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the top elected officer of the organization which represents one's own field of activity.

Recently, Dr. Lester Hussey, a Spokane, Wash., optometrist, was elevated to the position of president of a major national health care organization, the American Optometric Association. This was duly reported by the Spokane Spokesman-Review and the Spokane Chronicle.

Dr. Hussey is a native of Spokane, where he attended high school and was graduated from Whitworth College.

Following completion of his studies at Whitworth, Dr. Hussey attended the Los Angeles College of Optometry, from which he was graduated with the doctor of optometry—O.D.—degree in 1938. He has been in practice ever since that time in Spokane, where he has become a highly regarded leader in his church, in civic and service organizations, and within his own profession.

Dr. Hussey has given himself unstintingly to the work of such community service organizations as the Spokane Central Lions Club Blind Aid Committee, the Spokane Rehabilitation Center, the Washington State Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Spokane Employ the Handicapped Committee, and a number of other civic groups.

During more than 32 years of service to his community and his many patients, Dr. Lester Hussey has also found time to serve effectively as lay leader of the Spokane District United Methodist Church. He and his wife have raised two fine sons. One son attends the Claremont, Calif., College of Theology as a graduate student preparing for the Methodist ministry; the other will soon enter his second year of preoptometry studies at the Pacific University College of Optometry in Forest Grove, Oreg.

Dr. Hussey has also been a powerful force in his local and State optometric organizations. He has served many years in various capacities within the American Optometric Association, which he now serves as president.

I congratulate Dr. Lester Hussey on his record of achievement which lead to selection by his fellow optometrists for the highest and most respected position his profession can bestow. I am proud to note that, again, one of our native Washingtonians has come to the forefront when effective leadership in his area of interest is of paramount importance. I feel sure that Dr. Hussey will do an effective job as president of the American Optometric Association, and I know all the members of the Washington State congressional delegation share my hope that the year ahead will be satisfying and productive for Dr. Hussey and the organization of the 15,000 members he represents as president.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR MONDALE

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the TV-radio section of the Saturday Review of August 15 contains an excellent article entitled "Mondaleism," written by Robert Lewis Shayon. The article commends one of our most able and articulate Senators. I hope that this kind of forthright, honest

appeal to the American people will gain additional advocates and practitioners.

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:

MONDALEISM

(By Robert Lewis Shayon)

Television news recently exposed Senator Walter F. Mondale to national audiences in a big way, and, having discovered him, it would do well to put him on camera more frequently. He practices a vivid, new style of political communication, which I christen Mondaleism and which ought to replace the old style, called McLuhanism. The latter, as all political disciples of the Canadian prophet now know, adjusts one's rhetorical image to the medium employed.

If you use radio, get hot; if television, stay cool. Heat and cold in TV politics are mutually exclusive: The life of one is the death of the other. If you're hot on television (like the Nixon of 1960 and 1964) you repel; if you're cool, you involve. The thermal difference between the old and the new Nixon on TV, according to his McLuhanized brain trust that fashioned his 1968 campaign image, meant the difference between success and failure.

Since then all politicians have obeyed McLuhan's First Law of Politics, and the result has been civic entropy. This concept, borrowed from the Second Law of Thermodynamics, suggests that effective energy depends on transacting states of being: As long as hot and cold interact, there is life; when the contraries are neutralized, there is run-down, nothing, frozen assets.

Senator Mondale illustrated how much useful, civic energy can be radiated by being hot and cold at the appropriate moments. First, *CBS Evening News* showed him pounding the table during a Senate subcommittee hearing, while he heatedly told the chairman of the Florida Citrus Growers that employers of migrant workers are mangling and destroying the lives of underpaid and undereducated workers.

The witness had indicted NBC News for smearing all migrant workers as "bums" in that network's recent documentary on migrant labor, *Migrant—An NBC White Paper*. Senator Mondale slammed the polished Senate table in moral indignation and told the witness that it was a migrant worker boy on the program who had described himself despairingly as a "bum," because of the rootless, hopeless conditions of his youth. The Senator's action was intensely human, a reflex of the years of dedicated commitment he has made to the improvement of the plight of the migrant laborers (years, oddly enough, during which no TV cameras were present, until NBC made the hearings news with its own program). The heat was truly on, and it was quite a welcome shock to see a politician acting like a man and not a politician.

The cool part of the Senator's energetic behavior pattern came a few days after the hearing, when CBS invited him to be the guest of its weekend program *Face the Nation*. There were no explosions as he talked about the state of the powerless poor in America: the blacks, the Indians, the people of Appalachia, the Mexican-Americans. But there was controlled conviction as he warned of the dangers inherent in the South's resistance to desegregation of the schools, and he expressed shock at the continued apathy of the American people over the wretched conditions of the subgroups in our nation who have no one to speak up for them in the councils of power. "I can't live with what I've seen," said the Senator, "and I feel it is my duty to do all that I can to get the nation to shift policies." The assertions were dispassionately made, or, so it appeared, superfi-

cially, but the heat in them was apparent. Politicians do not usually make such personal statements on television programs.

Senator Mondale, questioned about the resistance of blue-collar workers to the demands of black citizens, declared his faith in the former. They helped to elect him in industrial Minneapolis. They are decent citizens, the Senator said. But his expressions of shock at the "apathy" of the electorate to injustice to minority groups stood in contradiction to his faith. He was hot and cold, here as well, but that is also a good thing. A politician who is all hot or all cool suggests a computerized mind busily clicking as it manipulates. Senator Mondale transacts within himself as he does with his fellow citizens. He may blow hot or cold, but he blows an honest breath. As long as there is an energy gap between American ideals and American practices, there is a need for politicians who are two and one at the same time. Television, take note of Mondaleism.

AWARD OF 30-SHIP DD-963 PROCUREMENT TO LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, on June 29, 1970, I made a statement in this Chamber in which I seriously challenged the award of the 30-ship DD-963 procurement to Litton Industries, Inc. I challenged it on several bases. Among my observations were the following:

First. The rationale for awarding a \$2 billion shipbuilding contract to a company already carrying the largest new ship construction backlog in the industry—a backlog already so diverse as to test management capability even without the addition of 30 new highly complicated destroyers. It is to be remembered that the Navy has already awarded a contract for nine LHA ships to this same shipyard. And prior to that the Navy announced this shipyard as winner of the as yet unfunded FDL program.

These contracts are in addition to submarine and merchant contracts presently under construction. The problems connected with handling a complex and diverse shipbuilding backlog are well-known. And the Pascagoula facility is a new and untested facility with no experience in handling a huge and highly diversified backlog.

Second. The dangers from the standpoint of the U.S. Government of concentrating a large portion of our new shipbuilding programs—including \$2 billion plus total package procurements—under one corporate entity in the very face of the problems engendered by doing this in the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. case. A failure on the part of this shipyard's management in just one of these programs could have a severe impact upon our Navy's posture for the 1970's.

Third. Use of the "multiyear" contract developed by the McNamara regime, which requires that Congress pay tremendous "Cancellation Charges" should it decide in future years not to make appropriations for continuance of the program. This concept transfers control, for all practical purposes, out of the hands of Congress and virtually precludes an effective congressional review on an annual basis.

Fourth. The dangerous impact on fu-