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ate exchange of all prisoners. This offer, made in October, would result in the release to the other side of ten times as many men as would be returned to the U.S. and to our allies.

Unhappily, the response of the enemy to this generous offer has been negative, despite the fact that the prisoner of war question has been brought up in Paris every single week since March of last year.

In contrast to the enemy's continued refusals, the South Vietnamese have abided by the Geneva Convention. Today, the Republic of Vietnam holds some 38,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong prisoners. I have visited one of these camps and can attest to the humane treatment of these POW's, a fact verified regularly by ICRC inspection teams.

The South Vietnamese, as seen only this past weekend, have repeatedly moved forward to release sick and injured prisoners. To date, some 200 have been returned despite numerous obstacles set up by the other side. Just this week the South Vietnamese government proposed the immediate release of disabled prisoners on all sides.

It is urgent that all POW's be released. Time is running out for these men and their families have suffered far too long.

For that reason, the President and the Secretary of Defense approved last November the raid of a prisoner of war camp at Son Tay, deep in enemy territory. We have no regrets for having proceeding with the rescue effort despite the fact that there were no prisoners in the camp at the time of the raid.

We believe we owe it to our men and to their families to attempt such rescue operations even recognizing the risks involved.

We will continue to consider all attempts to resolve the prisoner of war problem including further possible rescue attempts. The later option becomes increasingly important as we continue to receive information that Americans apparently are dying in enemy prison camps.

Furthermore, the passage of time bears down on the problem. Let me cite a few statistics.

Today, there are 1,550 men who are listed as prisoners of war or missing in action. About one half are Army and Marine ground forces and air crewmen who are missing or captured in South Vietnam or Laos. The remainder are Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps airmen whose planes were shot down over North Vietnam during the extensive bombing raids three and four years ago.

Some of these men have been held prisoner by the enemy for more than six years. One man, believed to be a prisoner in South Vietnam, will pass in March his seventh year of captivity.

More than 300 of these brave Americans have been captured or missing longer than any U.S. serviceman was held prisoner during all of World War II.

It is not difficult to understand the severe emotional distress that results to the wives and children who have lived with uncertainty for so many years. Many children are now four and five years old and have never seen their fathers. At least four wives of these men have suffered accidental deaths and a number of others are seriously ill and even terminally ill.

In the past 20 months more than 300 wives and children have knocked on embassy doors in various parts of the world in a futile search for information on their loved ones. Some 100 relatives have had face-to-face meetings with North Vietnamese officials at Paris and in other foreign capitals.

Some have been subjected to a heavy barrage of enemy propaganda, and to a series of false promises. How tragic it has been that the enemy has chosen to exploit these relatives.

The plight of these families has reached the hearts of millions of Americans who have

participated in letter writing campaigns and major civic efforts to express their commitment to the cause of justice for American prisoners of war.

This concern shown by so many people has been deeply gratifying and it has had some effect. Letters now flow more freely between prisoners in North Vietnam and their families. More packages from home are getting through to the prison camps, and Hanoi recently has sought to convince a very skeptical world that American prisoners are receiving proper treatment.

Even those nations and individuals sympathetic to the North Vietnamese Government have exhibited little patience for the enemy's cruel and inhuman treatment of our men and their families. These war critics have been hard pressed to justify the enemy's handling of American prisoners.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has voted, without dissent, a resolution supporting humane treatment of war prisoners. The United Nations has approved another resolution calling for humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war. In addition, the Congress of the United States has devoted considerable attention to the prisoner subject, passing a number of resolutions and holding an unprecedented joint session to hear a report by Colonel Frank Borman on his global trip as Special Emissary of the President on behalf of the prisoners of war.

We have had continued support from the various news media through newspaper editorials, magazine feature stories, and television news coverage.

One should not be deceived when viewing the limited number of highly controlled and censored interviews which Hanoi released during the Christmas season. They included only a brief glimpse of a very small number of men.

The interviews were carefully controlled. Only those who outwardly appeared healthy were shown, and only four questions were permitted. The questions had to be submitted in advance. Even then, the North Vietnamese found it necessary to censor some of the comments made by the prisoners.

The comments made were limited to superficial, broad generalities which really did not address the problem. There was no news about any of the other prisoners. In fact, those shown were among the small number who have been paraded before cameras from time to time.

The films themselves are a violation of the Convention which prohibits the exploitation of prisoners of war for propaganda purposes and exposing them to public curiosity.

The public support which you have shown today and which we have seen for so many months has served as strong encouragement and hope to the thousands of wives, parents and children; but their tragedy endures with little response by the enemy.

If the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are truly providing humanitarian treatment for our men, why should they believe it necessary to release carefully controlled prisoner films? Why should they be afraid to permit ICRC inspection teams into the camps? Why should they continue to claim humane treatment when we know that men have been held in isolation for prolonged periods; when we know of instances where broken bones have been rebroken, where fingernails have been removed, where medical attention has been denied, and where proper diets have been ignored.

Communist authorities have referred to our prisoners of war: and missing men as "just 1,550 men." They can't understand how we in America can be so concerned about "just 1,550 men."

What they forget is that our American way of life is founded on the value, dignity and freedom of every single human life. Our nation has a long history of voluntary ef-

forts to defend the right to freedom. Millions of Americans have served their country around the world for this cause.

Thousands of Americans have served their country in Southeast Asia. Many have risked their lives. Many volunteered for duty knowing that they risked capture.

Today, we are here to defend helpless Americans who have made those sacrifices and who, as a result, are prisoners of war and missing in action.

Despite the physical hardship, the mental and emotional suffering, the long, long separation from loved ones, and the seemingly hopelessness of their situation, those Americans who have been released or escaped tell us that they never gave up hope. They have survived through a strong faith in God, an unending dedication to their country, and a devoted love of family. They have proven their faith in America. Have we proven our faith in them?

We in the Defense Department are deeply indebted to these servicemen for their dedication and sacrifice. We insist that everything possible be done to assure the proper treatment of our men in captivity, to obtain their eventual release, and while they are gone, to give every possible assistance to their wives, children and parents.

We appreciate your concern as expressed in this session today and hope you will join with us in our determination to resolve the plight of these men whose courage we so deeply admire and whose sacrifice we so greatly respect.

These men have served our country well. Their families have suffered long, but I can assure you that these brave men will not be forgotten.

EARTH WEEK

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, Earth Day last April was a nationwide success, dramatizing the environmental concern of the millions of Americans from grade school students to elderly citizens who participated.

Without a doubt, Earth Day marked a turning point in the environmental awareness of the whole country. Now the environmental issue is recognized from townhall to Congress as one of the gravest challenges we face.

But as the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), who originated and cosponsored Earth Day, has pointed out, stopping the incredible waste and environmental destruction is going to require a sustained ethical, financial, political, and technological commitment on a scale unprecedented in this country's history.

To continue and strengthen the nationwide environmental effort and concern, Senator NELSON has proposed that the third week of April—the 19th to 25th—be designated Earth Week nationwide. He and Representative PAUL McCLOSKEY, Jr., the Earth Day cosponsors, have introduced a congressional resolution for the Earth Week. And the National Governors' Conference has unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that each Governor proclaim Earth Week in his State.

As Senator NELSON said in a recent Senate speech, the purpose is a continuing education effort, an occasion for the country to focus special attention for a week on the environmental accomplishments of the past year and to plan for the future.

In particular, he noted, an Earth Week would afford an opportunity for all the schools across the Nation to bring to culmination their environmental education efforts for the school year.

The proposal for Earth Week merits and is rapidly gaining support country-wide. I ask unanimous consent that three excellent editorials strongly endorsing this important proposal be printed in the RECORD. The editorials are from the Washington Post, the Denver Post, and the Milwaukee Journal.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Jan. 27, 1971]

THE NEED FOR EARTH WEEK

Measured by the calendar, it is a long way to April and Earth Week, which this year will be from Monday, April 19 to Sunday, April 25. But it is not so far when measured by the urgency of pollution; hardly a day passes that another grim fact of environmental neglect, threat or abuse is not reported. Early in the new session of Congress, Sen. Gaylord Nelson and Rep. Paul McCloskey, Jr., last year's co-chairmen of Earth Week, will call for a congressional resolution recommending that the event be held annually. This is a worthy idea. In 1970, Earth Week was the cement that joined together the ecology efforts on 2,000 college campuses, 10,000 elementary and high schools and of some 2,000 local community groups.

A resolution by Congress setting aside a week for one cause or another often means little more than a fancy bow in a useless minuet. But the environment is not just another cause (even though many still put it down, as in an editorial comment in this week's Advertising Age about "the ecology kick"). It is a serious movement; those who doubt its power need only reflect on the SST debate and how the politicians probably would have handed over the funds if public awareness had not been aroused by this threat to the fragile environment.

A push by Congress to get behind Earth Week may be the kind of torch-like symbol that local groups need to set their ecological awareness on fire. It can be a way of getting the news media to make the environment a matter of daily coverage, not merely specialized reporting. In short, if we are going to celebrate such days as July Fourth, when the nation was born, why not a week of dedication and planning to make sure that the nation remains livable.

[From the Denver Post, Oct. 20, 1970]

LET'S HEAR IT FOR EARTH WEEK

One of the happy surprises of 1970—there haven't been many in that the lofty resolutions and high enthusiasm generated by Earth Day last April haven't dissolved into oblivion. The energetic commitment to a better environment that most skeptics chalked up as another all-American fad has proved to have staying power. It's even become good politics.

Now the man who started Earth Day wants to put it on the calendar. Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., has introduced a joint resolution in the Senate that would designate the third week in April as Earth Week. Rep. Paul McCloskey, Jr., R-Calif., who served with Nelson as co-chairman of Earth Day, has introduced the same measure in the House.

There's already a precedent for such a move. Last August, the National Governors' Conference unanimously adopted a resolution that each governor would declare the

third week in April to be Earth Week in his respective state. But that won't have the status of congressional sanction.

A federal commemoration, Nelson told the Senate, would create "an opportunity for a regular assessment of progress from the community level up towards improving environmental quality."

Earth Day, he said, symbolized a new nationwide awareness of the growing ecological crisis, and a resolve to turn the tide. The challenge now, he declared, is to encourage continued efforts on all levels of American life.

Earth Week sounds to us like a fine idea. It would inspire more ambitious projects than the admirable but limited one-day crusade last spring, and it would keep the issue in the hands of the people, diluting the exploitive tendencies of lobbyists and politicians.

As long as we're celebrating the day Columbus discovered America, it makes sense to spend a week marking efforts toward preserving it.

[From the Milwaukee Journal, Oct. 15, 1970]

EARTH WEEK A GOOD IDEA

Considering how the first environmental "teach in" mushroomed into Earth Day last April, it is not too early to talk about a similar movement for 1971, nor too ambitious to suggest expanding it to Earth Week.

Wisconsin's Sen. Nelson has made such a proposal, along with Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R Calif.). The two were co-chairman last spring.

The first Earth Day was marked on 2,000 college campuses and in 10,000 elementary and high schools. Some 2,000 community groups were formed specifically for the cause. Earth Day activities prodded congressmen by the dozen to clamber aboard the environmental bandwagon. It injected environmental problems into politics and help set the stage for major legislative gains.

By all means, let's have an Earth Week. It is a logical step toward Giving Earth a Chance year round.

MODEL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM ACT, S. 400

Mr. SAXBE. Mr. President, last Thursday, I, together with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON), introduced the Model Criminal Justice Reform Act (S. 400).

The bill, which was more than a year in the planning and drafting stage, is aimed at spurring comprehensive reforms in police professionalism, our courts, and our correctional institutions.

My staff, together with the staffs of Senators BROOKE, MONDALE, and EAGLETON, have prepared a section-by-section analysis of the bill. At this time, I should like to extend a grateful expression of thanks to those staff members who worked so diligently on the proposed legislation. A particular salute should go to Steven Engelberg (MONDALE), Alex Hewes and Richard Cohen (BROOKE), and James Murphy and Douglas Bennett (EAGLETON), as well as to my own staff.

I ask unanimous consent that a section-by-section analysis of S. 400 be printed in the RECORD.

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

ANALYSIS OF THE MODEL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM ACT (S. 400)

TITLE I—GRANTS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM Program authorized

Section 101. Authorizes Administrator of the Criminal Justice Reform Administration (CJRA) to make grants and to provide technical assistance to states and localities.

Eligibility of assistance

Section 102 (a). To be eligible for assistance, a state or locality must establish within 4 years from the date of enactment the following with regard to their law enforcement personnel:

1. uniform standards for recruitment—statewide;
2. uniform educational requirements for advancements—statewide;
3. compensation appropriate for a professional based on the size of the community and the cost of living in that community;
4. uniform retirement system and a pension plan—both statewide;
5. to the extent possible, uniform promotional policies—statewide;
6. to the extent appropriate, standard operational procedures—statewide;
7. lateral entry amongst local law enforcement agencies and amongst federal, state and local agencies located within the state, with appropriate conditions on the period of initial service; and
8. a central facility offering short-term mandatory (statewide) training.

To be eligible, a state or locality must also establish whatever reforms are necessary including increases in court personnel to insure that the trials of all criminal offenses (excluding juvenile offenses) are commenced within 60 days from the date of arrest or charge, whichever occurs first. Provision must be made to insure that failure to commence trial, in the absence of exceptions spelled out initially by the Administrator, will result in a dismissal of the case with prejudice.

To be eligible, a state or locality must also establish

1. a system for classifying persons charged with or convicted of criminal offenses;
2. a range of adequately equipped and staffed correctional facilities to treat the various classifications of inmates assigned there, including community-based correctional centers;
3. a comprehensive vocational and educational program designed to accommodate the needs of each class of criminal offenders;
4. separate detention facilities for juveniles including shelter facilities outside the correctional system for abandoned, neglected, or run-away children;
5. standards applicable (statewide) for local jails and misdemeanor institutions to be enforced by the appropriate state corrections agency;
6. parole and probation services for felons, juveniles and adult misdemeanants who need or can profit from community treatment;
7. caseload standards for parole and probation officers based on the needs and problems of the offenders;
8. statewide job qualifications and compensation schedules for correctional officers and probation and parole officers, along with a mandatory system of in-service training; and
9. treatment and rehabilitation programs for persons suffering from alcoholism and drug abuse. These programs must be available both to inmates and as an alternative to incarceration;

To be eligible for assistance a state or locality must also have under study, by an appropriate and responsible group, the application and the propriety of the applica-