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and, therefore, have to provide the required information. I am sure the Senator from Utah chose not to eliminate the regulation, as it applies to ammunition for such hand guns, because statistics have shown overwhelmingly that the vast majority of crimes are committed with the use of these kinds of weapons and not the guns which the sportsman uses.

I believe the regulation requiring the purchaser to, in effect, register before obtaining rifle ammunition will make no meaningful contribution to the war on crime but will only unnecessarily inconvenience the law-abiding sportsman.

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, under the sponsorship of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the week of February 16 through February 22, 1969 is observed by the Professional Engineers of America as National Engineers Week. This particular week is traditionally chosen each year as it includes the observance of Washington's birth date, our first President himself having been a trained surveyor and builder.

Since the time of Washington's active engineering accomplishments, engineers have continually played a major role in shaping and reshaping our country's face and its fortune, and now paves our way into the vast reaches of outer space.

National Engineers Week is a particularly good time to call the attention of our young people to the opportunities which exist for a career in engineering—opportunity for participation in a vital professional activity with unlimited applications for talent, ingenuity, imagination and personal satisfaction. Active American leadership in tomorrow's world will in part come from the engineering community. A partnership share in this leadership is open to today's young people.

A special article on the role which engineers play in the shaping of urban environment and solution of human needs has been prepared by Prof. John G. Duba, director for urban environmental studies of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. It will appear in newspapers and magazines across the country during National Engineers Week. It has been brought to my attention by Robert H. Doyle, legislative counsel for the National Society of Professional Engineers. I ask unanimous consent that the announcement be printed in the RECORD.

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

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK: ENGINEERS PLAY KEY ROLE IN SHAPING URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND SOLVING HUMAN NEEDS

(By Prof. John G. Duba, P.E., director, Center for Urban Environmental Studies, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn)

Engineers have been major contributors to the growth and development of cities through the centuries. Some early engineering works such as the roads and aqueducts of Rome still stand today. In our present day society based on science, technology and in-

dustrialization, the contributions of engineers to improvement of our urban environment are much greater than in the past and serve an ever increasing population.

Our country's population now totals approximately 202 million and continues to grow. It would take a city the size of Detroit to house just last year's increase in population. In less than two years the nation's population increase will be greater than that of Chicago.

POPULATION FACTORS

Two out of every three persons live in our big central cities or their adjacent suburbs. If we consider the number of persons who live in small cities and towns, almost 75 percent of our total population can be considered urban. It is therefore not surprising that so much attention is being given to the needs of urban areas.

We read and hear much of urban problems—social, economic and physical. Newspaper headlines regularly point out problems of slum and blight; the inadequacy of schools and parks; pollution of the air, water and land; noise; ugliness; traffic congestion and a score of other conditions which affect the urban environment.

Man's environment may be considered as all of the conditions, circumstances and influences surrounding him. Included are the place he lives, the schools attended by his children, the recreation facilities available to him and his family, his place of employment, the transportation facility he uses, public and private utilities and a host of other facilities and services.

In reviewing this list of facilities and services, it becomes immediately apparent that the engineer plays a key role in shaping the urban environment. He may be planner, designer or builder. Or he may maintain and operate the all important urban transit systems, airports, port facilities, roads and bridges, waterworks, sewage treatment plants, incinerators, power plants, communications networks, distribution systems and buildings. The engineer also administers programs of air pollution control, building code enforcement, water pollution control, collection and disposal of solid wastes, traffic control and safety, and other municipal services.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR

During the Twentieth Century the engineer has been a major contributor to the growth and development of urban areas. The highways and bridges, transit facilities, jet airports, water supply and sewerage systems and skyscrapers are among his more notable achievements.

We have paid a price for many technological advances made by man. Disposal of untreated industrial wastes has polluted many of our valuable waterways. No longer can the by-products of industrial operations be allowed to foul our natural resources. Highways have sometimes had a detrimental affect on the countryside or caused disruption of urban neighborhoods. The location of such facilities must be guided not only by considerations of design and economics, but must include social and esthetic values. The use of plastic containers has been a boon to both the housewife and the manufacturer, but constitutes a serious problem of disposal. These are but a few examples which illustrate the complexity and diversity of urban problems being faced by the engineer. As our population and cities continue to grow, the problems will also expand.

It is easy for us to comment on current day problems and mistakes of the past as we look backward. But forecasting the effect of today's technological advances and patterns of growth is another matter. Solutions or answers to many of the problems are as yet unknown but will be developed from a planned interdisciplinary approach.

INTERRELATED SYSTEMS

A city may be considered as being composed of a series of inter-related systems or elements which taken as a whole make up the urban environment. Residential, commercial, and industrial areas; education, recreation and health facilities; the transportation system; and utilities may each be considered as an urban system. A change in any one of these systems affects another. It is therefore essential that changes introduced or actions taken to control or improve the urban environment be part of a master or comprehensive plan. This immediately implies the involvement of the citizenry, the elected and appointed officials and a wide range of specialists.

Engineers, architects, planners, political scientists, sociologists, landscape architects, and economists are among the many talented professionals who may be involved as members of interdisciplinary teams working on the development of programs to provide facilities for the growth of our urban population and the creation or renewal of an attractive and satisfying urban environment.

The engineer will continue to play a key role and often will head these interdisciplinary groups because of his involvement, experience, and proven competence in coping with urban problems and shaping the environment for our expanding population. And he will have at his disposal some of our latest technology such as high altitude photo mapping and the computer-oriented approach to design of the various city systems.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Because of the enormity of the challenge, the opportunity to be creative in solving urban problems, and the sense of satisfaction and accomplishment realized when a problem is solved, many young engineers are being attracted to organizations—public and private—working in this area. It is a stimulating and satisfying experience to be a member of the team responsible for improving the quality of life in our urban areas. Today's high school students should consider pursuing a career which will enable them to play a key role in this growing and extremely important field of improving the urban environment.

Interested young people or their parents may obtain a free booklet which gives the basic facts about engineering. The booklet, "Engineering . . . A Career of Opportunity," is available from the National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

PRESIDENT NIXON CONGRATULATED ON HIS PLEDGE FOR WORLD PEACE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I invite attention to the joint statement by 50 Senators and Representatives on February 8, in which they congratulated the President of the United States on his pledge for world peace and assured their support for four specific measures designed to realize this goal. This timely statement which was endorsed by other distinguished Members of Congress demonstrates the willingness and desire of members of both parties to work toward world peace. The four specific measures for which we pledged our support are:

First. Prompt ratification of the Non-proliferation Treaty;

Second. Meaningful steps to begin talks with the Soviet Government for the purpose of achieving agreements to curb the arms race;

Third. Immediate reconsideration of the ABM system;

Fourth. A thorough analysis of defense spending to locate responsible cuts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the joint statement and the list of Senators and Representatives who signed it.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE JOINT STATEMENT

As Members of Congress who share a commitment to the development of international cooperation, a strengthened United Nations, and the realization of the United States foreign policy of 'general and complete disarmament under enforceable world law,' we congratulate President Nixon on his pledge to consecrate his administration to the cause of world peace.

We add our own pledge to his. As immediate steps in this direction, we assure our own support for the following:

1. Prompt ratification of the Non Proliferation Treaty, which represents an important safeguard against the spread of nuclear weapons.

2. Meaningful steps to begin talks with the Soviet Government for the purpose of achieving agreements to curb the arms race and reduce nuclear missile stockpiling.

3. Immediate reconsideration of the Anti Ballistic Missile system, the effectiveness of which is questionable and the deployment of which may lead to further intensification of the arms race.

4. Thorough analysis of Defense Spending to locate responsible cuts, and to bring the important contribution of our military into reasonable perspective.

The anxieties of the Nuclear Age have caused an emphasis on military spending which is out of proportion to our security requirements and has inhibited our efforts to meet human needs, both at home and abroad. As Members of Congress, we will seek to bring leadership to these vital issues, and urge all Americans to share in the quest.

ENDORING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senators Edward Brooke (R., Mass.), Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), Vance Hartke (D., Ind.), Mark Hatfield (R., Oreg.), Harold E. Hughes (D., Iowa), Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), George McGovern (D., S. Dak.), Walter F. Mondale (D., Minn.), Frank E. Moss (D., Utah), Edmund S. Muskie (D., Maine), and Gaijlord Nelson (D., Wis.); and Representatives Brock Adams (D., Wash.), Thomas L. Ashley (D., Ohio), Jonathan B. Bingham (D., N.Y.), Edward P. Boland (D., Mass.), John Brademas (D., Ind.), George E. Brown, Jr. (D., Calif.), Phillip Burton (D., Calif.), Jeffery Cohelan (D., Calif.), John R. Dellenback (R., Oreg.), Don Edwards (D., Calif.), Donald M. Fraser (D., Minn.), James G. Fulton (R., Pa.), Jacob H. Gilbert (D., N.Y.), William J. Green (D., Pa.), Gilbert Gude (R., Md.), Seymour Halpern (R., N.Y.), Augustus F. Hawkins (D., Calif.), Henry Helstoski (D., N.J.), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D., Wis.), Edward I. Koch (D., N.Y.), Alhard K. Lowenstein (D., N.Y.), Richard D. McCarthy (D., N.Y.), Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R., Calif.), Abner J. Mikva (D., Ill.), F. Bradford Morse (R., Mass.), Richard L. Ottinger (D., N.Y.), Thomas M. Rees (D., Calif.), Ogden Reid (R., N.Y.), Henry S. Reuss (D., Wis.), Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D., N.Y.), Edward R. Roybal (D., Calif.), William F. Ryan (D., N.Y.), James H. Scheuer (D., N.Y.), Fred Schwengel (R., Iowa), Frank Thompson, Jr. (D., N.J.), Morris K. Udall (D., Ariz.), James W. Symington (D., Mo.), and Charles R. Whalen, Jr. (R., Ohio).

TELEVISION PROGRAM ON CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, several days ago the NBC television network presented a 1-hour documentary program on chemical and biological warfare—CBW. The program graphically detailed the physiological effects of these dreaded weapons, and discussed the nature and extent of U.S. activity in connection with CBW.

The instruments of chemical and biological warfare can kill in minutes, paralyze and maim with permanent effects, temporarily blind, or otherwise incapacitate persons in order to make them easy targets for conventional weapons, and help destroy in a variety of other ways. They can be the most ghastly weapons ever devised by man.

The sight on our television screens of rats, rabbits, and sheep twitching in uncontrollable convulsions and then dying of asphyxiation—unable to control their breathing muscles—is a shocking reminder of the inhumane brutality of most of these weapons.

The NBC program summarized some of the dread diseases which can be used in biological warfare:

The Army has catalogued all the diseases which could be used as weapons, either by us or against us. For example, it knows that brucellosis or undulant fever is very disabling, with long lasting severe fever and general aching. It knows that plague produces rapid pulse, rapid breathing, high fever and death. That anthrax causes fever, sores, lesions of the lung and death.

It went on to mention tularemia, plague, Q-fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and viruses such as encephalitis, all transmissible from animals to man, all potential weapons.

There is even a combination of several of these described as sort of a germ cocktail, guaranteed to kill.

Most terrifying of the chemical weapons perhaps is a concentrated liquid nerve gas identified by the code letters G-B. It was described as follows:

Pure G-B is colorless and odorless in liquid or vapor form. A few drops on the skin or a few deep breaths of concentrated G-B would kill in minutes. Like other nerve gases, G-B is chemically similar to a good bug killer. It attacks the human nervous system . . . just as an insecticide kills bugs.

The documentary covered in general terms and with specific examples the nature of U.S. participation in the development of chemical and biological weapons and in discovering ways to counteract them. It noted some of the universities and military bases where research and testing are carried on. And it pointed out some of the hazards.

In particular, I am sure we all recall the accident in Utah which is now known as the "Skull Valley sheep episode." A herd of about 5,000 sheep were killed after unexpected weather conditions upset spray testing of chemical weapons at the nearby Dugway Proving Ground. The Army buried the sheep and made compensation payments of close to \$400,000 to the owners. It has, however, consistently denied any connection be-

tween Dugway Proving Ground and the dead sheep.

The program also described the great cloak of secrecy which the Defense Department has drawn over U.S. activities in the area of chemical and biological warfare. I am opposed to this secrecy and feel that the American public has a right to be better informed about what this country is doing.

The NBC program did not discuss the international efforts, both past and present, to bring CBW under control, but I would like to note two present developments which are of particular importance for limiting CBW weapons. As the result of a recommendation adopted unanimously last year, the United Nations is conducting a comprehensive study of the effects of chemical and biological warfare. I am hopeful and confident that this study will serve as a focal point for new proposals at the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee—ENDC—in Geneva and at the United Nations General Assembly this year.

In addition, the British representative to the ENDC last year submitted a working paper which would impose a complete ban on biological warfare, with nations agreeing not to employ it either in first use or in retaliation against another party. It is constructive at least to explore the feasibility of such an idea, and it is expected that the British delegation will push for consideration of their working paper when meetings resume on March 6.

The mysterious area of CBW, as presented in the NBC program, is perhaps best summarized by the following excerpt:

Some military men believe that biological weapons would determine the balance of world power in the event of effective nuclear disarmament. Some believe that Russia is ahead of us in the development of both chemical and biological weaponry. No one knows for sure, but it is believed that the United States spends a million dollars a day on CBW. Ironically, this is about the same amount Russia spends every day to subsidize Cuba. But we do not know how much Russia spends on CBW. Everyone prefers to think of CBW as a combination of mystery and myth, even if it's history.

Mr. President, CBW need not be either mystery or myth, and I hope that future efforts can remove the shroud of secrecy and lead to constructive limitations on chemical and biological warfare.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the transcript of the NBC program of February 4, 1969, be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

NBC NEWS' PRESENTS FIRST TUESDAY, CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, FEBRUARY 4, 1969

CBW: THE SECRETS OF SECRECY

VANOCUR. Tonight, you will see an industrial film about a product called Death. The product is being tested by an agency of the United States government. It is produced by the United States government which is developing a full line of the product under the brand name CBW. As in all good industrial films, the product is demonstrated . . . with emotion or without exaggeration.