two Apollo spacecraft. Flying the simulator, the pilot sees the same scenes, makes the same motions, that he will in space. On a practice mission, all of the world-wide tracking stations may be hooked to the simulator and the entire space trip flown with remarkable verisimilitude. Since the practice module is designed to be a good test of astronaut training, its characteristics are programmed to be on the fringes of the acceptable point for an actual spacecraft. Usually the space men find that the real thing is easier to fly than the simulator.

Mitchell was graduated from Parowan High School in 1948, then attended the University of Utah before going into the Army for three years. After military service, he enrolled in New Mexico A and M, and was graduated in 1959. Hired by Pan American World Airways, he was sent to Florida to work at the Cape Canaveral Guided missile range. In 1962, he shifted to NASA and worked briefly at the Goddard Space Flight Center near Washington, D.C., returning to the cape in 1963 at the end of the Mercury flights.

While working his way up in NASA, Mitchell married an Indiana girl. They now have five children and live about 10 miles south of Cape Kennedy at Satellite beach, one of the heavily space-oriented new communities along the Florida shore. John is a member of the stake high council of the Orlando Stake.

Right now, with Apollo-11 such a great success, NASA experts are getting ready for the Apollo 12 flight, probably in November. Mitchell observed that "the Apollo 11 crew was pretty serious all through their training. They didn't talk a lot then, and certainly didn't joke much. I think you'll see a definite difference in the Apollo 12 crew. They are a lot more gabby—they talk it up, sing, and whistle in the training craft, and I suppose they'll do the same thing on their mission."

The Apollo 12 crew will be Dick Gordon, Pete Conrad, and Al Bean will fly the command module.

Mitchell is preparing his simulator crew to train the next Apollo astronauts, the No. 13 flight set for March, 1970, for which a crew has not yet been announced.

"We have to update our hardware with every shot," he said, "and we crank in things we learned on the last mission. A lot of changes are in the software (computer program) area—different trajectories and so on. Actually, the command module won't change much, though we will improve the visual fidelity based on the Apollo 11 trip and we will have some updates on the computers they used." The reconfiguration for Apollo 13 will start Aug. 18, to be ready to start the training that will lead to the expected launch date next March.

"Everything is simulated and everything is practiced," Mitchell said. "They even had

practiced with the television camera before they left, and they usually come back saying they'd seen it all before they left."

Mitchell predicted that some of the moon crew would be back for later missions, though the honors they are getting will keep them out of training for many weeks.

"We have more than 50 men to choose from," Mitchell said. "The training is pretty tough, and it just isn't fair to keep one man in training constantly without a break, so we rotate the missions pretty well."

He noted that as flight becomes more routine the makeup of the crews may change. Later in the Apollo series, the crews will be made up of a command module pilot, a lunar module pilot, and a scientist such as a geologist, whose astronaut training will be secondary to his scientific background.

The simulators obviously save money and lives, since a mission like Apollo 11 cost \$355 million just for the spacecraft alone. But the \$30 million trainers built by Link, which made the famed World War II "Blue Bomber" ground trainers, are hardly cheap. Mitchell scratched his head a moment and estimated that "Link time" for the Apollo missions cost \$375 a minute.

#### EVERGLADES

Mr. NELSON, Mr. President, it is encouraging to note the growing concern and attention being expressed throughout the Nation for the survival of Everglades National Park in Florida. A proposed super jetport, along with a super-highway, involving hundreds of millions of Federal dollars, is threatening to destroy the wilderness park with noise, pollution, and intensive urban development. The issue brings us face to face with a question we have been skirting for too long: Do we decide to protect our environment, or do we continue to use public money to destroy priceless resources.

An excellent article appearing in yesterday's New York Times puts the whole issue of the Everglades National Park and the proposed super jetport in perspective, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the *RECORD*.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 11, 1969]

#### NATURALISTS SHUDDER AS OFFICIALS HAIL EVERGLADES JETPORT

(By Homer Bigart)

HOMESTEAD, FLA.—At the bottom of Florida, beyond the burgeoning Miami suburbs, past the last television tower, the last alligatorium, the last serpentarium, the last used car lot, the last snakorama and pancake house, is a wonderfully quiet place where the only offending spoor of civilization is a rusty litter of beer cans along the infrequent trails.

The Everglades National Park is the last refuge of solitude along the Eastern Seaboard. And it is surely doomed, conservationists warn, by a jetport under construction just north of it.

An aquatic wilderness, the glades have faced many crises in this decade.

Consecutive seasons of subnormal rainfall, combined with the wasteful diversion of water by drainage canals, produced droughts that decimated the alligators and threatened several species of birds with extinction.

Oil exploration and urban and agricultural development intruding close to the boundaries of the park brought an increasing menace of pollution.